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Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH,
1908.

WITH APPENDICES.

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ANNUAL REPORT

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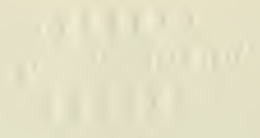
COUNCIL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH,

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WITH APPENDICES.



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The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

(30th June, 1908.)

MAYOR.

F. W. WORTHY, J.P., 170 Battersea Park Road.

ALDERMEN.

EVANS, W. A., 157 Broomwood Road.
 *JOSELIN, J. E., 81 Bennerley Road.
 MELVILLE, W., 45 Latchmere Grove.
 *SIMMONS, T. W., 16 Wroughton Road.
 *SIMONDS, W. N., 16 Palmerston Street.
 *WATERLAND, T. C., 4 Brussels Road.
 WATTS, W., 45 Kyrle Road.
 WEST, W. J., 30 Grayshott Road.
 *WORTHY, F. W., 170 Battersea Park Road.

* Retire in 1909. The remainder in 1912.

COUNCILLORS.

(All retire together in November, 1909.)

No. 1, NINE ELMS, WARD.

ADAMS, W. A.	...	...	52 Kyrle Road.
ALLNUTT, J.	...	...	16 Binfield Road, Clapham.
BROGAN, T. P.	...	...	102 York Road.
BROLLY, P.	...	...	71 Silverthorne Road.
HURLEY, J.	...	...	88 Bridge Road West.
LIGHTFOOT, R. S.	...	...	78 Eccles Road.
RINES, W.	...	...	21 Sugden Road.
STORKEY, J.	...	...	128 Culvert Road.
TAYLOR, E. G.	...	...	12 Chelsham Road, Clapham.

No. 2, PARK, WARD.

CASSIDY, J. J.	...	...	41 Mysore Road.
CORNWELL, H. V.	...	...	27 Norfolk Mansions.
DAVIES, W., J.P., L.C.C.	...	...	18 Alexandra Avenue.
LANE, J. F.	...	...	42 Longhedge Street.
NEWMAN, I.	...	...	146 High Street.
ROGERS, G.	...	...	16 Doddington Grove.

No. 3, LATCHMERE, WARD.

ANDREWS, W. A.	...	...	24 Matthews Street.
ARCHER, J. R.	...	...	55 Brynmaer Road.
BROWN, J. H.	...	...	110 Castle Street.
MACRORY, DR. L. G. F.	...	...	Clifton House, Cambridge Road.
NEWMAN, W.	...	...	270 Battersea Park Road.
PRICE, B. T.	...	...	5 Louvaine Road.

COUNCILLORS—*continued*.**No. 4, SHAFTESBURY, WARD.**

CROWE, W.	...	...	112 Tyneham Road.
HOYLE, W.	...	...	115 Lavender Sweep.
MURPHY, P.	...	...	55 Sabine Road.
ROGERS, J. W.	...	...	128 Wickersley Road.
WILLIS, W.	...	...	207A Latchmere Road.
WINFIELD, A.	...	...	37 Nansen Road.

No. 5, CHURCH, WARD.

BAKER, S.	...	...	10 Foxmore Street.
CHOWN, J. C.	...	...	24 Home Road.
CLIST, A.	...	...	32 Latchmere Road.
DIBDIN, J. G.	...	...	163 (32) Queens Road.
EMERY, A.	...	...	11 Orbel Street.
JEFFERY, J. B.	...	...	13 Albert Bridge Road

No. 6, WINSTANLEY, WARD.

ABEL, R.	...	...	15 Hope Street.
CLARK, W. P.	...	...	5 Chivalry Road.
McMANUS, DR. L. S.	...	...	25 Spencer Park.
MANN, C. J.	...	...	25 Verona Street.
MARSH, S.	...	...	62 Mantua Street.
WHITMEE, S.	...	...	279 York Road.

No. 7, St. JOHN, WARD.

BENN, A. S., L.C.C.	...	...	18 Bolton Gardens, S.W.
GRIFFIN, H.	...	...	54 High Street.
RUNECKLES, A. E.	...	...	68 Kyrle Road.

No. 8, BOLINGBROKE, WARD.

BELL, H. O.	...	...	3 Highfield, 42 North Side, Wandsworth Common.
BIGDEN, H. C.	...	...	229 St. John's Hill.
KEENS, A. L.	...	...	98 Kyrle Road.
KETTLEY, G. T.	...	...	131 Taybridge Road.
REES G. L. B.	...	...	47 Clapham Common West Side.
TAYLOR, J. J.	...	...	101 Altenburg Gardens.

No. 9, BROOMWOOD, WARD.

HAYTHORNTHWAITE, P. P.	...	...	79 Clapham Common West Side.
MOORE, W. J.	...	...	109 Thurleigh Road.
PENNA, W. H.	...	...	42 Broxash Road.
RANSON, J.	...	...	69 Ravenslea Road.
RAYMOND, W.	...	...	18 Salcott Road.
SMITH, H. J.	...	...	37 Gleneldon Road, Streatham.

Officers of the Council.

(30th JUNE, 1908.)

Town Clerk—W. Marcus Wilkins.

Assistant Town Clerk—Edwin Austin, *Barrister-at-Law*.

Borough Accountant—W. H. Ward, A.S.A.A.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor—T. W. A. Hayward, A.M.I.C.E., &c.

Medical Officer of Health—G. Q. Lennane, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., D.P.M.

Electrical Engineer—F. A. Bond, A.M.I.E.E.

Librarian—Lawrence Inkster.

Solicitor—Paul Caudwell, B.A., 109 St. John's Hill.

Public Analyst—C. E. Cassal, F.I.C.

Borough Treasurer—London and South Western Bank, Limited,
Clapham Junction.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

E. J. Wood.	E. E. Lambert.
C. W. Chalfont.	F. W. Barley.
A. B. Coomber.	G. A. Hodge.
E. S. Raybould	B. G. H. Chase.
W. F. Crute.	D. W. Constable.
F. E. Ward.	T. Davis.

Superintendent Latchmere and Town Hall Estates—P. J. Mark

Superintendent Municipal and Town Hall Buildings—J. Piggott.

Assistant Superintendent do. do. A. G. Wright.

Messenger—J. Hill.

Assistant Messengers—T. W. Norman and W. G. Crump.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.	RATING.
S. D. Smith.	C. H. Barnes.
H. Adam Smith.	F. Cathie.
M. H. Hunter.	W. J. Mayes.
A. W. Jarvis.	H. G. Brocking.
B. S. Sargent.	A. B. Cole.
R. E. Mathews.	F. E. Lawrence
W. Cole.	F. Schofield.
H. E. Pocock.	A. J. Woodruff.
F. J. Heath.	W. T. Franks.
F. G. Perry.	G. S. Townsend.
W. J. Grumbridge.	W. Turnbull.
N. Bradbury.	J. L. Lloyd.
	E. V. Higgins.

Collecting and Pay Clerk—A. C. Hills.

Officers, continued—

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Assistants { H. A. White.
W. J. Dresden.

Clerical Staff { H. C. Allen.
R. B. Ling.
E. E. Stamp.
T. H. Treadwell.

Store-keeper—J. M. Kentish.

Storekeeper's Office Youth—R. Mutimer.

„ *Help*—F. Harris.

Works Superintendent—Allen Vickers.

Clerk, Culvert Road Depôt—J. P. Molloy.

Office Youth, Lombard Road Stables—D. Robinson.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—Isaac Young.

Food and Drugs Inspector—A. Chuter.

Sanitary Inspectors { H. Marrable.
A. E. Purnell.
A. Odell.
J. Herrin.
H. H. May.
J. Lawrence.
J. T. Baxter.
W. E. Benjamin.
J. J. Burgess.
Miss A. E. Moss.
Miss L. F. Fairbairn.

Clerical Staff { B. W. Sears.
F. H. Preston.
E. Cole.
J. H. Lloyd.
B. Hayman.

Superintendent, Disinfecting Station—C. H. Woodhouse.

Mortuary Keeper, &c.—G. Streat.

Manageress, Infants Milk Depôt—Miss A. Lowe

Officers, continued—**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.***Assistant Engineer*—H. F. J. Thompson.*Station Superintendent*—A. Whitie.*Senior Shift Engineer*—T. Bennett.

<i>Shift Engineers</i>	{	E. S. Colley.
		C. E. F. Evans.
		J. C. Milton.

Mains Assistant—S. Clarke.*Meter Superintendent*—W. Mears.*Commercial Assistant*—A. W. Dumbrell.*Draughtsman*—H. W. Healy.

<i>Clerical Staff</i> —	{	F. S. Thwaites.
		S. Hodson.
		J. C. Adams.

Storekeeper—H. T. Strugnell.**CEMETERIES AND OPEN SPACES DEPARTMENT.***Superintendent*—J. L. Bishop.**LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.***Sub-Librarian*—J. F. Hogg.

<i>Senior Assistants</i>	{	R. Cooper.
		Miss M. M. Coates.
		W. R. Bridge.
		L. Toole.
		Miss K. M. Gillies.

<i>Junior Assistants</i>	{	Miss W. Legg.
		W. H. Newbery.
		W. C. Rees.
		E. J. Cooper
		E. A. Hart.
		Miss G. M. Bull.
		F. R. Austin.
		P. J. Rees.

PLOUGH ROAD BATHS, MUSEUM, &C.*Chief Attendant*—J. C. S. Ramsey.**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, &C., DEPARTMENT.***Superintendent and Engineer*—F. M. F. Hampton.

<i>Foreman-in-Charge, Nine Elms Baths</i>	}	F. Burrows.
<i>and Swimming Instructor</i>		

COUNCIL OFFICES, TOWN HALL, LAVENDER HILL, S.W.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Eighth Annual Report of the Council.

(Year ended 31st March, 1908.)

The Council submit their Eighth Annual Report for the information of the inhabitants of the Borough.

Mayor. At the annual meeting of the Council held on the 9th November, Mr. F. W. Worthy was elected Mayor of the Borough for the ensuing year.

Ex-Mayor. At the same meeting, it was moved by Mr. F. W. Worthy, seconded by Mr. P. P. Haythornthwaite, and resolved unanimously :—

That the Council record their deep sense of appreciation of the ability and devotion with which Mr. Councillor J. H. Brown has carried out the duties of Mayor of Battersea and Justice of the Peace during the past twelve months, and their no less appreciation of Mrs. Brown's unflagging zeal as Mayoress in assisting him in his duties and especially in ministering in times of distress to the sick and needy of the Borough. The Council feel that Mr. Brown by his courteous tact in the Chair, and by his unfailing response to the many calls upon his time and attention outside the Council Chamber, has worthily maintained the dignity of the Borough.

Committees. At the same meeting, the several Committees were reconstituted, the members at the time of going to press being as follows :—

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

Archer, J. R.
Cassidy, J. J.
Clist, A.

Keens, A. L.
Kettley, G. T.
Macrory, Dr. L. G. F.

Rogers, G.
Storkey, J.
Winfield, A.

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Cornwell, H. V.	Moore, W. J.	Taylor, E. G.
Griffin, H.	Price, B. T.	Waterland, T. C.
Joselin, J. E.	Rines, W.	Watts, W.

HOUSING.

Allnutt, J.	Crowe, W.	Lightfoot, R. S.
Bell, H. O.	Emery, A.	Mann, C. J.
Bigden, H. C.	Evans, W. A.	Newman, I.
Clark, W. P.	Hoyle, W.	Rees, G. L. B.

HIGHWAYS AND DUSTING.

Allnutt, J.	Lane, J. F.	Rogers, G.
Baker, S.	Marsh, S.	Simmons, T. W.
Brolly, P.	Murphy, P.	Whitmee, S.
Jeffery, J. B.	Penna, W. H.	Winfield, A.

LIBRARY.

Adams, W. A.	Crowe, W.	Runeckles, A. E.
Benn, A. S., L.C.C.	McManus, Dr. L. S.	Storkey, J.
Chown, J. C.	Melville, W.	Waterland, T. C.

HEALTH.

Andrews, W. A.	Emery, A.	Raymond, W.
Archer, J. R.	Kettley, G. T.	Newman, W.
Brogan, T. P.	Haythornthwaite, P. P.	Price, B. T.
Crowe, W.	McManus, Dr. L. S.	Rines, W.

LIGHTING.

Baker, S.	Joselin, J. E.	Taylor, J. J.
Clist, A.	Macrory, Dr. L. G. F.	Simonds, W. N.
Dibdin, J. G.	Mann, C. J.	West, W. J.
Evans, W. A.	Rees, G. L. B.	Whitmee, S.

WORKS.

Brolly, P.	Lane, J. F.	Penna, W. H.
Clark, W. P.	Murphy, P.	Simonds, W. N.
Cornwell, H. V.	Newman, I.	Whitmee, S.
Hoyle, W.	Ranson, J.	Willis, W.

VALUATION.

Archer, J. R.	Davies, W., J.P., L.C.C.	Hurley, J.
Bell, H. O.	Evans, W. A.	Joselin, J. E.
Chown, J. C.	Griffin, H.	Raymond, W.

FINANCE.

Bigden, H. C.	Melville, W.	Rines, W.
Brogan, T. P.	Moore, W. J.	Smith, H. J.
Davies, W., J.P., L.C.C.	Price, B. T.	Watts, W.
Haythornthwaite, P. P.	Ranson, J.	Willis, W.

CEMETERY AND OPEN SPACES.

Abel, R.	Hurley, J.	Raymond, W.
Baker, S.	Jeffery, J. B.	Rogers, J. W.
Chown, J. C.	Marsh, S.	Simmons, T. W.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE EMPLOYÉS SICK AND
ACCIDENT SOCIETY.

Council's Representatives.

Abel, R.	Melville, W.	Storkey, J.
Cassidy, J. J.	Newman, W.	Taylor, J. J.
Hoyle, W.	Simmons, T. W.	(One vacancy.)
Keens, A. L.		

EDUCATION (SPECIAL).

Bell, H. O.	Jeffery, J. B.	Newman, W.
Brogan, T. P.	Joselin, J. E.	Price, B. T.
Evans, W. A.	Keens, A. L.	Smith, H. J.
Hurley, J.	Lightfoot, R. S.	Waterland, T. C.

The Mayor is an ex-officio member of all Committees.

Custody of
Common Seal
and Deeds of
Council.

Messrs. J. H. Brown, J. J. Taylor and F. W. Worthy were appointed to hold for the year the keys of the case containing the Common Seal of the Council and the keys of the safe containing the Deeds of the Council.

Municipal
Corporations
Association.

Messrs. W. Watts and W. Rines were re-appointed as the Council's representatives upon the Association of Municipal Corporations.

Municipal
Mutual
Insurance,
Ltd.
Limited.

Mr. W. J. West was re-appointed the Council's representative on the Municipal Mutual Insurance, Limited.

Metropolitan
Water Board.

On the 8th May, Mr. W. Watts was re-appointed as the Council's representative on the Metropolitan Water Board for the ensuing three years.

Sir Walter
St. John's
Schools
Trust.

Messrs. J. J. Cassidy and G. A. Smith were re-appointed as the Council's representatives on the Governing Body of the Sir Walter St. John's Schools Trust for the ensuing five years.

Meetings of
Council,
Committees,
&c.

A table shewing the number of Council and Committee meetings held during the year, and attendances of Members at such meetings, is inserted as an appendix to this report (No. 1).

Receipts and
Expenditure.

An abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Council is appended to this report, pursuant to the provisions of Section 198 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 (Appendix No. 9), but such accounts are subject to audit by the Local Government Board.

Contracts.

A list of the contracts entered into and existing during the year is set out in Appendix No. 2.

Conferences.

During the year the Council were represented at the undermentioned Conferences. Where the subject is referred to elsewhere in this report, the page or pages upon which it appears are inserted in the last column of the table :—

Date of Conference.	Subject.	By whom Convened.	Council's Delegates.	Reference.
1907. 24th April	Housing and Locomotion	Browning Hall Conference on Housing	Emery, A.	—
6th June...	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Paddington Borough Council	Emery, A. Rines, W. Medical Officer of Health	—
24th June	Combined Drainage	St. Pancras Borough Council	Emery, A. Rines, W. Chief Sanitary Inspector	13
25th to 29th June	Conference at Dublin	Royal Sanitary Institute	Medical Officer of Health	—
1st July ...	London County Council Electricity Testing Stations and Fees for Inspectors	Hackney Borough Council	Brogan, T. P. Dibdin, J. G. Electrical Engineer	—
3rd to 7th August	International Housing Congress	—	Lightfoot, R. S.	32

Date of Conference.	Subject.	By whom Convened.	Council's Delegates.	Reference.
1907. 5th to 10th August	International Congress on School Hygiene	—	McManus, Dr. L.S.	—
20th Sept.	Duties of School Managers, &c.	Battersea Borough Council	Members of Council School Managers for District	39
1908. 12th Feb...	Electric Supply and Power Bills	London County Council	Joselin, J. E. Solicitor	15
20th Feb...	Electric Supply and Power Bills	Islington Borough Council	Joselin, J. E. Solicitor	15
4th March	Shop Hours Act, 1904	St. Pancras Borough Council	Mayor Joselin, J. E. Moore, W. J.	25
24th & 25th March	Infantile Mortality	National Conference on Infantile Mortality	Medical Officer of Health	—

Employés Sick
and Accident
Society.

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments of the Employés Sick and Accident Society for the year ended 25th June, 1908 :—

DEATH AND SPECIAL ALLOWANCES.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Entrance Fees	..	0 15 0	By Death Allowances	... 258	16 7
„ Members' Contributions	...	652 12 0	„ Special Allowances	... 110	0 0
			„ Balance carried down	284	10 5
	£653	7 0		£653	7 0

SICK ALLOWANCES, &c.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance brought down	284	10 5	By Sick Allowances	... 836	1 6
„ Council's Contribution	573	0 1	„ Visiting Stewards' Fees	... 16	0 0
			„ Printing	... 5	9 0
	£857	10 6		£857	10 6

Employés. Superannuation allowances were granted during Superannuation, the year to the undermentioned employés under the provisions of 29 Vict., cap. 31.

Name.	Occupation.	No. of years service at date of leaving.	Superannuation Allowance per week.
Barry, J. ...	Roadman ...	21 years	7s. od.
Brown, J. ...	Roadman ...	14 years	6s. 6d.
Frazer, A. ...	Roadman ...	12 years	6s. od.
Marshall, G. ...	Roadman ...	23 years	10s. 8d.
Ellis, Mrs. F. ...	Caretaker, Lammas Hall Library	30 years	17s. od.

Charity Trustees. On the 12th February, the Trustees submitted a report, dated 30th January, as follows :—

Since our report to the Council on 13th February, 1907, we have held thirteen meetings, the number of the attendances of the Trustees being as follows :—

Messrs. Brown 5, Emery 13, Haythornthwaite 4, Lane 12, Raymond 12, H. J. Smith 4, Waterland 8, and Watts 8.

(Mr. Smith was appointed on the 13th February, and was summoned to eleven meetings only.)

EDMONDS' CHARITY.—We have granted six applications for apprenticeships under this Charity.

We have received a report, which is on the whole satisfactory, as to the attendance and progress of the apprentices at the Battersea Polytechnic classes.

In September, last, we gave the apprentices in the building trades the option of attending classes at the London County Council School of Building, Ferndale Road, Brixton, in lieu of those at the Battersea Polytechnic, and eight apprentices decided to attend the former institution.

SMITH'S CHARITY.—In accordance with the usual practice, we invited tenders for the supply of great coats for this Charity, and accepted the tender of Mr. E. Argent, of 109 York Road, to supply sixteen for the sum of £16.

We received 54 application and selected the sixteen recipients.

PARVIN'S CHARITY.—We invited tenders for the supply of coal, and accepted the tender of Messrs. W. Bridge and Sons, of 122 Church Road, to supply the same at the rate of 23s. 6d. per ton.

We received 118 applications, and selected fifty widows, who each received 10s. and an order for 4 cwt. of coal.

GENERAL CHARITIES.—These include the other Charities usually distributed at Christmas.

In connection with Dagnall's Charity, we invited tenders for the supply of bread, and accepted the tender of Mr. S. M. Vines, of 10 St. Philip Street, to supply the same at 4½d. per 4 lb. loaf, including delivery.

We received 651 applications for these several Charities, and selected recipients as under :—

8 to receive 14s. each (Rapp's Charity).		
97	„	5s. each (General Charities).
20	„	24 lbs. bread each (Dagnall's Charity), and a packet of grocery.
30	„	2s. 6d. each (special grants).

155

The distribution of the Charities took place in the Town Hall, on Monday, 23rd December, last, when the Mayoress very kindly undertook the distribution on behalf of the Trustees.

The Trustees were enabled, by means of private subscriptions, to provide a tea for the recipients of the various Charities, and to provide the packets of grocery and the special grants referred to above.

JUER'S CHARITY.—Two hundred and eight applications have been received for this Charity, and the sum of £1 is. will be given to each of the twelve selected persons on the 6th February, the testator's birthday.

Workshops,
Wharves and
Depôts.

Painting works, &c., were carried out at the Workshops, Battersea Park Road, at a cost of about £200, and at the Culvert Road Depôt at a cost of about £125.

Works of repair were carried out at Falcon Wharf, at a cost of about £25.

Laver's Wharf. The Council's lease of the jetty at Laver's Wharf will expire in May, 1908, and will not be renewed.

Rank's Flour
Warehouse,
Vicarage Road

In connection with the building of a large flour wharf on the site of Mr. Miller's old and disused house in Vicarage Road and on the land adjoining, next to the Recreation Ground, by Messrs. J. Rank, Ltd., of Baltic House, Leadenhall Street, an exchange of land was effected between the Council and Messrs. Rank, the latter throwing certain land into the roadway, and undertaking to reconstruct a portion of the Recreation Ground river wall at the point next to their property, so as to join their wall in such a way as to avoid the nuisance from rubbish which might arise if a corner were left, the additional land thus enclosed to be thrown into the Recreation Ground.

Later an application by Messrs. Rank, for permission to erect the wall of a fitters' shop upon the eastern boundary wall of the Recreation Ground, was granted, at a yearly rent of £1, under a lease for 99 years.

Post Office
Telephone
Poles,
Broomwood
Road.

In February, 1907, the Postmaster General made application for permission to erect poles and wires on the north side of Broomwood Road, between Clapham Common and Northcote Road.

The Postmaster was informed that the Council objected to

the erection of poles and wires, and requested either to place the wires underground or to put the poles on private property.

The Postmaster thereupon appealed to the Magistrate, under Section 4 of the Telegraph Act, 1878, against the Council's decision, the case being heard by the Hon. John de Grey. After the fourth hearing of the case, a letter was received from the Solicitor to the Post Office, stating that the Postmaster had authorised a settlement of the case on the terms that he would place the line underground, the Council doing the work of opening and re-instating the trenches and being paid £40 by the Postmaster towards the expense of the work, the Magistrate's fees being divided equally between the Council and the Postmaster General, and each party to pay their own costs.

The Council accepted the terms offered, and agreed to such arrangements being embodied in an award, it being understood that in the event of any further difference before the Magistrate or any other tribunal, this settlement would not be quoted on either side.

Re-naming and
Re-numbering
Orders.

Sealed copies of Orders were received during the year as follows:—(1) Re-numbering the houses in Fords Place; and (2) re-naming Weston Street "Didcot Street."

Paving
Northcote
Road, &c.

In November, the Council decided to repave Northcote Road with hard wood, at an estimated cost of £7,925, and made application to the London County Council for sanction to, and the advance of, a loan for that amount.

The County Council eventually advanced loans for the sum of £6,858 in respect of the £7,925 applied for.

The tarred slag macadam taken up from Northcote Road was relaid in Knowsley Road, Poyntz Road, and Shellwood Road, and the material taken from these roads used to repair Holden Street and Morrison Street.

Making up
of New
Streets.

During the year, orders of apportionment were made upon the owners of the adjoining property of the cost of making up and paving the following new streets :—

Thurleigh Road (new portion).

Clapham Common West Side (Nos. 14 to 24).

The Council also took over Steelworks Road as a public road, it having some time previously been made up and paved by the freeholder.

Clapham
Common
North Side.

In January, a deputation of ratepayers waited upon the Council, to urge the Council to pave the roadway of Clapham Common North Side with wood.

The Council decided to adjourn consideration of the matter for a period of six months.

Horse Parade.

The Council again held a parade of their horses in Battersea Park, on the 6th July, at a cost of about £17 17s., the drivers and stable helps attending voluntarily, as in previous years.

Battersea Rise
House Estate.

This Estate having been advertised for sale, certain inhabitants of the Borough were of opinion that the house and a portion of the grounds should be secured for the use of the public. Neither the Borough Council nor the County Council felt able to financially assist the scheme until greater private effort had been made. Deputations for and against the scheme waited upon the Council, and, as the result of a Town's Meeting, a private local committee was formed. They were unsuccessful, however, in their efforts, and the whole Estate is now being developed for building purposes.

In July, the Council received from the London County Council the plans showing the suggested development of the Estate and the roadways which it was proposed to form, and made certain objections, the principal being as to no provision having been made for opening the Estate into Grandison Road by Wakehurst Road and Chatto Road, respectively.

The County Council, early in August, notified that they had refused consent to the plans on the ground that the new streets proposed would not, at and from the time of formation or laying out, each afford direct communication between two streets formed and laid out for carriage traffic.

The London County Council later refused consent on the same grounds to a second plan.

In November, however, the County Council reversed their decision and sanctioned the second plan. Negotiations were afterwards made with the purchasers of the Estate (Mr. Edwin Evans and others) for the purchase of the necessary land to enable Chatto Road and Wakehurst Road to be opened into the Battersea Rise House Estate, but no agreement was arrived at.

Lavender Hill,
&c., Tramways
Electrification.

The London County Council decided some time back to electrify the tramways in St. Johns Hill and East Hill, subject to the Borough Council agreeing to pay one-third of the net cost of the street widenings involved. It was proposed, however, to lay single lines only at two points, namely, by Lavender Sweep and Rush Hill Road respectively. Representations are being made to the County Council to lay double lines throughout.

CEMETERIES.

NUMBER OF INTERMENTS.

MORDEN AND BATTERSEA RISE CEMETERIES.

SECTION.	Quarters of Year ended 31st March, 1908.					Quarters of Year ended 31st March, 1907.				
	1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Totals.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Totals.
CHURCH ...	303	290	328	381	1,302	275	338	323	398	1,334
CHAPEL ...	31	26	28	43	128	35	27	45	45	152
ROMAN CATHOLIC ...	17	17	25	24	83	13	16	18	21	68
TOTALS	351	333	381	448	1,513	323	381	386	464	1,554

Morden Cemetery.

A part of the Grand Drive, Morden, bordering upon the Cemetery, has been made up and paved under an order of apportionment by the Merton Urban District Council, the Battersea Borough Council's contribution amounting to about £200.

An additional portion of the Cemetery is being drained, at an approximate expenditure of £250.

School Managers.

The following resignations and appointments of Managers of public elementary schools in the Borough occurred during the year :—

School Group.	Resignation, &c.	Appointment.
No. 1 (Battersea) ...	Mr. H. J. Gilham ...	Mr. T. C. Ford, 67 St. John's Road
„ 4 (Battersea) ...	Dr. L. G. F. Macrory	Miss M. A. Williams, B.A., Southlands College.
„ 5 (Battersea) ...	Mr. B. T. Price ...	Mr. H. Branch, 86 Clapham Common North Side
„ 5 (Battersea) ...	Mr. S. Marsh ...	Mr. W. N. Simonds
„ 3 (Clapham) ...	Mrs. S. Barnes (died)	Mrs. Latham, 6 Brodrick Road

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

On the 27th November, the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which provides for notification of all births in any given district to be given to the Medical Officer of Health, was adopted by the Council, and application was made to the Local Government Board for their consent to the putting of the Act into force in the Borough.

The Local Government Board, on the 26th February, fixed the 2nd March, 1908, as the date on which the Council's resolution of adoption should come into operation. Circulars were addressed to all the medical practitioners and midwives practising in the Borough, drawing their attention to the provisions of the Act, and stating that the Council would, on application, supply them with stamped addressed letter cards, containing the requisite form of notice to be given to the Medical Officer of Health.

Combined
Drainage.

On the 24th June, a Conference, convened by the St. Pancras Borough Council, was held at the Town Hall, Pancras Road, on the subject of the law relating to combined drainage, and delegates appointed by the Council attended the Conference. The following resolutions were passed :—

That every effort should be made by the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities to relieve the ratepayers from the heavy, inequitable and accumulating burden of the maintenance of combined drains originally laid as drains and not approved as sewers.

That it be referred to a Committee of this Conference to prepare for presentation to the President of the Local Government Board a Petition or Draft Bill dealing with the law relating to combined drainage.

A Draft Bill was accordingly prepared, which was submitted to, and approved by, the Council.

The Bill has now been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. W. H. Dickinson, the Member for North St. Pancras, and the President of the Local Government Board has been asked to give his support and co-operation in the passage of the Bill through the various stages of the House of Commons. It has been down for second reading on several occasions, but had not been reached at the close of the year covered by this report.

Sale of Food
and Drugs
Acts.

The question of the unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to the giving of warranties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, has again occupied the attention of the Council, and, in February, a communication was sent to the Local Government Board drawing their attention to the matter, and urging the Board to take steps during the present Session of Parliament with a view to securing an amendment of the law on the subject.

Butter and
Margarine
Act, 1907.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, with regard to entry and inspection of butter factories, and taking samples, the Sanitary Inspectors were, on the 12th February, specially

authorised to exercise, as regards any premises registered with the Council as a butter factory, the powers of entry, inspection and sampling referred to in sub-section 2 of Section 2 of the Act.

In connection with this Act, and the Margarine Act, 1887, the Local Government Board have issued an order directing the manner of registration of butter factories and of premises on which there is manufactured any milk-blended butter, or on which the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter is carried on.

Cerebro-Spinal
Meningitis.

The London County Council, in September, made an order requiring the notification of cases of Cerebro-spinal fever (epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis) in the Administrative County of London for a further period of 18 months from the 13th September, 1907.

Offensive
Businesses.

Bye-laws have been made by the County Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for regulating the conduct of the businesses of—

- (1) bone boiler, manure manufacturer or tallow melter,
- (2) soap boiler,
- (3) gut scraper and catgut maker or catgut manufacturer.
- (4) fat melter or fat extractor,
- (5) glue and size manufacturer,
- (6) knacker,
- (7) fellmonger, and
- (8) dresser of fish skins.

The bye-laws came into operation on the 25th November.

Coroner's
Court.

Owing to frequent complaints by the Coroner and others attending the Coroner's Court, of noise and inconvenience caused by trains passing along the railway abutting on Sheepcote Lane, in close proximity to the Court, the Council have provided double windows to the front of the Court.

Parliamentary
Bills,
Session 1907.

Private
measures.

Of the private measures promoted in the 1907 Session of Parliament, the following were considered and reported upon by the Law and Parliamentary Committee :—

Administrative County of London and District Electric Power.

London and District Electric Power.

London Electric Supply.

London County Council (Electric Supply).

London County Council (General Powers).

London County Council (Tramways and Improvements).

London Port and Docks.

Metropolitan Water Board (Charges, &c.).

Metropolitan Water Board (Various Powers).

North-East London Railway.

It was only found necessary to take action on some of the above Bills, and this action is recorded hereunder.

Administrative County of London and District Electric Power, London and District Electric Power, and London Electric Supply Bills.—In these Bills power was sought to supply electricity in bulk, and, *inter alia*, to break up the streets in the intervening Boroughs. The Council presented petitions against them, but the Bills were eventually withdrawn.

London County Council (Electric Supply) Bill.—This was a Bill to confer powers on the London County Council with respect to the supply of electrical energy in the Administrative County of London and neighbouring areas, and for other purposes.

A petition was presented against the Bill to protect the interests of the Council, but the Bill was rejected.

London County Council (General Powers) Bill.—This Bill contained many important proposals, all of which were carefully considered by a Committee of the Council, and the Solicitor was instructed to negotiate with the County Council upon certain of the clauses. The County Council found it necessary to withdraw several proposals from the Bill. The Bill, as amended, duly passed into law, and the powers given by the Act, so far as London generally is concerned, are set out on page 22 of this report.

London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill.—This Bill contained a proposal to reconstruct for electric traction the existing tramways in St. John's Hill and Lavender Hill, and at the southern end of Queens Road, and to widen the thoroughfares where necessary.

The Solicitor was instructed to negotiate with the County Council upon several points raised in connection with the Bill. The tramway proposals as regards Battersea, were, however, withdrawn from the Bill. The only clause directly affecting the Council then left in the Bill related to the removal of accumulations of matter from the conduits and grooves of the rails of the County Council tramways, and this clause was amended in order to meet objections made by this and other Borough Councils.

Metropolitan Water Board (Charges, &c.) and (Various Powers) Bills.—These Bills were promoted (1) to provide for uniform scales of charges for the supply of water applicable throughout the limits of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board, and for other purposes, and (2) to empower the Board to acquire lands and to make waterworks, &c.

The Solicitor was instructed to negotiate with the Board upon several clauses in the Bills.

The Finsbury Borough Council convened a Conference to consider the Bills, and Messrs. J. R. Archer, W. J. Moore and W. J. West were appointed to represent the Council thereat. The Conference was held on the 14th March, 1907, when resolutions were passed calling for amendments on several points in the Bills. Copies of the resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Water Board, and other bodies.

On the 10th July, the Council had before them a letter from the Metropolitan Water Board relative to their Charges, &c., Bill, as follows:—

“Notwithstanding the detailed discussion of this Bill
 “before the Joint Committee of Parliament, a good
 “deal of opposition to its subsequent progress is
 “being shewn by certain manufacturers who are

“eager to secure better terms for trade supplies. It
 “can hardly be gainsaid that the water undertaking
 “exists for the purpose chiefly of supplying the
 “domestic consumers with one of the greatest
 “necessities of life and sanitation, and the Water
 “Board have hitherto successfully urged the view
 “that the domestic interests should not be sub-
 “ordinated to those of trade, a view which, no
 “doubt, will in the main prevail also with your
 “Council. You are no doubt aware of the tables
 “laid before the Joint Committee of Parliament
 “indicating that the domestic consumers in your
 “area will gain to the extent of £4,374 per annum
 “under the provisions of the Bill, an advantage
 “which cannot be maintained if further concessions
 “be made to trade. The contingency should there-
 “fore be clearly borne in mind that the concessions
 “now sought from Parliament by the traders can
 “only be given at the expense of the domestic con-
 “sumers, or by means of a deficiency rate to be
 “raised by the local authorities under the Board’s
 “Act of 1902, and I take the liberty of bringing the
 “subject to your notice as a matter of considerable
 “public interest which you may desire to lay before
 “the local Members of Parliament with a view to
 “safeguarding the interests of your domestic con-
 “sumers and ratepayers.”

After discussion, the Council decided to ask the local Members of Parliament to support the third reading of the Bill in the House of Commons.

Both Bills eventually passed into law.

Parliamentary
 Bills,
 Session 1907.
 ———
 Public
 measures.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee, on
 behalf of the Council, watch over all Parliamentary
 proceedings of a local or metropolitan character
 affecting the welfare of the Borough or the powers
 and duties of the Council. The several public measures were
 duly considered, and, when necessary, reported upon by the
 Committee, and action was taken on the following Bills:—

Municipal Milk Dépôts Bill.—This Bill was introduced by the Government to authorise and regulate the establishment of milk dépôts by local authorities.

The Council petitioned in favour of the Bill.

The Bill was withdrawn, and, on the 27th November, the Council decided to address a communication to the President of the Local Government Board, asking him to re-introduce the Bill and press it forward with all speed in the next Session of Parliament.

Public Libraries Bill.—The principal object of this Bill was to remove the existing limit to the amount of the Library rate.

The Council presented a petition in favour of the Bill, but the Bill did not make any progress.

Legislation.

Of the Acts passed in the Session of 1907, it is Session 1907. only necessary to refer to the following :—

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 21).

This Act makes further provision with respect to the manufacture, importation and sale of butter and margarine and similar substances.

The Act, *inter alia*—

- (1) Enacts that the existing law relating to the registration of manufactories of margarine shall apply, with the necessary adaptations, to butter factories, and to any premises on which there is manufactured any milk-blended butter, or on which there is carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter, and that the law relating to registers of consignments of margarine, shall, with the necessary adaptations, apply to consignments of milk-blended butter.
- (2) Fixes the limit of moisture in butter, margarine, and milk-blended butter, as follows :—

Butter—not to contain more than 16 per cent.
of water.

Margarine—not to contain more than 16 per cent. of water.

Milk-blended butter—not to contain more than 24 per cent. of water.

- (3) Provides that the Local Government Board may make regulations for prohibiting the use as a preservative of any substance specified in such regulation in the manufacture or preparation for sale of butter, margarine, or milk-blended butter, or for limiting the extent to which preservatives may be used.

Advertisements Regulation Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 27).

This Act empowers local authorities to make bye-laws—

- (1) For the regulation and control of hoardings and similar structures used for the purpose of advertising when they exceed twelve feet in height.
- (2) For regulating, restricting or preventing the exhibition of advertisements in such places and in such manner, or by such means, as to affect injuriously the amenities of a public park or pleasure promenade, or to disfigure the natural beauty of a landscape.

Existing hoardings, &c., and advertisements are to be exempt from the operation of any such bye-laws for a period of not less than five years from the making of the bye-laws, and no bye-law is to have any effect until confirmed by the Secretary of State.

The Authority for making the bye-laws in the County of London (excluding the City) will be the London County Council, but it will be the duty of every Metropolitan Borough Council to enforce within its own area any bye-laws made by the County Council.

Vaccination Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII.; Ch. 31).

This Act substitutes a Statutory Declaration of conscientious objection for the Certificate required under the Vaccination Act, 1898. The Statutory Declaration, which will be exempt from stamp duty, may be made before a Commissioner for Oaths, a Justice of the Peace, or any officer authorised to receive a Statutory Declaration.

Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 32).

This Act empowers the Local Government Board to make regulations authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water) intended for sale for human consumption. For the purposes of the regulations, articles commonly used for the food or drink of man are to be deemed to be intended for sale for human consumption unless the contrary is proved.

Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 33).

This Act provides that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected or being a councillor or alderman of the Council of any County or Borough (including a Metropolitan Borough), but a woman, if elected as Chairman of a County Council or Mayor of a Borough, is not by virtue of holding or having held that office to be a Justice of the Peace.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 39).

This is an Act to amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with respect to Laundries, to extend that Act to certain institutions carried on for charitable or reformatory purposes, and to provide for the inspection of certain premises.

Notification of Births Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 40).

The object of this Act is to provide a speedy means whereby information of the birth of a child may be given to the Medical Officer of Health, so that, if necessary, advice may be given to the mother in regard to the rearing and nurture of the child. The Act provides that in any area in which the Act is adopted, notification of a birth must be given to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours after the birth. A local authority may, by resolution, adopt the Act in their area (in Metropolitan Boroughs the Council of the Borough is the local authority for the purpose of the Act), and the Local Govern-

ment Board may by order declare that the Act shall be in force in the area of any local authority who have power to adopt the Act, although it has not been so adopted.

The Council, on the 25th September, decided to take the necessary steps to adopt the Act.

Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 43).

This Act, which deals with various matters connected with education, was passed to make provision for the better administration by the Central and Local Authorities in England and Wales of the enactments relating to education.

Lights on Vehicles Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 45).

This Act provides that every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle to be in any street, highway or road to which the public have access, during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, shall provide such vehicle with a lamp or lamps, which must be kept properly trimmed, lighted and attached during such period.

The Act is not to apply to any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand, or to certain vehicles, *e.g.*, bicycles and motor cars, which are already regulated by other Acts. In London, the County Council may, by order approved by the Secretary of State, exempt from the operation of the Act certain vehicles (on the ground of proximity to inflammable goods).

Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. 54).

This Act amends the law with respect to Small Holdings and Allotments, and, *inter alia*, provides that the powers conferred on sanitary authorities by the Allotments Acts, as amended by the Act, may in London be exercised by the London County Council.

London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., Ch. cxliv.).

The tramways and improvement works authorised by this Act are outside Battersea, and it is only necessary to state

that the Act includes two sections empowering the County Council and any Borough Council to enter into agreements with respect to—

- (1) The maintenance and repair of any portion of a street or road which the County Council are, under the provisions of any Act or agreement, liable to maintain and repair.
- (2) The removal by the Borough Council, from any street in their Borough, of any accumulations of matter removed from the conduit or grooves of the rails of a tramway.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907
(7 Edw. VII., Ch. clxxi.).

This Act is intituled “An Act to provide for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board; and for other purposes.”

The Act comes into operation on the 1st April, 1908, and provides that a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes shall be given at a rate per annum which shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the rateable value of the premises in respect of which the supply is required, and that such rate shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be charged uniformly under like circumstances to all consumers entitled to such supply.

Provision is made, *inter alia*, for rebates in the charge for a domestic supply to premises used solely for business purposes of a rateable value exceeding £300, and for compounding agreements with owners, where the water rate is payable by the owner.

There are also other provisions in the Act, dealing with the supply of water for purposes other than domestic, &c., &c.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Various Powers) Act, 1907
(7 Edw. VII., Ch. clxxiv.).

This Act contains several provisions of a general nature.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907
(7 Edw. VII., Ch. clxxv.).

The provisions of this Act of general interest are as follows :—

(1) *Milk Supply (Tuberculosis)*.—Part IV. of the Act confers powers on the County Council with a view of preventing the sale of milk in the County likely to cause tuberculosis in the consumers. The Medical Officer of Health of the County (or a person provided with his authority) is empowered to take for examination samples of milk produced or sold or intended for sale within the County, and to inspect cows and take samples of milk at dairies from which milk is sold or suffered to be sold or used within the County, provided that, before the powers are exercised outside the County, an order must be obtained from a Justice having jurisdiction in the place where the sample is to be taken or the inspection made.

If the Medical Officer is of opinion that tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused, to persons residing in the County from consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy or from any cow kept therein, the County Council may make an order requiring the dairyman not to supply within the County any milk from such dairy, or any milk from any specified cow or cows in such dairy, until the order has been withdrawn.

There are certain steps to be taken before the order can be made, and there are provisions as to appeals against orders, &c., which it is not necessary to set out here. It may, however, be stated that the County Council may authorise a Borough Council (through the Medical Officer of the Borough) to take within the Borough samples of milk for examination by the County Council, and that, apart from the penalties imposed for contravening an order, the Act provides :—

- (a) That every person who knowingly sells or suffers to be sold or used for human consumption within the County the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.
- (b) That any person, the milk of the cows in whose dairy is sold or suffered to be sold for human consumption within the County, who, after becoming aware that any cow in his dairy is suffering from tuberculosis

of the udder, keeps or permits to be kept such cow in any field, shed or other premises along with other cows in milk, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

- (c) That any dairyman who supplies milk within the County, and has in his dairy any cow affected with or suspected of or exhibiting signs of tuberculosis of the udder, who fails forthwith to give written notice of the fact to the Medical Officer of the County, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2.

(2) *Cleansing of Verminous Persons.*—Part V. of the Act confers powers on the County Council with respect to the cleansing of (a) children attending school, and their clothing ; and (b) inmates of common lodging houses, and their clothing. The County Council and any Borough Council may enter into agreements for or with respect to the cleansing of the person or clothing of any person under this part of the Act, and for the use by the County Council of any premises or appliances adapted for such purpose belonging to or used by the Borough Council.

(3) *Prevention of Floods.*—Parts VI. of the Act confers powers on the County Council in addition to those already exerciseable by that body under the Metropolis Management (Thames River, Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act, 1879, which contains provisions for protecting the Metropolis from floods caused by the overflow of the River Thames.

(4) *Water Supply in Tenement Houses.*—Section 78 of the Act provides that for the purpose of Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, a tenement house shall be deemed to be a house without a proper and sufficient supply of water unless there shall be provided on the storey or one of the storeys in which the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of each family occupying such house are situate a sufficient provision for the supply of water for domestic purposes.

With respect to buildings existing and used as tenement houses at the passing of the Act, the section is not to come into operation until the 1st January, 1908, or to apply where the only storey or storeys on which a proper and sufficient supply of water is not provided is or are a storey or storeys constructed at a height exceeding that to which the Metropolitan Water Board may for the time being be required to furnish a supply of water for domestic purposes, and to which a supply of water for such purposes is not at the passing of the Act being furnished by such Board by agreement.

Further, the Section is not to apply to any tenement house in respect of which it can be shown that such provision for the supply of water as aforesaid is not reasonably necessary.

(5) *Common Lodging Houses*.—Section 79 of the Act provides that the keeper of a common lodging house, or an approved substitute, shall reside therein.

Shop Hours
Act, 1904.

In view of opposition from traders concerned, the Council were unable to proceed with the proposed Order referred to in last year's report (page 48), requiring jewellers and hosiers in the Borough to close their shops at 2 p.m. on Wednesdays.

During the year, the St. Pancras Borough Council convened a Conference of Metropolitan Borough Councils, to consider as to the difficulties in the way of effectively putting the Act into operation in London, and as to the desirability of urging Parliament to amend the Act with a view to making it workable.

The Mayor, and Messrs. J. E. Joselin and W. J. Moore were appointed to represent the Council at the Conference, which was held on the 4th March. Twenty Authorities were represented, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Act should be amended so as to provide that, for the purposes of the Act, the Metropolis shall be construed to mean the area of the Metropolitan Police District, and that, in that area, it shall be compulsory for all shops, other than licensed premises, to close one day per week at 2 o'clock, on four days per week not later than 9 p.m., on Saturdays not later than 11 p.m., and entirely on Sundays.

It was also decided to appoint a Committee to wait upon the Home Secretary with the resolution, and to report to a further meeting of the Conference, the Committee to consist of one delegate from each of the Councils represented at the Conference.

Inasmuch, however, as only a minority of the Borough Councils were prepared to proceed in the matter, it was ultimately decided by the conveners of the Conference not to take any further action on the question.

Registration of
Electors.

The List of Ownership Voters (who are also County and Parochial Electors) was revised by Mr. Michael Moloney on the 9th September. The number of voters in last year's list for the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea was 380. Thirty-eight names were removed on objection, and 46 claims were allowed. The new List therefore comprises 388 voters, an increase of 8.

The Lists of Voters for the Parliamentary Borough of Battersea and Clapham were revised by Mr. Lister Drummond on the 16th, 17th and 18th September.

The Occupiers' Lists prepared by the Town Clerk of Battersea contained 34,719 names, as against 35,522 names in the lists last year, a decrease of 803. Forty-seven objections to names in such lists were sustained, and 64 Occupier claims allowed.

The number of electors included in the new Register, which was completed and deposited on the 19th October, is shown in the following statement :—

Division.		New Register.	Previous Register.	Decrease.
Battersea	...	22,656	22,982	326
Clapham	...	28,260	28,560	300
Totals		50,916	51,542	626

The number of persons entitled to vote at the respective Elections is as follows :—

Parliamentary :—

Battersea Division ...	...	...	18,524
Clapham Division ...	...	...	22,248
Total ...	...	...	<u>40,772</u>

London County Council :—

Battersea Division ...	...	...	22,584
Clapham Division ...	...	...	27,805
Total ...	...	...	<u>50,389</u>

Borough Council and Guardians :—

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea ...	...	...	37,554
Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth (Clapham) ...	...	...	12,189
Total ...	...	...	<u>49,743</u>

Jury List. The Jury List for the Borough, having been duly prepared, was produced at a Special Sessions on the 27th September. The list, as finally allowed by the Justices, contained the names of 6,066 Common Jurors, and 309 Special Jurors.

Licences for Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. The Council, as in past years, decided to oppose all applications for new licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Borough. Three such applications were made at the Annual Licensing Meeting, and these were refused.

Disorderly Houses. Complaints were received as to disorderly houses in the Borough, and Police Court proceedings were taken in three cases, with the following results :—

- Case No. 1.—Male defendant fined £15 and £5 5s. costs (in default one month's imprisonment), and the female defendant £5 (in default one month's imprisonment).
 Case No. 2.—Defendant sentenced to three months' hard labour.
 Case No. 3.—Defendant fined £10 (in default one month's imprisonment).

BATHS, WASH-HOUSES, &c.Number of
Bathers, &c.

The following table shews the number of
bathers, &c., during the year as compared with last
year :—

THIS YEAR.								
LATCHMERE BATHS.			NINE ELMS BATHS.			PLOUGH ROAD BATHS.		
M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
			Swimming Baths.					
127,769	40,393	168,162	69,356	5,563	74,919	—	—	—
			Slipper Baths.					
59,262	9,478	68,740	31,804	4,073	35,877	12,607	2,669	15,276
			Wash-houses.					
—	—	22,796	—	—	14,300	—	—	—

LAST YEAR.								
LATCHMERE BATHS.			NINE ELMS BATHS.			PLOUGH ROAD BATHS.		
M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
			Swimming Baths.					
137,681	38,759	176,440	73,040	—	73,040	—	—	—
			Slipper Baths.					
67,169	10,027	77,196	33,560	3,854	37,414	7,197	1,295	8,492
			Wash-houses.					
—	—	198	—	—	14,203	—	—	—

Swimming
Competitions.

The results of the Annual Competitions for the
Challenge Cups and Shields are as follows :—

YEAR.	SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD.	SCHOOLGIRL CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD.	CHALLENGE CUPS (Clothes race).		100 YARDS' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF BATTERSEA CUP.
			Boys.	Girls.	
					First Cup.
1901	Gideon Road School.	Lavender Hill School.	—	—	Gough, F. (Battersea S.C.)
1902	Lavender Hill School.	Surrey Lane School.	—	—	Thomson, C. H. (Battersea S.C.)
1903	Plough Road School.	Tennyson Street School.	—	—	Ditto.
1904	Latchmere School.	Tennyson Street School.	Latchmere School.	Tennyson St. School.	Ditto. (Became the Owner.)
					Second Cup.
1905	Lavender Hill School.	Holden Street School.	Lavender Hill School.	Surrey Lane School.	Sirrell, W. W. J. (Battersea S.C.)
1906	Ethelburga Street School.	Holden Street School.	Battersea Park Road School.	Holden St. School.	Thomson, C. H. (Battersea S.C.)
1907	Raywood Street School	Ethelburga Street School	Raywood Street School	Latchmere School	Sirrell, W. W. J. (Battersea S.C.)

Swimming
Certificates.

As in previous years, tests, with time limits,
were held for the 200 and 440 yards certificates
awarded by the Council, the only successful competitor being
Mr. W. G. Stevens, Battersea Swimming Club, who won both
certificates.

Certificates were also awarded for 100 yards (without time
limit), and during the season these certificates were gained by
589 competitors, practically all of whom were school children.

Swimming
Scholarships.

Swimming scholarships, in the form of a free
pass for one year to the Council's Baths, were
again awarded to the champion swimmer of each school
department using the Baths. These scholarships were gained
by 28 boys and 26 girls.

The swimming certificates above referred to and the scholarships, were presented to the winners by the Mayoress, Mrs. J. H. Brown, the ceremony taking place in the Town Hall on the 28th October.

Free lettings of
Swimming
Baths, Halls,
&c.

The free use of the swimming baths, halls, &c., was granted during the year as follows :—

Entertainment Committee—Swimming Bath, Nine Elms, on the 17th June, for annual swimming entertainment.

Battersea Schools Swimming Association—Swimming Bath, Latchmere Road, on the 4th October, for swimming competitions.

Employés Sick and Accident Society—Small Hall, Latchmere Road Baths, on the 9th July, for annual meeting.

Mr. W. Parkes—Small Hall, Latchmere Road Baths, on the 16th September, for Conference in connection with carnival held in aid of National Anti-Vivisection Hospital.

Housing Committee—Small Hall, Latchmere Road Baths, on the 24th October, for presentation of prizes, &c. (Garden Competitions).

Ragged School Union (Local Branch)—People's Hall, Nine Elms Baths, on the 15th and 22nd January, for a tea to poor children and old people, respectively.

Salvation Army—People's Hall, Nine Elms Baths, on the 9th January, for an entertainment to poor children.

Works carried
out at Baths.

Various improvements and works of repair, &c., have been carried out at the Baths during the year, the most important being as follows :—

Latchmere Road Baths.

Providing new valves to men's second class slipper baths
—£299.

Paving portion of vacant land at rear of Baths—£121.

Repairing brick and stone work to front of Baths—£132.

Providing movable diving stage in first class swimming bath—£62.

Providing iron gates in yard adjacent to wash-houses—£24.

Providing corrugated iron shed in which to store flooring—£31.

Laying flooring over three of the swimming ponds and repairing decayed parts and supports—£162.

Painting forecourt railings and notice boards—£47.

Providing fuel economising and smoke preventing apparatus—£187.

Nine Elms Baths.

Painting external iron and wood work and decorating and cleaning residence—£185.

Painting exterior of storage tank—£35.

Plough Road Baths.

Providing additional hot water cylinder—£25.

Public
Wash-houses,
Latchmere
Road.

In order to cope with the demand for the new Public Wash-houses at Latchmere Road, it was necessary to provide the following additional

machinery.

Two 20 H.P. electric motors (in place of the two 10 H.P. motors)—£96.

Four washing machines (including work of fixing, and foundation and drainage work)—£160.

To prevent interruption in the work in the event of break-down in part of the machinery, it was decided to connect the two mains sets of shafting in the Wash-houses by means of additional shafting, the cost being £77.

Latchmere
Road
Gymnasium and
Recreation
Room.

The first and second class swimming baths, Latchmere Road, were again converted into a gymnasium and recreation room, respectively, during the winter season.

9,992 persons used the gymnasium during the season, and 8,021 the recreation room.

Plough Road
Museum, &c.

The Museum is now utilised as a Children's Reading Room, and the room formerly used by children is now reserved for adult readers.

A series of free weekly entertainments for children were arranged during the winter, in the Gymnasium, Councillor J. R. Archer, and other ladies and gentlemen kindly giving their services for the purpose.

The Council thanked all those who assisted for their services.

HOUSING.

Latchmere and
Town Hall
Estates.

Garden
Competitions.

The arrangements made for the past three years with the Battersea, Clapham and Wandsworth Amateur Chrysanthemum and Horticultural Society to encourage the tenants on the Council's Estates to provide flower gardens, &c., were renewed. The number of entries and of prizes and certificates awarded was as follows:—

CLASS.			ENTRIES.	PRIZES.	CERTIFICATES.
A—Upstairs window-sill gardens	...	...	1	1	1
B—Indoor window gardens	...	...	2	2	2
C—Back gardens	...	...	21	14	19

The Judges appointed by the Society were Mr. Weatherstone (Superintendent, Kennington Park), Mr. Soar, gardener to Mrs. Thornton (Clapham Common), and Mr. Brown, gardener to Mr. Ravenhill (Clapham Common).

Arrangements were made for the presentation of the prizes and certificates by the Mayoress (Mrs. J. H. Brown) at a public meeting held at the Small Hall, Latchmere Baths, on the 24th October.

International
Housing
Congress.

This Congress was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th August, when Mr. R. S. Lightfoot attended as a representative of the Council.

Officers.

Electric
Lighting
Department.

Appointments.

Thompson, H. F. J.—Chief Assistant Engineer.

Milton, J.—Shift Engineer.

Resignation.

Westlake, J. G.—Shift Engineer.

Health
Department.

Appointment.

Fairbairn, Miss L. M.—Sanitary Inspector.

Resignation.

Dawson, Miss E.—Sanitary Inspector.

Public
Libraries.

Appointment.

Rees, P. J.—Junior Assistant.

Borough
Surveyor's
Staff.

In May, a Special Committee was appointed by the Council to consider a report prepared by the Borough Surveyor as to the outside staff of his Department.

In July, the Committee reported that, having carefully considered the reference by Council of the report of the Borough Surveyor as to the staffing arrangements in his Department, they were generally in favour of the scheme suggested by the Surveyor, and were of opinion that the duties of the Staff should be revised so as to give effect to such scheme with certain modifications in which the Surveyor concurred.

The report was approved and adopted, and subsequently Mr. A. Vickers, Highways Superintendent and Dusting Manager, was appointed Works Superintendent at his existing salary and emoluments.

Town Hall.

Painting and decorating works have been carried out in the licensed portion of the Town Hall Buildings and new curtains, &c., provided, at a total cost of about £980.

Lower and
Upper Halls.

The scale of charges for the use of the Lower and Upper Halls has been rescinded, and it is proposed to deal with each application for the use of such Halls according to the nature of the lettings.

Free Lettings
of Town Hall.

The free use of the Town Hall has been granted during the year as follows:—

Barrow, W., Grand Hall, &c., for a ball in aid of the Battersea Philanthropic Society.

Battersea Borough Concerts Committee, Grand Hall, &c., on Tuesday evenings and Good Friday, during the winter season, for popular concerts.

McManus, Dr. L. S., Grand Hall, &c., for a ball in aid of the Bolingbroke Hospital.

The Mayor (Mr. J. H. Brown), Grand Hall, &c., for three days' bazaar, in aid of the Bolingbroke Hospital.

The Mayor (Mr. F. W. Worthy), Grand Hall, &c., for two days' bazaar in aid of the Battersea Anti-Vivisection Hospital.

National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators (Battersea Branch), Grand Hall, &c., for a concert in aid of Mr. D. Welch.

Parkes, W., Grand Hall, &c., for a concert and ball in aid of the Battersea Anti-Vivisection Hospital.

Battersea Rise House Committee, Upper Hall for meetings as desired.

University Extension Society (Lavender Hill Centre), Lower Hall, for a series of weekly lectures.

Unemployed.

The following resolution was passed at a Town's Meeting convened by the Mayor, and held in the Town Hall on the 9th December, to enable inhabitants of the Borough to discuss ways and means of finding work for Battersea Unemployed, when about 1,400 persons were present:—

That this Meeting of the Citizens of Battersea, realising the seriousness of the unemployed question as an inherent feature of the Capitalist system being pro-

duced by the class ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth, which involves an increase in the number of workers unemployed and intermittently employed with every increase in the power of wealth production, resolves to work steadfastly for the social ownership of these means of production and distribution as the only way of securing for all the opportunity to work and the right to live ; and that, as a means of alleviating the existing distress, we urge the Borough Council to raise sufficient funds to carry out such necessary work as paving, channelling and repairing of roads, building cottages for men employed at Morden Cemetery, laying out paths, &c., in Battersea Rise Cemetery, rebuilding the Dust Destructor, construction of mess and bath-room accommodation for stokers and others employed at the Electric Light Station, construction of houses on the vacant ground at the Nine Elms Baths, enlargement of Falcon Châlet and construction of other châlets where required and the erection of houses on the vacant space on the Latchmere Estate.

On the 27th November, the Council received a deputation from the Battersea Trades and Labour Council with reference to the unemployed in the Borough, and afterwards passed the following resolution :—

That, having regard to the views expressed by the deputation, the Council hereby resolve to provide an additional sum of £25,000 before the 30th September, 1908, to meet the expenses of the Council in carrying out the following works :—

Repairing roadways and footpaths in the Borough, £20,000.

General Purposes, £5,000.

and that it be referred to the Finance Committee to make the necessary financial arrangements at the earliest possible moment.

On the 4th December, the Council decided to raise a

supplemental general rate of 3d. in the £ to meet such expenditure. A deputation from the Battersea Municipal Alliance attended the same evening and protested against the proposed expenditure.

An appeal to Quarter Sessions was subsequently made against the rate by certain ratepayers. The Court of Quarter Sessions allowed the appeal and quashed the rate.

Unemployed
Workmen
Act, 1905.

In April, Mr. Rines and Mrs. Worthy resigned their seats on the Central (Unemployed) Body, and no representatives were appointed by the Distress Committee in their place until November, when Messrs. Rines and Ashcroft were appointed.

In May, the Council appointed the following eight members, selected by the Wandsworth Board of Guardians from their own body, to fill vacancies on the Distress Committee, namely :—

Ashcroft, William Asher	Palmer, Thos. Watts
Barns, Frederick G.	Peck, William
Chapman, William H.	Phillips, William Charles
Newton, Rev. Joseph	Worthy, Mrs. Jane Agnes

In November, the Council decided to forward the following schemes of local work to the Central Body in response to their invitation for such schemes :—

Paving, and resetting of kerbs of—

	£	
Lombard Road ...	1,476	(granite setts).
Church Road ...	2,902	(wood blocks chiefly and granite setts in suit- able places).
Channelling works ...	2,562	(granite setts).
Total	<u>£6,940</u>	

The schemes had not been approved however at the time of going to press.

Necessitous
School
Children.

The Education Committee reported on 27th November as follows :—

We have, as desired by the Council, considered the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, and the action which the London County Council have decided to take with regard to it.

This Act, which came into operation on 21st December, last, gives the London County Council statutory powers in regard to the important matter of providing meals for necessitous school children by enabling them—

- (a) To associate with themselves any Committee on which they are represented who will undertake to provide meals for necessitous school children.
- (b) To help such Committee by furnishing such land, buildings, furniture and apparatus, and such officers and servants as may be necessary for the organisation, preparation and services of such meals.
- (c) To spend money from the rates within the limit of a half-penny rate (with the consent of the Board of Education), where sufficient funds for the purchase of food from voluntary contributions and parents' payments are not forthcoming, for the provision of such meals.

The Act is permissive only, and the London County Council are not therefore compelled to make use of its provisions. Moreover, if put into force, the London County Council must recover from the parent the cost of any meal so provided, unless they are satisfied that the parent is unable by reason of circumstances, other than his own default, to pay the amount.

The Education Committee of the London County Council reported on 30th July, last, that they had made enquiries of the head teachers and others concerned and from a summary of their returns it appeared that the estimated amount required to provide meals to necessitous children during the coming winter, after deducting the amount which might be anticipated from voluntary sources, was about £20,000. The report continues: "We are however of opinion that this statement

“ is largely in excess of the actual amount which will be
 “ required during the forthcoming winter. The Joint Com-
 “ mittee on Underfed Children have reported year after year
 “ that voluntary contributions for feeding necessitous children
 “ in London Schools have been sufficient to meet the demands,
 “ and that no case has come to their knowledge where the
 “ school relief sub-committees asked for funds to carry on
 “ the work and were unable to get them. They have arrived
 “ at the conclusion that, subject to defects in organisation
 “ being remedied, voluntary contributions will be sufficient in
 “ the future, if they are unchecked and flow in with the same
 “ abundance as hitherto. . . . In view of this
 “ opinion, and after careful consideration, we have arrived at
 “ the conclusion that all that is needed can be done with the
 “ help of the charitable public as far as the payment of the
 “ cost of food is concerned.”

On this report the London County Council arranged to establish a “ Children’s Care Committee ” for every necessitous school in which might be found underfed children for whom meals should be provided, and sanctioned an expenditure of £500 for apparatus only for preparing meals, &c., but decided not to provide the cost of food from the rates, but to rely on voluntary contributions therefor.

We are strongly averse to the provision of meals for necessitous school children being made an object for soliciting charitable contributions and we believe that in any case such contributions will not be sufficient, judging by the figures given by the London County Council, to adequately feed every necessitous child.

We think that those charged with arranging for the meals should be assured that if, and to such extent as may be necessary a grant will be made from the rates so that they may not be hampered in their work, and we recommend—

That letters be sent to the Board of Education, the London County Council, and the local members of that Council, embodying the above-mentioned views and urging reconsideration of the question.

The recommendation was adopted.

School
Attendance
Medals.

In December, the Council considered a letter from the Woolwich Borough Council, stating that they had asked the London County Council, in view of the serious injury occasioned to the health of children attracted by medals to attend school when ill, and to the difficulty of dealing with the spread of infectious disease in schools for the same reason, to abolish the use of the medals referred to.

The Council supported the action of the Woolwich Council, and in March received a letter from the London County Council, stating that while unable to see their way to discontinue the practice of awarding attendance medals they had revised the regulations governing their award, two important modifications in the scheme being (1) the abolition of the requirement that two days' written notice should be given in respect of the four half-days or two whole days absences allowed in the year, and (2) the adoption of a provision that the exclusion, under the regulations, from school of children on account of illness shall not affect their claims for medals.

Education.

A conference of members of the Council and of all managers of public elementary schools in the Borough was held on the 20th September, when the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

- (1) That it is the opinion of this Conference that increased powers and duties should be given to Metropolitan Borough Councils and to Managers of London County Council Schools with regard to the administration of such schools ; that sufficient time has now elapsed since the passing of the Education Act of 1903, and sufficient experience been gained of its working, to enable the London County Council to delegate further powers and duties ; that under the present conditions managers do not occupy the place which the framers of the Act

intended they should, and that, unless additional powers are delegated to managers, it will be increasingly difficult to induce persons of standing and experience to act as managers.

- (2) That it be a recommendation to the Battersea Borough Council to embody the above-mentioned views in a memorial and to forward the same to the London County Council.
- (3) That, in the opinion of this Conference, greater powers should be given to managers :—
 - (a) With regard to the selection of head teachers.
 - (b) With regard to authorising the carrying out of small repairs, &c.
- (4) That, in the opinion of this Conference, a proper book of instructions, &c., should be immediately supplied to managers.
- (5) That it would tend to greater efficiency in schools and better feeling all round if all complaints and irregularities of conduct in connection with the schools were reported in the first instance to the managers of the schools in which they occur, it then being the duty of the managers to consider such complaints and to report to the Staffing Sub-Committee thereon.
- (6) That, in the opinion of this Conference, the duties proposed to be imposed upon head teachers of London County Council Schools in connection with the circular letter, recently addressed to them by the Executive Officer, dealing with the future careers of boys and girls leaving school, would be more properly, and probably with greater advantage, entrusted to the managers.

- (7) That a permanent Committee be formed of all the School Managers for the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea, and that it be left to the Education Committee of the Borough Council to convene the meetings of such Committee.
- (8) That the London County Council be requested (a) to forward to managers a copy of each issue of the "London County Council Gazette," and (b) to revert to the practice of printing the agenda papers for meetings of managers.
- (9) That the London County Council be asked, before finally deciding what further powers and duties shall be delegated to the Borough Councils and to managers, to submit draft proposals to the Borough Councils, and to invite and consider their observations thereon.

In submitting the above resolutions to the Council, the Education Committee reported as follows:—

We have carefully considered the above resolutions and generally agree with the same with two provisos:—

With regard to resolution (6), we are of opinion that the work in question would be carried out better if the managers acted in conjunction with the head teachers in the matter.

With regard to resolution (8) (b), we do not think that it is desired that the expenditure of printing the agenda paper should be incurred for every meeting of the managers, but that when any matter of importance is to be considered at a meeting, information should in such cases be given to the managers beforehand, either by a duplicated typewritten communication or in some similar way.

In addition to the views expressed by the Conference in the above resolutions, we are of opinion that it is desirable that a copy of all reports of London County Council Inspectors, educational or otherwise, dealing with schools,

should be submitted to the managers of the schools concerned, and we recommend—

That the Council approve the resolutions of the Conference (with the provisos we have made), and endorse the view expressed in the last paragraph of the above report, and that the whole be embodied in the memorial referred to in resolution (2) and forwarded to the London County Council.

The Council, however, decided only to forward a copy of the resolutions to the London County Council.

The Education Committee continued their report as follows:—“ The above resolutions deal with the powers and duties of managers. We have also considered what additional powers it is desirable should be conferred in this connection upon Borough Councils.

“ We have for some time felt that the education work placed upon the London County Council is of such magnitude and is one of so many important spheres of work which that Council has to control, that it is impossible for individual schools to receive that personal interest and attention from their governing body which should obtain and which did obtain formerly under the late School Board for London. We think that this interest and attention should be restored by the County Council allowing the Metropolitan Borough Councils to carry out on their behalf and under their direction all detail work in connection with the administration of the schools.”

We recommend—

That the London County Council be requested to arrange for the recognition of the Borough Councils as Local Committees for the supervision and regulation of the conduct of the schools in their respective areas, that the Borough Councils should be authorised to receive reports from the Inspectors, to see that the rules laid down by the Board of Education and the London

County Council are properly carried out, and generally, using their local knowledge, to advise the County Council as to any conditions or alterations that they think may tend to the advancement of education in their areas.

We believe that in this way popular control of, and local interest in, the schools would be greatly stimulated and that increased efficiency would result.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Electric Lighting.

Below are set out comparative statistics as to the supply of electrical energy to premises within the Borough for the last seven years, viz. :—

Quarter ended.	LIGHTING.				MOTIVE POWER.	
	Consumers.		Electrical energy equivalent in 8 c.p. lamps.		Equivalent in H.P.	
	No. of Applications.	Actual.	Applied for.	Actually supplied.	Applied for.	Actually supplied.
17th March, 1908	1,180	1,068	84,879	74,191	2,464 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,897 $\frac{3}{8}$
19th March, 1907	1,001	967	71,058	64,709	1,703 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,123 $\frac{1}{8}$
20th March, 1906	870	844	64,036	58,211	985	795 $\frac{7}{8}$
21st March, 1905	765	734	55,186	50,418	900 $\frac{3}{4}$	619 $\frac{7}{8}$
15th March, 1904	569	534	43,172	38,361	585 $\frac{1}{4}$	418 $\frac{1}{8}$
16th March, 1903	339	313	28,116	25,043	294 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{7}{8}$
18th March, 1902	161	147	13,957	12,675	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

Electric Light Station.

A portion of the site of the Electric Light Station not yet built upon has been let to Messrs. T. C. Jones & Co., iron and metal merchants, G.W.R. Station, Shepherds Bush, at a rent of £40 per annum.

Plant, Works, &c., Electric Light Station.

The following plant for the Electric Light Station, &c., and works were ordered during the year :—

Repairing, &c., roof at Electric Light Station, over residence and offices—£30.

Repairing weighing machine in connection with coal conveying plant—£29 10s.

Repairing coal conveying plant—£150.

Supplying chemical balance for testing quality of coal—£10 10s.

Fixing steam piping to walls at Electric Light Station to prevent oscillation—£19 15s. 6d.

Substituting wrought steel pipes for copper pipes connecting steam separators to Nos. 1 to 5 engines at Electric Light Station—£14 10s.

Supplying testing set—£21 5s.

Altering steam pipes to Nos. 1 and 2 engines at Electric Light Station to prevent water hammer action—£4 17s. 6d.

Altering crane at Electric Light Station to enable it to work longitudinally by electricity—£124 10s.

Painting 359 electric lamp columns—£206.

Painting small electric lamp columns—£41.

Fixing incandescent electric lamp to the half-night arc lamp post on Dogs' Home Bridge, Battersea Park Road, near steps leading to Stewarts Road, so as to automatically come into lighting when the arc lamp is switched off—£5.

Substituting electric arc lamp for the two-light gas fitting for lighting York Road near Châlet—£12.

After negotiations with Mather & Platt, Ltd., with reference to their contracts for steam generating plant and pumping plant for the Electric Light Station in connection with the water condensing plant the following settlement of the matter was arrived at:—

Mather & Platt to (a) enter with their sureties into a supplemental contract ; (b) make an abatement of the sum of £600 from the amount claimed by them in

respect of their contract ; (c) make good the damage caused by the flooding of the pump-house ; and (d) pay the sum of £10 in respect of extra coal used in consequence thereof.

In January, a writ of summons was served on the Council on behalf of Mather & Platt, Ltd., with reference to a spare armature supplied by them in connection with the steam generating plant at the Electric Light Station, payment for which had been deferred by the Council owing to non-compliance with the provisions of the contract.

The Council decided to defend the action, and a counter-claim was made on behalf of the Council.

Eventually, however, the action brought by the Company and the counter-claim of the Council were settled upon terms approved by both parties.

Accidents to
Plant, Electric
Light Station.

Accidents occurred to No. 7 turbo-generator set at the Electric Light Station on the 18th April, and No. 9 steam generating set on the 21st April.

The contractors carried out the necessary works of repair, the cost being borne by the Insurance Company.

On Friday, the 1st November, a 3-inch valve in the branch steam main to No. 1 engine burst. No further accident happened and no injury to person took place. In accordance with the provisions of the Electric Lighting Acts, the matter was duly notified to the Board of Trade, who decided to hold an Inquiry by their Surveyor upon the subject.

It appeared from the report of the Inquiry that no person was injured by the explosion, and that the explosion was caused by water hammer action, brought about by opening the drain and stop valves when the horizontal steam pipe, between No. 1 engine and the main range of pipes, contained water subject to the steam pressure of the boilers.

Owing to the prompt action of the Engineer-in-charge, who was manipulating the valves at the time of the explosion and who, although enveloped in steam, immediately closed the valve, its seats were saved from damage and a further escape of steam prevented.

On Saturday, the 1st February, the trunks in the first line of No. 5 engine fractured. The engine was overhauled and examined, and the cost of making good the defective parts borne by the Insurance Company.

Insurance of
Plant, Electric
Light Station.

The insurances of the engines, turbines and electrical machines at the Electric Light Station have been effected with the Municipal Mutual Insurance, Ltd., through the National Boiler and General Insurance Company, Ltd., so as to secure payments up to £5,660 to cover the cost of any repairs, &c., owing to breakdown which may occur, at annual premiums amounting to about £278.

Condensing
Plant, Electric
Light Station.

For some time past the Council have had under consideration the fees charged by the Thames Conservancy Board in respect of suction and discharge pipes in the River Thames, used in connection with the water condensing plant at the Electric Light Station.

In 1902, the Conservators fixed the fee at £50 per annum, rising yearly until £100 per annum was reached in 1906, when it was subject to re-assessment by the Conservators.

The Council, with the consent of the Conservators, then increased the length of the pipes in the river, and the Conservators intimated that the fee would be increased, but deferred consideration of the matter until November, last, when they stated their intention of re-assessing the accommodations and increasing the fee. In accordance with instructions, strong representations were made by the Electrical Engineer for a reduction to be made in the fees. In the result, the Thames Conservators fixed a yearly rent of £50 as from the 29th September, 1907, until 1911, in respect of accommodation

in the river, subject to the usual conditions and to re-assessment at the expiration of that time.

Extensions of
Mains, &c.

The following extensions of electric mains, &c., were carried out or put in hand during the year :—

Thoroughfare.	Estimated Cost.		
	£	s.	d.
8 Nightingale Lane	36	0	0
2 Currie Street, from a point in Nine Elms Lane	50	0	0
Longhedge Works, Silverthorne Road, from a point in Queens Road	140	0	0
75 Winsham Grove, from a point in Broomwood Road	50	0	0

After considerable negotiations for a loan for the purpose of extending the mains on the Park Town Estate, the London County Council, on the 1st November, stated that their Finance Committee did not see their way to recommend the sanction of a loan for the purpose.

The provision of additional feeders (main cables), distributors (distributing cables), and switch pillars, and other works were ordered to be carried out to the electric light mains, so as to provide for the fusing of feeders and important distributors, for fixing disconnecting boxes to facilitate the location of faults, and for laying additional cables in order to maintain pressure and a satisfactory supply to cope with next winter's load, and to keep up the pressure of supply in accordance with the provisions of the Battersea Electric Lighting Act.

The following tenders were accepted in this matter :—

The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., for the supply of five feeder pillars for the sum of £25 each.

The Switch Gear Company, Ltd., for the supply of eight resistances for the sum of £146 16s.

Gas Lamps,
Meters, &c.

Two additional gas lamps have been provided in Falcon Terrace and Lavender Terrace, and the position of two gas lamps re-arranged. One additional gas lamp has been fixed in Didcot Street and one in Cabul Road. Two in Russell Street have been dispensed with.

The following terms of the Gas Light and Coke Company were accepted in November for the conversion of the flat-flame burners of the lamps in their district to the incandescent system, viz. :—

- (a) To convert 833 lamps for the sum of £826, excluding repaving works, and to spread the cost over four years, *i.e.* £207 a year.
- (b) To reduce the present charges for gas and maintenance by £268 per year, so that with a four years' contract, £60 a year would be saved immediately, and after four years £268 a year.

The repaving works were ordered to be carried out by the Council at an estimated cost of £20.

Directions have been given for the bases of the public street lamps, particularly those in the main roads, to be washed down periodically.

The Gas Light and Coke Co. increased the price of gas supplied to private consumers as from the date of recording meter indices for the Midsummer quarter, and the price of gas supplied to public lamps on and after 1st July, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. per thousand cubic feet. Meter rents, varying from 5d. per quarter for three light meters to £1 17s. per quarter for 500 light meters, were also charged from the 1st October.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company also increased the price of gas 3d. per thousand cubic feet from the Midsummer quarter for private consumers, and for public lamps except those fitted with Nos. 2, 3 and 4 burner.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS AT COUNCIL, COMMITTEE, AND
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Council.	COMMITTEES.													Sub-Committees.	TOTALS.	
		Baths.	Cemetery.	Finance.	Health.	Highways.	Housing.	Law & Parly.	Library.	Lighting.	Sick and Accident.	Valuation.	Works.	Special.		Possible.	Actual.
No. of meetings held	29	32	18	36	23	35	23	19	23	27	22	14	28	—	—	—	—
Abel, R.	..	19	11*	5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	1	83	49
Adams, W. A.	...	15	...	...	...	...	3*	...	13	...	...	...	...	5	4	81	40
Allnutt, J.	...	19	...	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	95	53
Andrews, W. A.	...	26	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	75	70
Archer, J. R.	...	27	27	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	10*	6	19	150	107
Baker, S.	...	24	...	13	...	28	12*	...	...	7*	...	...	...	8	14	134	106
Bell, H. O.	...	21	...	...	...	...	4*	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	0	63	39
Benn, A. S., L.C.C.	...	21	...	...	4*	...	...	5*	8*	...	...	...	...	1	3	74	42
Bigden, H. C.	...	26	...	...	32	...	...	16	...	12*	...	...	...	3	7	127	96
Brogan, T. P.	...	27	...	...	12*	7*	...	...	...	14*	...	...	...	9	4	102	73
Brolly, P.	...	25	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	1	116	81
Brown, J. H.	...	23	1*	0*	12*	0*	4*	0*	0*	1*	0*	0*	6*	6	3	240	56
Cassidy, J. J.	...	28	31	...	21*	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	3	16	126	120
Chown, J. C.	...	28	...	16	...	13*	...	...	11*	...	...	13	...	2	27	118	110
Clark, W. P.	...	16	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	2	90	49
Clist, A.	...	29	14*	...	...	...	...	11*	...	9*	...	...	...	1	5	70	69
Cornwell, H. V.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	21	6	4	90	74
Crowe, W.	...	29	...	...	...	22	...	11*	...	12*	...	...	...	2	17	100	93
Davies, W., J.P., L.C.C.	...	19	...	...	25	...	...	3*	...	...	...	3*	...	4	6	100	60
Dibdin, J. G.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	10*	1	4	81	62
Emery, A.	...	29	...	9*	...	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	96	95
Evans, W. A.	...	26	...	...	...	...	8*	9*	...	...	...	3*	...	4	...	64	50
Griffin, H.	...	23	...	...	...	...	5*	3*	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	64	38
Haythornthwaite, P.P.	...	28	...	...	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	144	98
Hoyle, W.	...	29	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6*	...	25	8	8	112	90
Hurley, J.	...	23	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*	...	6	3	65	46
Jeffery, J. B.	...	25	...	4*	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	94	65
Joselin, J. E.	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	8*	...	17	...	9	...	6	3	89	70
Keens, A. L.	...	29	20	4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...	...	9	5	96	71
Kettley, G. T.	...	26	28	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	91	80
Lane, J. F.	...	29	...	...	...	14*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11*	9	1	65	64
Lightfoot, R. S.	...	29	...	8*	...	...	20*	21	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	107	97

* Member part time only.

APPENDIX No. I.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS AT COUNCIL, COMMITTEE, AND
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1908.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	COMMITTEES.													Sub-Committees.	TOTALS.	
	Council.	Baths.	Cemetery.	Finance.	Health.	Highways.	Housing.	Law & Parly.	Library.	Lighting.	Sick and Accident.	Valuation.	Works.	Special.	Possible.	Actual
No. of meetings held	29	32	18	36	23	35	23	19	23	27	22	14	28	—	—	—
McManus, Dr. L. S...	23	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	85
Macrory, Dr. L. G. F.	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	2	11	102
Mann, C. J.	...	28	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	25	11*	...	...	1	12	132
Marsh, S.	...	29	...	14	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	105
Melville, W.	...	28	...	...	14*	...	...	...	21	...	14	...	...	8	18	119
Moore, W. J.	...	25	...	...	12*	...	...	13	...	...	3*	...	9*	9	7	118
Murphy, P.	...	19	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	3	116
Newman, I.	...	26	...	...	...	...	9*	7*	...	...	...	...	24	2	7	89
Newman, W.	...	19	...	...	...	6*	15*	...	...	...	0*	...	...	5	5	87
Penna, W. H.	...	25	...	...	...	...	9*	...	...	7*	...	...	15	1	13	109
Price, B. T.	...	21	...	...	7*	...	...	5*	16	...	...	...	...	5	15	108
Ranson, J.	...	23	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8*	4	3	91
Raymond, W.	...	26	...	15	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	21	111
Rees, G. L. B.	...	25	...	...	...	...	6*	...	...	18	3*	...	11*	2	6	106
Rines, W.	...	28	...	...	30	20	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	140
Rogers, G.	...	29	25	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	118
Rogers, J. W.	...	17	...	5*	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2*	...	0	5	84
Runeckles, A. E.	...	24	...	...	13*	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	20	109
Simmons, T. W.	...	28	...	14	22*	...	13*	...	...	...	19	...	...	8	11	134
Simonds, W. N.	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9*	...	...	11*	2	3	54
Smith, H. J.	...	22	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	8	2	105
Storkey, J.	...	29	31	...	...	...	...	21	...	19	...	...	...	2	22	133
Taylor, E. G.	...	18	...	...	9*	6*	...	4*	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	85
Taylor, J. J.	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	...	...	1	5	84
Waterland, T. C.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	7	13	104
Watts, W.	...	23	...	...	33	...	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	111
West, W. J.	...	23	...	...	30	...	6*	...	...	7*	...	1*	...	3	10	118
Whitmee, S.	...	25	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	9	8	122
Willis, W.	...	29	...	...	14*	...	...	12*	...	17*	...	...	28	10	12	127
Winfield, A.	...	23	22	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	5*	...	7	17	133
Worthy, F. W.	...	23	0*	1*	7*	3*	1*	4*	0*	18	0*	9	4*	2	5	197

* Member part time only.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO AND EXISTING
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1892. 1st Jan.	Hatfield, G.	Use of water main, Morden	6 months' notice	£2 10s. per annum
1898. 23rd July	Chappell & Co., Ltd.	Tuning and keeping in repair pianoforte	—	£1 1s. per annum
1901. 23rd Oct.	Nicholas, W.	Repairing and winding clocks	—	£12 per annum, and 6s. per annum each additional clock
1903. 16th Dec.	Ray, C.	Removal of old tins from Dust Depôt	—	1s. 6d. per ton
1905. 26th April	Straker, C. & Sons, Ltd.	Stationery	To 30th June, 1908	Schedule prices
	Kent & Matthews, Ltd.	Printing, &c.	ditto	ditto
16th June	Wightman & Co., Ltd.	Books of account, &c.	ditto	ditto
1906. 8th May	Hudson, W.	Removal of house refuse by rail	6 months' notice	3s. 2d. per one horse load from April to Sept., and 2s. 4d. per one horse load from October to March
20th July	Day & Millward, Ltd.	Maintenance of weigh- bridge, Falcon Wharf,	ditto	£2 10s. per annum
12th Oct.	Mather & Platt, Ltd.	Steam generating plant (Electric Lighting)	—	£6,542
14th Nov.	Tullis, D. & J., Ltd.	Mangling machines, hydro-extractors, air heaters and washing machines(Latchmere Road Wash-houses)	—	£743
1907. 11th Jan.	Avery, W. & T., Ltd.	Maintenance of weigh- bridges	2 years to 31st Mar., 1909	£8 per annum

APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1907. 11th Jan.	Brinsmead & Sons, Ltd.	Tuning and repairing pianoforte	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	£1 1s. per annum
	Steinway & Sons ...	Tuning and repairing pianoforte	ditto	£1 11s. 6d. per annum
12th Jan.	Broadwood, J. & Sons, Ltd.	Tuning and repairing pianoforte	ditto	£1 5s. per annum
14th Jan.	Hopkinson, J. & J., Ltd.	Tuning and repairing pianoforte	ditto	£1 5s. per annum
25th Jan.	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	Electric motors (Latch- mere Road Wash- houses and Laundry)	—	£126 10s.
3rd April	Fletcher, J. H. & Sons	Cotton waste	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	Schedule prices
10th April	Howell, Cromar & Co.	Provender	3 months to 30th June, 1907	ditto
	Huntley, J. A.	Provender	ditto	ditto
	Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd.	Removal of house and street refuse	3 years to 31st Mar., 1910	7½d. per cubic yard for house refuse, and 1s. 5d. per cubic yard for street refuse
17th May	Pryke & Palmer	Sewer ventilating columns	—	£419 19s.
	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	Watt-hour meters and incandescent electric lamps	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	Schedule prices
	Ferranti, Ltd.	Ampere-hour electricity meters	ditto	ditto
	Sloan Electrical Co., Ltd.	Carbons for arc lamps	ditto	ditto
31st May	Willcox, W. H. & Co., Ltd.	Oils and engine room stores (Electric Lighting)	ditto	ditto
	Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Incandescent electric lamps	ditto	ditto
	Foster, E. & Co.	Mardy Welsh coal (Electric Lighting)	ditto	ditto

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1907 31st May	Reeves, J.	New books, newspapers, and periodicals (Libraries)	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	Schedule prices
	Banting, G. F.	Bookbinding (Libraries)	ditto	ditto
	Weller, T. J.	Bookbinding (Libraries)	ditto	ditto
	Mander Bros.	Paints	ditto	ditto
	Sanitas Co., Ltd.	Disinfectants	ditto	ditto
	Blichfeldt & Co.	Quenast granite and sift- ings, and Norwegian granite kerb and cubes	ditto	ditto
	Stevens, A.	Timber, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Donaldson, C. & Son	Harness materials and fittings	ditto	ditto
	Smeed, Dean & Co., Ltd.	Pit flints	ditto	ditto
	Penlee and St. Ives Stone Quarries, Ltd.	Broken Cornish granite and siftings	ditto	ditto
	John Hudson & Co. (London), Ltd.	Coal (Electric Lighting)	ditto	ditto
	Neal, G.	Gravel tar-paving	ditto	ditto
	Neal, G.	Gravel for gritting roads	ditto	ditto
	Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.	Oils, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Pryke & Palmer	Ironmongery, tools, &c (Electric Lighting)	ditto	ditto
	Pryke & Palmer	Ironmongery	ditto	2½ per cent. below Schedule prices
	Brookes, Ltd.	Broken Guernsey granite and siftings, and Nor- wegian granite grit	ditto	Schedule prices
	Smith & Greenwood	York paving	ditto	ditto
	Middleton Bros.	Oils, soaps, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Oswald, J. & Son	Side entrance covers and other castings	ditto	ditto

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1907 31st May	Turner, John H. & Lisney	Stoneware pipes	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	Schedule prices
	Cory, W. & Sons, Ltd.	Clean Thames ballast	ditto	ditto
	Clark, W.	Removal of manure	ditto	—
	Higgs, R. & Sons	Milk and cream	ditto	Milk 11d. per gallon, cream 1s. 3d. per pint
	Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.	Disinfectants	ditto	Schedule prices
	Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.	Painters' sundries	ditto	ditto
	Howard, W. W., Bros. & Co., Ltd.	Timber, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd.	Tarred slag macadam and limestone tarred paving footpath material	ditto	ditto
	Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd.	Disinfectants	ditto	ditto
	Co-operative Bass Dressers, Ltd.	Scavengers and circular bass brooms	ditto	ditto
	Boswell, W. G.	Veterinary attendance	ditto	17s. 6d. per horse per annum and £1 1s. for each horse purchsd.
	Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd.	Varnish, &c.	ditto	Schedule prices
17th June	Hall & Co., Croydon, Ltd.	Lime, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Howlett, G. & Sons	Coke	ditto	ditto
	Dawson & Co., Ltd.	Bricks, fire bricks, cement and fire-clay	ditto	ditto
	Snegin, C. B. N. & Sons, Ltd.	Timber	ditto	ditto
	Swinden, C. F. E. & Co., Ltd.	Iron bars, &c.	ditto	2½ per cent. below Schedule prices
	Swinden, C. F. E. & Co., Ltd.	Tools, &c.	ditto	Schedule prices

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1907 17th June	Lavers, A. H. & Co.	Bricks	1 year to 31st March, 1908	Schedule prices
	Electrical Co., Ltd.	Nernst lamps and fittings	ditto	ditto
28th June	Sweetmeat Automatic Co., Ltd.	Two automatic weighing machines at Latchmere Road Baths	Two weeks' notice	Council to receive 33½ per cent. of gross takings
2nd July	Day & Millward, Ltd.	Alterations, &c., to automatic coal weighing machine	—	£32 10s.
11th July	Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.	Cables, &c.	1 year to 31st Mar., 1908	Schedule prices
	Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.	Service boxes	ditto	ditto
	Charrington, Sells, Dale & Co.	Coal	ditto	ditto
	Charrington, Sells, Dale & Co.	House coal (Electric Lighting)	ditto	ditto
24th July	Huntley, J. A.	Provender	6 months to 31st Dec., 1907	ditto
	Neal, G.	Horse hire	27th June, 1907, to 31st March, 1908	ditto
26th July	Mather & Platt, Ltd.	Steam generating plant (Electric Lighting)	—	(Supplementa to contract, dated 12th Oct., 1906)
10th Aug.	Railway and General Automatic Machine Co.	Automatic weighing machine at each of the Latchmere Road and Nine Elms Baths	48 hours' notice	Council to receive 33½ per cent. of gross takings
20th Oct.	Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd.	Renewal and maintenance of batteries (Electric Lighting)	15 years	£195 per annum
27th Nov.	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	Electro-motors (Latchmere Road Wash-houses)	—	£196

APPENDIX No. 2—*continued.*

DATE.	CONTRACTOR.	CONTRACT.	PERIOD.	PRICE.
1907 27th Dec.	Summerscales & Sons, Ltd.	Washing, boiling and rinsing machines (Latchmere Road Wash-houses)	—	£89 15s.
1908 11th Jan.	Huntley, J. A.	Provender	6 months to 30th June, 1908	Schedule prices
	Howell, Cromar & Co.	Provender	ditto	ditto
27th Jan.	Dickinson, J. A.	Pitch and creosote oil	6 months	30s. per ton for pitch ; 3½d per gallon for creo- sote oil
12th Feb.	Penlee & St. Ives Stone Quarries, Ltd.	Penelvan paving slabs	—	3s. 3½d. per super. yard

APPENDIX No. 3.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES BELONGING TO OR MAINTAINED BY THE COUNCIL ON 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Description.	Date of Agree- ment for site.	Date of Opening.	Nature of Tenure.	Annual Rent paid to Council.	Annual Rent paid by Council.
BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES—					
Battersea Park Road ...	3rd July, 1897. 18th July, 1902. 29th Mar., 1904	20th Apr. 1901	Freehold.	—	—
Latchmere Road ...	29th Oct., 1880.				
Plough Road ...	3rd Nov., 1904. 31st May, 1905.	1st Sep., 1906.	Do.	—	—
CEMETERIES—					
Battersea Rise ...	2nd July, 1860.	16th Nov., 1860.	Do.	—	—
Morden, Surrey ...	28th July, 1890.	28th Dec., 1891.	Do.	£79 10s.	—
CHALETS—					
Battersea Bridge Road ...	—	20th June, 1902.	—	—	—
Battersea Park Road ...	—	24th July, 1894.	—	—	—
Lavender Hill ...	23rd Jan., 1892	12th Aug., 1892.	{ Agreement with L.C.C.	—	—
Queens Road (by Chelsea Bridge)	13th Feb., 1896.	19th Sep., 1896.		Do.	—
Queens Road (by Prince of Wales Road)	21st July, 1898.	4th Mar., 1899.	Do.	—	—
York Road ...	—	7th Aug., 1900.	—	—	—
CORONER'S COURT—					
Sheepcote Lane ...	29th Oct., 1880.	5th April, 1902.	Freehold.	£150	—
DEPÔTS, &c.—					
Altenburg Gardens ...	12th June, 1888.	Dec., 1898.	Do.	—	—
Battersea Park Road (adjoining Baths)	16th Dec., 1898.	1891.	Do.	—	—
Battersea Park Road, by Stewarts Road	28th July, 1897	—	Quarterly tenancy.	—	£1
Bridge Road West ...	28th Aug., 1861.	—	Lease for 92 years.	£150	£40
[Leased for remainder of term from 25th December, 1902.]					

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Description.	Date of Agree- ment for site.	Date of Opening.	Nature of Tenure.	Annual Rent paid to Council.	Annual Rent paid by Council.
<i>DEPÔTS, &c., continued—</i>					
Culvert Road (Dust Destructor, &c.)	4th Oct., 1881.	1888.	Freehold.	—	—
Do. (Land at eastern end of Destructor, W.L.E.Ry. Co.)	10th Jan., 1903.	—	Lease for 7 years.	£25	£60
Do. (Land at western end of Destructor, L.B.&S.C.Ry.Co.)	23rd Nov., 1904.	—	Quarterly tenancy.	—	£15
Do. (Arches and land, L.B.&S.C.Ry.Co.)	23rd Nov., 1904.	—	Do.	—	£20
Latchmere Road ...	1st Dec., 1903.	1904.	Freehold.	—	—
Lombard Road, Falcon and Granite Wharves	1st Dec., 1899.	1901.	Do.	—	—
Lombard Road, Lombard Wharf	29th Sep. & 1st Oct., 1885. }	1885.	Do.	—	—
Northcote Road ...	29th Oct., 1895.	1895.	Lease, resi- due of term of 99 years, from 24th June, 1886.	—	—
Patmore Street ...	15th Aug., 1902	1903.	Quarterly tenancy.	—	£10
Queens Road ...	16th Sep., 1901.	1901.	Half-yearly tenancy.	—	£150
Russell Street ...	27th July, 1892.	1892.	Freehold.	—	—
Sheepcote Lane ...	29th Oct., 1880.	1896.	Do.	—	—
<i>DISINFECTING STATION—</i>					
Sheepcote Lane ...	29th Oct., 1880.	26th Mar., 1902.	Do.	—	—
<i>DUST DESTRUCTOR—</i>					
Culvert Road ...	4th Oct., 1881.	1888.	Do.	—	—
<i>ELECTRIC LIGHTING BUILDINGS—</i>					
Central Station, Lombard Road	23rd July, 1897. 30th Sep., 1898. 10th Oct., 1898. 19th Apr., 1899. }	28th Sep., 1901.	Do.	£40	—

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Description.	Date of Agree- ment for site.	Date of Opening.	Nature of Tenure.	Annual Rent paid to Council.	Annual Rent paid by Council.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING BUILDINGS—<i>continued.</i>					
Pump-houses, Grove and Granite Wharves, Lom- bard Road	23rd July, 1897.	June, 1903.	Freehold.	—	—
LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.—					
Lavender Hill (Central Library)	12th June, 1888.	26th Mar., 1890.	Do.	—	—
Lammas Hall, Bridge Road West	22nd Mar., 1888.	25th Oct., 1888.	Yearly tenancy	—	£24 2s. 6d.
Lurline Gardens	31st Dec., 1891. 22nd Sep., 1904.	30th Sep., 1890.	Freehold.	—	—
Plough Road	3rd Nov., 1904. 31st May, 1905.	29th Sep., 1906.	Do.	—	—
MILK DEPÔT—					
28 York Road	9th Oct., 1901.	5th June, 1902.	Lease to 29th Sept., 1910	£8 10s.	£40
MORTUARY—					
Sheepcote Lane	29th Oct., 1880.	5th April, 1902.	Freehold.	—	—
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND TOWN HALL—					
Lavender Hill	26th Aug., 1891.	15th Nov., 1893.	Do.	—	—
OPEN SPACES, &c.—					
Christ Church Gardens, Battersea Park Road	5th June, 1889.	1885.	Do.	—	—
Latchmere Estate Recre- ation Ground	6th Sep., 1900.	Dec., 1906.	Freehold.	—	—
Vicarage Road Recreation Ground	12th Mar., 1894. 16th Dec., 1907.	9th May, 1896.	Licences from Thames Conservancy	—	—
*RESIDENCES—					
Town Hall Villas, 42 and 44 Theatre Street	26th Aug., 1891.	March, 1899.	Freehold.	—	—

*There are also separate residences at the two Cemeteries, the Culvert Road and Northcote Road Depôts the Stables, Lombard Road, and Falcon Wharf. The Council also hold the freehold of Nos. 281, 283 and 285 Battersea Park Road, the ground rents for which are shewn under "Workshops."

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

Description.	Date of Agree- ment for site.	Date of Opening.	Nature of Tenure.	Annual Rent paid to Council.	Annual Rent paid by Council.
STABLES—					
Culvert Road ...	4th Oct., 1881.	Aug., 1888.	Freehold.	—	—
Lombard Road ...	1st Dec., 1899.	1st Feb., 1902.	Do.	—	—
TEMPORARY SHELTER, &C.—					
Sheepcote Lane ...	29th Oct., 1880.	Oct., 1904.	Do.	—	—
URINALS—					
Battersea Park Road (near S.E. & C.Ry. Station)	—	1881.	—	—	—
Battersea Park Road (near L.B. & S.C.Ry. Station)	19th May, 1877.	1877.	1 month's notice.	—	1s.
Church Road (Church Dock)	—	—	—	—	—
Forfar Road ...	—	1895.	—	—	—
Nine Elms Lane (near steamboat pier)	3rd Mar., 1883.	1883.	3 months' notice.	—	£1
Nine Elms Lane (at junc- tion with Battersea Park Road)	—	1881.	—	—	—
Town Hall Road ...	—	1894.	—	—	—
Vicarage Road ...	—	1896.	—	—	—
Wye Street ...	—	1887.	—	—	—
WHARVES—					
Falcon and Granite Wharves, Lombard Road	1st Dec., 1899.	1901.	Freehold	—	—
Grove and Canada Wharves, Lombard Road	23rd July, 1897.	1901.	Do.	—	—
Lombard Wharf, Lombard Road	29th Sep. & } 1st Oct., 1885. }	1885.	Do.	—	—
Jetty at Laver's Wharf, Nine Elms Lane	24th May, 1901.	1901.	Lease for 7 years.	—	£240

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Description.	Date of Agree- ment for site.	Date of Opening.	Nature of Tenure.	Annual Rent paid to Council.	Annual Rent paid by Council.
WORKING-CLASS DWELLINGS—					
Latchmere Estate, Sheep- cote Lane	6th Sep., 1900.	Aug., 1903.	Freehold.	[Rents of Tene- ments] Do.	—
Town Hall Estate	26th Aug., 1891.	Mar., 1905.	Do.	Do.	—
WORKSHOPS, STORES, &c.—					
Battersea Park Road ...	25th July, 1878.	22nd Jan., 1898.	Do.	£28	—

APPENDIX No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee submit their Report for the year ended March 31st, 1908.

The number of registered borrowers is 13,644, of whom 9,126 are enrolled at the Central Library, 2,927 at Lurline Gardens, and 1,591 at Lammas Hall.

The number of volumes in stock is 55,937, of which 17,374 are in the Reference Department, and 21,269 in the Lending Department of the Central Library, 9,063 at Lurline Gardens, and 8,231 at Lammas Hall. The additions during the year number 1,411 volumes, 132 of these having been presented and 1,279 purchased.

The number of volumes issued during the year was 427,360, of which 108,546 were given out in the Reference Department, and 193,218 in the Lending Department of the Central Library, 69,134 at Lurline Gardens, and 56,462 at Lammas Hall. The total issues in the previous year were 419,215.

The work of the Libraries has proceeded steadily and satisfactorily during the year, and the new Institution in Plough Road has maintained the popularity which marked the period between its opening and the date of the last Report. Several specimens have been purchased for the permanent collection in the Museum, and some very important Loans have been made by residents in Battersea and the neighbourhood, notably by Dr. Horace Jeaffreson, of the Red House, West Hill. A Catalogue of the Museum has been printed, and minor improvements have been carried out in various departments.

A series of Free Entertainments for Children has been given in the Gymnasium on Monday evenings, from January 13th to March 30th, and has been much appreciated, the room being crowded at each entertainment. The expenses have been met by a grant of £10 from the Committee of the Borough Concerts, and entertainments have been provided, either free or at reduced charges, by the following ladies and gentlemen, viz. :—Councillor J. R. Archer, Councillor C. J. Mann, Mr. Arthur Wigg, Mr. W. S. Oulds, Mr. J. Groves, Miss L. E. Austin, Miss D. Hemsted, Miss Florence Ash, and Professor Roborti.

The University Extension Lectures at the Town Hall during the Session of 1907-8 have been given by Professor W. H. Hudson, his subject being "Tennyson and Browning." The attendances, both at the Lectures and the Class, have been as large as ever. In October, 1908, Mr. Hudson will commence a course of lectures on "The Development of Literatures," which will cover the whole history of the subject, beginning with Hebrew and Greek literature, and terminating with the eighteenth century. This course will extend over three years, concluding with the Summer Term of 1911.

The work of preparing for press the Catalogue of the Reference Library has been somewhat retarded by the necessity for printing various Catalogues of the Lending Departments during the past year, but it is hoped that good progress will soon be made with this important undertaking, and the Librarian has been authorised to suspend the printing of Lending Library Catalogues until the Catalogue of the Reference Library has been published.

The usual detailed statistical information, lists of donors to the Libraries and Museum, &c., are appended.

WILLIAM MELVILLE, *Chairman.*

LAWRENCE INKSTER, *Librarian.*

BATTERSEA PUBLIC LIBRARY,

LAVENDER HILL, LONDON, S.W.

13th April, 1908.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL ISSUES AND STOCK SINCE THE OPENING OF THE LIBRARIES.

YEAR.	Reference Library.	Lending Library.	Lurline Gardens Branch.	Lammas Hall Branch.	Total Issues.	Total Stock.
1888-89	...	...	...	46,403	46,403	5,357
1889-90	3,059	28,293	...	89,473	120,825	22,841
1890-91	17,971	192,766	25,725	45,701	282,163	28,740
1891-92	15,864	178,261	46,146	39,387	279,658	30,038
1892-93	18,212	171,558	47,062	38,159	274,991	31,550
1893-94	22,756	178,936	49,869	37,679	289,240	32,981
1894-95	20,753	180,484	56,232	39,050	296,519	34,460
1895-96	17,996	136,129	44,720	28,917	227,762	35,860
1896-97	19,697	164,238	54,944	33,280	272,159	38,959
1897-98	21,746	165,919	59,829	36,987	284,481	40,930
1898-99	23,098	166,150	58,854	39,537	287,639	42,775
1899-1900	23,858	187,602	68,573	49,830	329,863	46,314
1900-01	21,632	221,337	74,479	58,915	376,363	48,941
1901-02	24,964	231,301	89,541	60,165	405,971	50,776
1902-03	30,876	232,187	90,571	55,891	409,525	51,624
1903-04	38,446	228,391	87,796	55,014	409,647	53,033
1904-05	57,218	216,179	77,002	50,983	401,382	53,813
1905-06	60,638	214,092	74,221	59,621	408,572	54,300
1906-07	93,083	197,072	68,200	60,860	419,215	55,233
1907-08	108,546	193,218	69,134	56,462	427,360	55,937

CENTRAL LIBRARY, LAVENDER HILL.

Opened March 26th, 1890.

SUMMARY.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Number of Volumes in Stock on April 1st, 1907	...	16541
" " added 1907-1908	... ..	843
" " withdrawn	... ..	10
" " in Stock on March 31st, 1908	...	17374
" " issued 1907-1908	... ..	108546
Daily average...	... ..	303
Number of Volumes bound	... ..	535

LENDING DEPARTMENT.

Number of Volumes in Stock on April 1st, 1907	...	21168
" " added 1907-1908	... ..	476
" " withdrawn	... ..	375
" " in Stock on March 31st, 1908	...	21269
" " issued 1907-1908	... ..	193218
Daily average...	... ..	639
Number of Borrowers enrolled since opening	...	93196
" " " " April 1st, 1907	...	5489
" " " " on March 31st, 1908	...	9126
" Juvenile Borrowers	... ..	1132
" Students' Tickets issued	... ..	754
" Volumes bound	... ..	1815
Books worn out and replaced by new copies	... ..	1092
" replaced by Borrowers	... ..	19
" destroyed and paid for by the Health Department	...	119

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS IN STOCK, AND
ADDITIONS TO THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT,
1907-1908.

		1907.	Addi- tions.	Deduc- tions.	1908.
Class A	Religion and Philosophy...	917	58	—	975
„ B	Sociology	1219	92	—	1311
„ C	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History	2072	133	—	2205
„ D	History, Biography, Geo- graphy, and Travels ...	3943	127	—	4070
„ E	Poetry and the Drama ...	516	39	—	555
„ F	Encyclopædias, Diction- aries, etc.	1830	56	10	1876
„ G	Miscellaneous Literature...	6044	338	—	6382
	Totals	16541	843	10	17374

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS IN STOCK, AND
ADDITIONS TO THE LENDING DEPARTMENT,
1907-1908.

		1907.	Addi- tions.	Deduc- tions.	1908.
Class A	Religion and Philosophy...	1151	31	—	1182
„ B	Sociology	887	26	—	913
„ C	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History	2258	57	1	2314
„ D	History, Biography, Geo- graphy, and Travels ...	6060	183	27	6216
„ E	Poetry and the Drama ...	743	10	1	752
„ F	Prose Fiction	5920	72	222	5770
„ G	Miscellaneous Literature...	2383	49	—	2432
„ H	Magazines	472	18	124	366
„ J	Juvenile Literature ...	1294	30	—	1324
	Totals	21168	476	375	21269

TABLE
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED IN THE
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL 1ST, 1907, TO
MARCH 31ST, 1908.

Month.	General Works.	Philosophy.	Religion.	Sociology.	Philology.	Natural Science.	Useful Arts.	Fine Arts.	Literature.	History.	Totals.	Days open.	Daily average.
1907.													
April ...	1739	317	660	814	694	1211	971	868	1430	1544	10248	30	341
May ...	1804	330	699	799	645	1170	930	885	1433	1595	10290	31	331
June ...	1651	275	492	625	576	973	892	749	1207	1359	8799	30	293
July ...	1249	216	379	443	391	715	618	519	919	1156	6605	24	275
August ...	1527	265	456	545	464	802	702	659	1126	1400	7946	31	256
September	1553	256	480	593	545	984	859	670	1206	1382	8528	30	284
October ...	1639	324	633	802	655	1106	937	825	1434	1550	9905	31	319
November...	1468	328	676	699	589	1066	821	766	1320	1386	9119	30	303
December...	1530	297	581	649	559	974	762	718	1298	1285	8653	30	288
1908.													
January ...	1597	369	625	623	676	926	811	805	1289	1380	9101	31	293
February...	1418	407	631	776	641	983	804	796	1355	1376	9187	29	316
March ...	1631	385	718	756	729	1129	963	909	1392	1553	10165	31	327
Totals...	18806	3769	7030	8124	7164	12039	10070	9169	15409	16966	108546	358	303

NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED IN THE REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT ON SUNDAYS (3 p.m. to 9 p.m. 1907-1908.

Total issue (April 1st, 1907, to March 31st, 1908)	...	...	3099
Sundays open ...	...	...	51
Average Sunday issue	...	...	60

TABLE
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED IN THE
LENDING DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL 1ST, 1907, TO
MARCH 31ST, 1908

Month.	Religion and Philosophy.	Sociology.	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History.	History, Biography, Geography, and Travels.	Poetry and the Drama.	Prose Fiction.	Miscellaneous Literature.	Magazines.	Juvenile Literature.	Totals.	Days open.	Daily average.
1907.												
April ...	133	142	1200	1025	249	11568	598	162	2934	18011	25	720
May ...	152	142	1145	1002	204	10460	575	143	2527	16350	26	628
June ...	118	128	713	677	155	8144	430	122	1847	12334	24	513
July ...	98	120	768	698	124	7335	368	119	1506	11136	21	530
August ...	101	144	875	861	155	9353	421	133	1951	13994	26	538
September	159	219	1024	823	185	9653	528	119	2041	14751	25	590
October ...	159	238	1136	1038	212	10661	602	122	2995	17163	27	635
November...	153	254	1209	1099	221	11017	661	170	3099	17883	26	687
December...	116	164	961	916	165	9745	486	119	2869	15541	24	647
1908.												
January ...	135	189	1012	1151	187	11363	493	145	3369	18044	27	668
February...	138	221	1211	1207	238	12014	615	144	3372	19160	25	766
March ...	181	227	1175	1121	205	11829	655	160	3289	18851	26	725
Totals ...	1643	2188	12429	11618	2300	123142	6432	1667	31799	193218	302	639

LURLINE GARDENS BRANCH.

Opened September 30th, 1890.

SUMMARY.

Number of Volumes in Stock on April 1st, 1907	...	...	9129
„ „ added 1907-1908	...	...	77
„ „ withdrawn	...	...	143
„ „ in Stock on March 31st, 1908	...	...	9063
„ „ issued 1907-1908	...	...	69134
Daily average	...	...	228
Number of Borrowers enrolled since opening	...	...	25986
„ „ „ „ April 1st, 1907	...	...	1876
„ „ „ „ on March 31st, 1908	...	...	2927
„ Juvenile Borrowers	...	...	537
„ Students' Tickets issued...	...	...	72
„ Volumes bound	...	...	1255
Books worn out and replaced by new copies	...	...	649
„ replaced by Borrowers	...	...	4
„ destroyed and paid for by the Health Department...	...	...	42

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS IN STOCK AT
LURLINE GARDENS, AND ADDITIONS, 1907-1908.

		1907.	Addi- tions.	Deduc- tions.	1908.
Class A	Religion and Philosophy	307	3	—	310
„ B	Sociology	281	1	—	282
„ C	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History	667	—	—	667
„ D	History, Biography, Geo- graphy, and Travels	2004	52	2	2054
„ E	Poetry and the Drama	328	—	—	328
„ F	Prose Fiction	3679	6	121	3564
„ G	Miscellaneous Literature	728	5	2	731
„ H	Magazines	3	—	—	3
„ J	Juvenile Literature	848	1	18	831
Works of Reference		284	9	—	293
Totals		9129	77	143	9063

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED AT LURLINE
GARDENS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1907, TO MARCH 31ST, 1908.

Month.	Religion and Philosophy.	Sociology.	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History.	History, Biography, Geography, and Travels.	Poetry and the Drama.	Prose Fiction.	Miscellaneous Literature.	Magazines.	Juvenile Literature.	Totals.	Days open.	Daily average.
1907.												
April ...	45	28	182	246	34	4208	81	—	1586	6410	25	256
May ...	35	24	131	248	46	4026	80	—	1392	5982	26	230
June ...	22	15	98	140	21	2930	68	—	1008	4302	24	179
July ...	22	17	103	124	28	2998	54	—	817	4163	21	198
August ...	30	18	123	207	25	3906	63	—	965	5337	26	205
September...	24	28	135	191	27	3863	71	—	964	5303	25	212
October ...	34	30	152	262	47	4190	98	—	1237	6050	27	224
November...	31	35	176	241	31	4337	94	—	1374	6319	26	243
December...	36	42	141	184	26	3750	69	—	1407	5655	24	235
1908.												
January ...	37	42	150	221	30	4325	99	—	1432	6336	27	234
February ...	35	34	163	307	32	4512	105	—	1498	6686	25	267
March ...	35	36	173	276	49	4417	79	—	1526	6591	26	253
T totals	386	349	1727	2647	396	47462	961	—	15206	69134	302	228

LAMMAS HALL BRANCH.

Opened October 25th, 1888.

SUMMARY.

Number of Volumes in Stock on April 1st, 1907	...	8395
" " added 1907-1908	... ..	15
" " withdrawn	... ..	179
" " in Stock March 31st, 1908	...	8231
" " issued 1907-1908	... ..	56462
Daily average	... ..	186
Number of Borrowers enrolled since opening	...	22803
" " " " April 1st, 1907	...	1287
" " on March 31st, 1908	... ..	1591
" Juvenile Borrowers	... ..	435
" Students' Tickets issued...	... ..	44
" Volumes bound	... ..	853
Books worn out and replaced by new copies	... ..	549
" replaced by Borrowers	... ..	3
" destroyed and paid for by the Health Department	...	61

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS IN STOCK AT
LAMMAS HALL, AND ADDITIONS, 1907-1908.

		1907.	Addi- tions.	Deduc- tions.	1908.
Class A	Religion and Philosophy	... 465	I	—	466
" B	Sociology	... .. 296	—	—	296
" C	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History	... .. 599	—	—	599
" D	History, Biography, Geo- graphy, and Travels	... 1577	10	—	1587
" E	Poetry and the Drama	... 292	—	—	292
" F	Prose Fiction	... .. 3676	3	149	3530
" G	Miscellaneous Literature	... 630	—	I	629
" H	Magazines	... .. 5	—	—	5
" J	Juvenile Literature	... 855	I	29	827
	Totals	... 8395	15	179	8231

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES ISSUED AT LAMMAS

HALL FROM APRIL 1ST, 1907, TO MARCH 31ST, 1908.

Month.	Religion and Philosophy.	Sociology.	Arts, Sciences, and Natural History.	History, Biography, Geography, and Travels.	Poetry and the Drama.	Prose Fiction.	Miscellaneous Literature.	Magazines.	Juvenile Literature.	Totals.	Days open.	Daily average.
1907.												
April ...	33	29	136	171	57	3649	91	—	1520	5686	25	227
May ...	33	14	106	173	44	3253	55	—	1364	5042	26	193
June ...	16	6	91	101	27	2365	36	—	864	3506	24	146
July ...	12	18	70	96	29	2077	53	—	763	3118	21	148
August ...	23	21	104	118	30	2759	57	—	776	3888	26	149
September...	11	17	87	106	49	3157	62	—	935	4424	25	176
October ...	21	19	110	148	49	3153	80	—	1306	4886	27	180
November...	38	15	102	185	49	3562	89	—	1643	5684	26	218
December...	26	21	82	123	47	2997	49	—	1336	4681	24	195
1908.												
January ...	28	23	86	168	52	3401	69	—	1344	5171	27	191
February ...	27	23	109	166	54	3496	62	—	1343	5280	25	211
March ...	28	24	105	162	56	3352	79	—	1290	5096	26	196
Totals ...	296	230	1188	1718	543	37221	782	—	14484	56462	302	186

LIST OF DONORS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

	Vols.	Pamph- lets.
Accountants and Auditors, Society of, 4 King Street, E.C.		
One periodical monthly	3	
Andrews, Arthur, 64 Marney Road, S.W. One periodical monthly (three copies)		
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 23 Billiter Street, E.C. ...	1	
Anonymous... ..	4	
Australia, Commonwealth of, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.		
Forty-nine parts (unbound)		I
Baptist Union, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.	1	
Barnes, Howarth, J.P., "Cranleigh," 116 North Side Clapham Common, S.W.	2	
Bartlett, J. H., 11 Rusham Road, S.W. Three examples of Letters Patent with Great Seal attached; one periodical quarterly		
Battersea Borough Council (Minutes of Proceedings as issued, Minutes of the London County Council, and one periodical monthly, six copies)	10	
Bell, G. & F., Lumley and Drummond Road, Skegness ...	1	
Bonham, F. J., 59 Fontarabia Road, S.W. One periodical monthly (two copies)		
"Book Monthly," Editor of, 14 Tavistock Street, W.C....	4	
Borley, G. W., 24 Victoria Road, S.W. One periodical monthly		
British College of Physical Education, 5 & 7 Johnson Street, W.	1	
British Museum, Trustees of	6	
Browitt, J. S., 61 Wakehurst Road, S.W.	4	
Bureau of Education, Washington, U.S.A.	3	
Burns, Rt. Hon. John, M.P., "Aethelstan," 37 Lavender Gardens, S.W.	39	2
Cambridge University Press	1	
Canada, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa	1	
Carnegie Institute, Trustees of, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. ...	1	
Carter, J. E., 295 Friern Road, East Dulwich, S.E. One periodical monthly		
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Number of Adult Visitors to the Gymnasium	967
„ Juvenile „ „	2,033
Amount received for use of Gymnasium	...	£16 10s. 7d.	
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Amount received for use of „ „	...	£49 15s. 1d.	
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Number of Male Bathers	12,607
„ Female „	2,669
Amount received for use of Baths	...	£161 14s. 3d.	

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.*

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough for the year ending 31st of December, 1907.

I have pleasure in drawing your attention to its satisfactory nature. The mortality rates are well below the averages, and the morbidity—or sickness rates—are, having regard to the prevalence of certain infectious diseases in the County of London during 1907, on the whole also low. The Borough is benefiting from the strict sanitary control which you and your predecessors have exercised during the past; and you are to be congratulated on the high place which the Borough of Battersea takes amongst the Metropolitan Boroughs. It is now one of the healthiest in the County of London, and compares very favourably with any of the large provincial towns of similar size.

I would draw special attention to the good work that has been accomplished during the year under report in connection with the Battersea Municipal Milk Dépôt.

The Sanitary Staff, both individually and collectively, have worked well, as will be apparent from a perusal of the records tabulated in this Report.

To the Heads of Departments my thanks are due, as also to the Members of the Borough Council, for support readily given.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

G. QUIN LENNANE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1907.

Area of Borough (excluding water)			2,139·9 acres.
Population (Census 1901)	....	....	168,907
„ Estimated to middle of 1907	....		181,736
Density	....		84·9 persons per acre.
Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)		....	23,462
Marriages	....	....	1,427
Births	....	....	4,574
Birth=rate	....	....	25·1
Deaths	....	....	2,406
Death=rate	....	....	13·2
Infantile Mortality		....	115 per 1,000 births.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Population.

The population of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea (created in November, 1900, under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, and formed from the old Parish of Battersea, after some rearrangement between the two districts of Wandsworth and Battersea, to define the boundary line), as estimated by the Registrar-General, at the middle of 1907, was 181,736, made up as follows :—

East Battersea ...	...	...	75,740
North-West Battersea ...	...	...	49,481
South-West Battersea ...	...	...	56,515
			<hr/> 181,736 <hr/>

The estimate of the Registrar-General is based on the assumption that the rate of increase of population during the last intercensal period was maintained during the subsequent years. It is probably somewhat too high, but it has been adopted in this report, so that the Battersea statistics may be comparable with those of other districts.

The numbers of the population of each sex, and at various ages (at the Census, 1901) was as follows :—

	Totals at all ages.	Under 5.	5—14.	15—19.	20—49.	50—75.	Above 75.
Males ...	81,749	10,140	17,842	7,911	39,601	5,782	473
Females	85,158	10,207	17,974	8,239	42,646	7,107	985
	168,907	20,347	35,816	16,150	82,247	12,889	1,458

The character and status of the population of Battersea may be said in the main to be industrial. Its proximity to the West End makes it a convenient residential district for the large number of workers who are employed in that quarter; and there are also a large number of railway employees residing

in the Borough, which is traversed by three important railway systems. There are signs that a change is taking place in the character of the population, the artisan element, which until lately constituted a fairly considerable proportion of the industrial class, tending to move further out. The increased facilities of transit provided by the new London County Council Electric Tramway System make this more practicable. It is to be feared that these are being replaced, to some extent at least, by a less desirable class of inhabitant. The recent improvement schemes which have been carried out in Chelsea necessitated the pulling down of large areas in that district, and the consequent dispersal of the inhabitants, many of whom migrated to Battersea.

Births.

The total number of births belonging to the Borough of Battersea during 1907 was 4,574.* Of the total births 2,345 were males and 2,229 females, showing an excess of 116 males. The number of births was 421 below the decennial average 1897-1906, and 701 less than the number in 1884, when the population was only 121,299. The births in the sub-districts were as follows† :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Borough ...	2,345	2,229	4,574
East Battersea ...	1,076	1,063	2,139
North-West Battersea ...	822	730	1,552
South-West Battersea ...	447	436	883

*According to the Registrar General the number of births belonging to Battersea, after the distribution of births occurring in Lying-in Institutions, including the 77 occurring in the Wandsworth Union Workhouse, during 1907 was 4,692. If these figures are to be accepted the birth-rate for the Borough for the year under report would be 25·8.

NOTE.—Included in the above numbers (Births) are 77 occurring in the Wandsworth Workhouse, and reported by the M. O. H., Wandsworth.

† EAST BATTERSEA consists of that portion of the Borough lying East of Bridge Road and Latchmere Road, and North of Lavender Hill.

NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA consists of that portion of the Borough lying West of Bridge Road and Latchmere Road, and North of the Windsor Line of the London & South Western Railway.

SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA consists of that portion of the Borough lying South of Lavender Hill and South of the Windsor Line of the London & South Western Railway, and West of Latchmere Road.

The birth-rate, *i.e.*, the number of births per 1,000 of the inhabitants at all ages, was 25·1 per 1,000. This is the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Battersea, and is 4·0 below the average for the previous ten years. The birth-rate for Battersea (Parish and Borough) has been in recent years steadily declining. During the ten years 1875-1884 it was usually over 40 per 1,000, and reached its highest point in 1884, when it was no less than 43·4 per 1,000. During the last twenty years, however, there has been a steady and remarkable decline. This decline in the birth-rate is not peculiar to Battersea alone, but is general all over the country, and the same feature characterises the birth-rates in almost all civilised countries. That this decrease is even greater than appears at first sight, is manifest when it is remembered that side by side with the declining birth-rate is an equally remarkable decrease in the death-rate.

The decline in the birth-rate in Battersea as compared with that in London and in England and Wales is shown in the following table:—

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Years.	England and Wales.	London.	Battersea.
1877-81	34·9	35·3	40·5
1882-86	33·3	34·0	40·0
1887-91	33·2	33·9	36·1
1892-96	30·1	30·6	32·4
1897-01	29·0	29·5	30·8
1902-06	27·8	27·7	27·5
1907	26·3	25·8	25·1

The next table shows the birth-rate in the Borough and in each of the sub-districts during the ten years 1897-1906 and in 1907.

BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.
1897	31·7	33·8	36·6	22·7
1898	30·9	33·6	35·0	21·9
1899	30·3	33·6	36·0	21·0
1900	30·6	33·5	35·2	21·3
1901	29·7	32·6	33·3	21·3
1902	28·2	30·3	33·1	20·2
1903	28·6	31·3	34·1	19·4
1904	27·5	30·4	31·9	19·5
1905	27·3	30·5	32·7	17·7
1906	25·9	28·6	31·7	17·0
Average 1897-1906	29·1	31·8	33·9	20·3
1907	25·1	28·2	31·3	15·6

A glance at the figures in the above tables will show that the decline in the birth-rate is general, and not peculiar to any particular area of the Borough. In all three of the registration sub-districts there has been a steady and progressive decrease in natality. In South-West Battersea, where the more prosperous portion of the community resides, the decline is, perhaps, on the whole, more marked, but it is none the less evident that a similar state of affairs prevails in the other two localities, which are mainly inhabited by a working-class population.

The decline in the birth-rate of Great Britain is becoming a matter of serious importance, and demands more than passing attention. In New South Wales, where, as in all the other Australasian Colonies, a similar decline has taken place, the subject was considered of such great importance as to give rise to the appointment of a Royal Commission, which extended its investigations into the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand. The report of the Commission appeared to establish the fact that the diminishing birth-rate was due to a growing reluctance on the part of the wealthier classes to incur the responsibilities and sacrifices incidental to parenthood. While it is undoubtedly true that the same reproach attaches to the wealthy classes in this country, it is apparent that even amongst the less fortunately situated classes of our population the decline in the birth-rate is progressive, and will in the near future become a national menace. The birth-rate of a country is its most important asset, and the steady and progressive decline which has been going on in the British birth-rate in recent years is a matter of serious import to the future of the nation.

Marriages.

The marriages registered in Battersea during 1907 number 1,427, or 6 more than the decennial average. The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population, was 15·7, or 0·8 below the decennial average. The following table shows the variation in the marriage-rate in Battersea and London since 1897 :—

Year.	BATTERSEA.		LONDON.
	No. of Marriages.	Marriage-rate.	Marriage-rate.
1897	1,357	16·2	18·5
1898	1,441	17·2	18·8
1899	1,429	17·0	18·6
1900	1,451	17·2	18·0
1901	1,407	16·6	17·6
1902	1,372	16·0	17·8
1903	1,442	16·6	17·4
1904	1,465	16·7	17·0
1905	1,412	15·9	16·9
1906	1,420	15·8	17·1
Average 1897-1906	1,419	16·5	17·8
1907	1,427	15·7	17·0

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Battersea during the year 1907 was 2,431, as compared with 2,425 during 1906, and a yearly average of 2,849·7 in the old Parish of Battersea for the decennium 1891-1900. Of the total 2,431 deaths, 1,223 were males and 1,208 females, showing an excess of 15 males.

The death-rate for Battersea is, therefore, 13·37 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 14·9 for London. This rate is, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 2,431 deaths registered in the Borough of

Battersea, it is found that 446 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted; but on the other hand, there are 421 deaths registered outside the Borough, of Battersea residents, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Battersea during 1907 of 2,406 (1,225 males and 1,181 females), an excess of 44 males, and a corrected death-rate of 13·2 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 14·6 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 69,268).

The death-rate for the Borough of Battersea as a whole is very satisfactory, being, curiously enough, exactly the same as the death-rate for 1906, which was the lowest death-rate ever previously recorded in the Borough, and 2·4 per 1,000 below the average for the ten years 1897-1906.

Sub-dividing the death-rates amongst the three registration sub-districts, it will be noted that in East and North-West Battersea the rates are slightly higher than in 1906, while in South-West Battersea the rate is lower. In the following table the rates in the Borough and the sub-districts are compared with those for the last ten years:—

DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Year.	The Borough.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.
1897	16·4	17·6	20·2	10·4
1898	17·3	19·4	20·4	10·5
1899	17·3	19·6	19·1	11·7
1900	17·6	18·9	21·0	12·1
1901	16·3	16·4	18·7	11·9
1902	15·0	15·5	18·3	10·9
1903	14·2	15·0	17·1	10·3
1904	14·4	15·6	17·0	10·3
1905	14·4	15·5	17·6	9·9
1906	13·2	14·7	15·5	9·5
Average 1897-1906.	15·6	16·8	18·5	10·7
1907	13·2	14·8	16·0	8·6

In the following table is shown the number of deaths, and death-rates, in the nine Wards into which the Borough is divided :—

Ward.	Population Estimated to middle of 1907.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rates.
Nine Elms ...	31,192	467	14·9
Park ...	19,629	322	16·4
Latchmere ...	22,207	275	12·4
Shaftesbury ...	17,319	215	12·4
Church ...	21,102	304	14·4
Winstanley ...	22,210	357	16·0
St. John's ...	8,941	76	8·5
Bolingbroke ...	20,198	203	10·0
Broomwood ...	19,181	187	9·7

From the above table it will be seen that Park has the highest and St. John the lowest general death-rate; and on comparing with the table on page 99, it will be seen that Winstanley has the highest and Broomwood the lowest zymotic death-rates.

It is only by sub-dividing the rates up in this way that it is possible to see where the (sanitarily) unsatisfactory parts of the Borough are situated, and where, consequently, most care and attention are still required at the hands of the Borough Council.

It is interesting to note the place that the Borough of Battersea takes during 1907, in the Registrar-General's corrected Return, amongst the 29 Metropolitan Boroughs. There are only 7 Boroughs with a less general death-rate, 13 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 13 with a less infantile mortality rate. Taking the 10 South Metropolitan Boroughs, Lewisham has the lowest general death-rate, viz., 11·5, and Bermondsey the highest, 18·3; only 4 of the 10 southern districts having a lower death-rate than Battersea.

London as a whole has a birth-rate of 25·6, a corrected death-rate of 14·6, a corrected zymotic (death) rate of 1·42 per 1,000 population, and an infantile mortality (corrected) of 116 per 1,000 births. For England and Wales the figures are:— Birth-rate, 26·3 ; death-rate, 15·0 ; infantile mortality, 118.

The corrected number of deaths of males and females registered in each quarter of the year is set out as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter ...	371	381	752
Second quarter ...	280	268	548
Third quarter ...	273	254	527
Fourth quarter ...	314	302	616

Deaths in Public Institutions.

During the year 1907, the deaths of Battersea residents occurring in public institutions numbered 816, as compared with 745 in 1906. Of this number 395 occurred within and 421 outside the Borough. 444 deaths occurred in Workhouses or Union Infirmaries, as against 373 in 1906, and 422 in 1905.

The table on page 94 gives a list of the institutions in which the deaths occurred.

The following table shows the number of deaths of Battersea residents occurring in public institutions in the years 1897-1906, and the proportion in each year of such deaths to the total number of deaths:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Proportion per cent. of Deaths in Public Institutions to Total Deaths.
1897	2737	576	20·6
1898	2892	625	21·6
1899	2905	644	22·1
1900	2978	625	20·9
1901	2766	640	23·1
1902	2581	731	28·3
1903	2476	673	27·1
1904	2543	751	29·5
1905	2561	777	30·3
1906	2384	745	31·7
Average 1897-1906	2682	678	25·3
1907	2406	816	33·9

DEATHS OF BATTERSEA RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	TOTAL.	GROUP TOTALS.
<i>Infirmaries and Workhouses.</i>		
Chelsea Infirmary	4	444
Hampstead Workhouse	1	
Holborn Infirmary	1	
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham	6	
Lambeth Infirmary	1	
St. George's Infirmary, Fulham Road	2	
Plumstead Infirmary	1	
Tooting Home	68	
Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary	356	
Wandsworth and Clapham Union Workhouse	4	
<i>Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.</i>		
Fountain Hospital	1	55
Gore Farm "	1	
Grove "	47	
South Western "	2	
Western "	4	
<i>General Hospitals.</i>		
Anti-Vivisection Hospital... ..	9	238
Belgrave Hospital	4	
Bolingbroke Hospital	30	
Brompton Hospital	5	
Cancer Hospital	6	
Central London Sick Asylum, St. Pancras	1	
Charing Cross Hospital	6	
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	2	
Clapham Maternity Hospital	3	
Evelina Hospital	2	
Friedenheim Hospital	1	
General Lying-in Hospital	3	
Great Northern Hospital... ..	2	
Hostel of God... ..	3	
Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square	1	
Kings College Hospital	4	
London Hospital	3	
Metropolitan Hospital	1	
Middlesex Hospital	2	
National Hospital, Queen Square	2	
Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road	2	
Royal Free Hospital, St. Pancras	1	
Queen Alexandra Military Hospital	1	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2	
St. George's Hospital	29	
St. Peter's Home, Meadow Road	5	
St. Thomas' Hospital	54	
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Hackney	1	
Victoria Hospital	42	
West London Hospital	4	
Westminster Hospital	7	
County and other Lunatic Asylums	72
Elsewhere	7
		816

All the above Institutions, except the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary, the St. James' Road branch of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Workhouse, the Anti-Vivisection Hospital, and the Bolingbroke Hospital are outside the Borough.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, MORTALITY, &c.

Year.	Mean population for year.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Deaths.	Natural Increase
1857	15,970	582	36.0	343	21.4	46	239
1858	16,872	562	33.3	380	22.5	100	182
1859	17,774	685	38.5	394	22.1	96	292
1860	18,676	680	36.4	399	21.3	62	281
1861...	19,582...	750...	38.3...	505...	25.7...	112...	245...
1862	23,108	784	33.9	491	21.2	106	293
1863	26,635	1,042	39.1	522	19.5	86	520
1864	30,161	1,140	37.7	669	22.1	129	471
1865	33,688	1,357	40.2	785	23.3	177	572
1866	37,145	1,386	37.3	1,002	26.9	244	384
1867	40,741	1,734	42.5	870	21.3	122	864
1868	44,267	1,975	44.6	1,046	23.6	194	929
1869	47,749	2,096	43.8	1,121	23.4	247	975
1870	51,320	2,170	42.2	1,375	26.7	404	795
1871...	54,847...	2,220...	40.4...	1,472...	26.8...	463...	748...
1872	60,244	2,349	38.9	1,202	19.9	220	1,147
1873	65,614	2,659	40.5	1,307	19.9	205	1,352
1874	70,984	2,865	40.3	1,387	19.5	238	1,478
1875	76,354	3,080	40.3	1,724	22.5	307	1,356
1876	81,704	3,455	42.2	1,745	21.3	340	1,710
1877	87,094	3,481	39.9	1,725	19.8	280	1,756
1878	92,464	3,748	40.5	1,803	19.4	322	1,945
1879	97,834	4,001	40.8	1,980	20.2	355	2,021
1880	103,204	4,095	39.6	2,040	19.7	383	2,055
1881...	108,342...	4,452...	41.8...	2,033...	18.7...	381...	2,419...
1882	112,661	4,504	39.9	2,214	19.6	353	2,190
1883	116,980	4,711	40.2	2,344	20.0	369	2,367
1884	121,299	5,275	43.4	2,569	21.1	568	2,706
1885	125,618	4,654	37.0	2,566	20.4	432	2,088
1886	129,937	5,140	39.5	2,477	19.0	398	2,663
1887	134,256	5,186	38.6	2,451	18.2	502	2,735
1888	138,565	5,061	36.5	2,187	15.7	363	2,874
1889	142,884	5,161	36.1	2,240	15.6	366	2,921
1890	147,203	5,105	34.6	2,854	19.3	543	2,251
1891...	150,880...	5,237...	34.7...	2,697...	17.9...	398...	2,540...
1892	153,778	4,990	32.4	2,782	18.1	439	2,208
1893	156,719	5,225	33.3	2,974	18.9	614	2,251
1894	159,724	5,024	31.4	2,577	16.1	526	2,447
1895	162,787	5,264	32.3	2,961	18.1	460	2,303
1896...	165,309...	5,358...	32.4...	2,994...	18.1...	642...	2,364...
1897	166,059	5,266	31.7	2,737	16.4	486	2,529
1898	166,814	5,157	30.9	2,802	17.3	531	2,265
1899	167,570	5,179	30.9	2,905	17.3	418	2,274
1900	168,339	5,161	30.6	2,978	17.6	435	2,183
1901...	169,100...	5,025...	29.7...	2,766...	16.3...	491...	2,259...
1902	171,401	4,844	28.2	2,581	15.0	367	2,263
1903	173,422	4,973	28.6	2,476	14.2	347	2,497
1904	175,465	4,840	27.5	2,543	14.4	353	2,306
1905	177,532	4,843	27.3	2,561	14.4	375	2,182
1906	179,622	4,654	25.9	2,384	13.2	338	2,170
1907	181,736	4,574	25.1	2,406	13.2	255	2,168

The years marked thus ... were census years

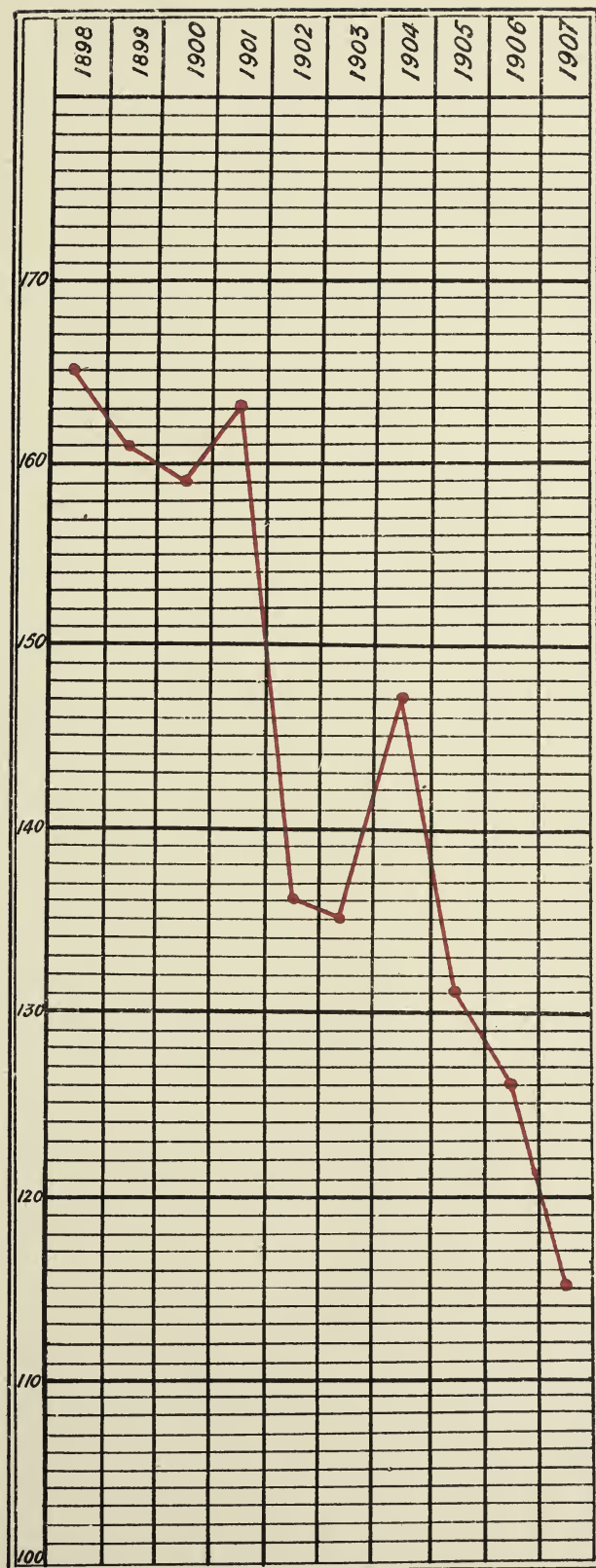
INFANT MORTALITY.

Infant Mortality has reference to the deaths of children under one year of age, *i.e.*, the proportion which the deaths of such infants in any given year bears to every thousand children born in the same year. The infant mortality varies widely in different districts, being as low as 80 per 1,000 in some localities, and as high as 250 per 1,000 in others. The infant mortality of a district has come to be recognised as a sensitive index of the sanitary condition of that district, as at this period of its life the infant is very susceptible to its environment, a low rate indicating, other things being equal, a healthy community, a high rate the reverse.

Of recent years the subject of infant mortality has assumed great importance, and sanitarians have given great attention to the problem. This is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that, notwithstanding the great advance that has taken place during the last twenty or thirty years in sanitation, as shown by the decline that has taken place in the general death-rate of the nation, and in the incidence and mortality from most forms of infectious disease, such has not been the case as regards infant mortality, which has either actually increased or at least remained stationary.

Furthermore, the situation is becoming serious, having regard to the steady and progressive decline which is taking place in the birth-rate all over the country. This state of things must, in course of time, end in a serious decline in the population of the country. Each year, in England and Wales, there is a loss of 120,000 lives of infants under one year of age. During 1907 this loss was 108,214. The causes which give rise to this "Slaughter of the Innocents" are further inimical to the survivors, many of whom survive for a few months, while others grow up to adult life, to swell the ranks of the physically degenerate and recruit the army of the unemployable. The importance of the question, therefore, cannot be overestimated, and it has, in

CHART showing the Infantile Mortality in the Borough of Battersea during the last ten years.



consequence, become one of the most pressing social problems of the day, bound up as it is with the existence of evils of an economic and social character in the industrial life of the nation.

The causes of infantile mortality are composite in character, and require careful examination. These causes may be classified into ante-natal and post-natal, or those affecting the life of the child before and after birth. With regard to the first, the physical condition of the parents is a matter of material consideration, influencing as it does the viability of the unborn child. This is at once apparent in the fact that a large proportion of children born die in the first few weeks after birth. The health of the parents, and especially the mother, is therefore a matter of supreme importance. With regard to the second, or post-natal conditions, these may be regarded as being more associated with the suckling infant.

Broadly speaking, infantile mortality is due to three main diseased conditions, dependent on either ante- or post-natal causes, or both—

1. Prematurity, debility and atrophy.
2. Diarrhœa and convulsions.
3. Respiratory diseases (bronchitis and pneumonia).

Prematurity and debility are specially fatal in the first few days of life, and diarrhœa from the fourth to the ninth month. Respiratory diseases affect the child at any time during the first year of life.

The inference to be drawn from a consideration of the factors associated with infantile mortality is that a certain proportion of these deaths is inevitable; that is, the children are born prematurely and start life so handicapped that they have not sufficient vitality to survive their new environment, the result of ante-natal causes or causes acting through the mother. The other diseased conditions, *i.e.*, diarrhœa and lung affections, are due to causes which are largely preventable, such as unsuitable food, exposure, &c.

The problem resolves itself therefore into cause and effect. The primary object of preventive medicine in dealing with infant mortality, is to seek for the cause, with a view to its removal. The effect necessarily follows.

Infant Mortality in Battersea.

During the year 1907, 526 deaths of infants were registered in the Borough of Battersea. The total number of births recorded during the year was 4,574,* and the infant mortality rate was 115 per 1,000 births. In 1906 the rate was 126 per 1,000, which had been the lowest death-rate ever previously recorded in the Borough. Although the rate during 1907 was 11 per 1,000 lower, it was not relatively so good as in 1906, the meteorological conditions which prevailed in the summer of that year being as favourable to a high infantile mortality as those in 1907 were the reverse.

Since the formation of the Borough, and for the previous decennium, the infantile mortality has been as follows :—

	LONDON.	BATTERSEA.
1891-00	158	162
1901	148	163
1902	139	136
1903	130	135
1904	144	147
1905	129	131
1906	129	126
1907	116	115

* The Registrar General gives as the total number of "corrected" births belonging to Battersea, 4,692. If these figures are to be accepted the infantile mortality rate for 1907 would be 112 per 1,000.

In the above table, while the average rate in Battersea for the quinquennium 1902-1906 was 134 per 1,000, in 1906-7 it fell to 120 per 1,000.

In the County of London during 1907, there was a total of 14,114 infant deaths, giving an infantile mortality rate of 116 per 1,000.

In the next table is shown the distribution of the 526 infant deaths in the sub-districts :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.
East Battersea ...	257	120
North-West Battersea	211	135·9
South-West Battersea	58	66·8
The Borough ...	526	115

In the next table is shown the distribution in the wards :—

WARDS.	Deaths of Infants under one year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.
1. Nine Elms ...	112	123·5
2. Park ...	76	138·1
3. Latchmere ...	65	111·3
4. Shaftesbury...	45	102·2
5. Church ...	72	119·4
6. Winstanley ...	104	158·5
7. St. John's ...	16	110·7
8. Bolingbroke...	19	51·2
9. Broomwood...	17	53·1

Infant mortality diminishes from the first month onward to the twelfth. The following tables show the age incidence and the chief fatal diseases distributed in the sub-districts during 1907 :—

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	AGE IN MONTHS.												TOTALS.
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	
East Battersea	95	29	25	16	17	9	12	12	10	7	16	9	257
North-West Battersea	76	20	17	19	11	10	13	7	7	14	10	7	211
South-West Battersea	31	5	5	2	—	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	58
The Borough	202	54	47	37	28	22	27	20	20	23	29	17	526

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												TOTALS.
	Diarrhoea.	Prematurity.	Marasmus.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Convulsions.	Measles.	Whooping cough	Accidents.	Tuberculosis.	Diphtheria, Erysipelas, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
East Battersea	33	62	36	37	17	5	7	8	1	12	1	38	257
North-West Battersea	27	37	28	32	23	4	8	7	3	2	1	39	211
South-West Battersea	7	27	4	3	3	2	—	8	—	1	—	9	58
The Borough	67	126	68	72	43	11	15	23	4	15	2	86	526

In the next table is shown the incidence of mortality from the chief diseases of infancy in the first and second three months and the last six months of the first year of life respectively :—

Certified Causes of Death.	Months. 0-3.	Months. 3-6.	Months. 6-12.	TOTAL.
Diarrhœa	16	21	30	67
Prematurity	119	1	—	120
Marasmus and debility	16	20	6	42
Developmental disease	25	1	4	30
Bronchitis	38	14	20	72
Pneumonia	14	11	18	43
Convulsions	9	1	1	11
Suffocation	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	15	15
Whooping cough ...	4	2	17	23
Tuberculosis	4	1	10	15
Meningitis	2	3	2	7
Miscellaneous	55	13	13	81
	302	88	136	526

It will be noted in the above tables that the mortality is heaviest in the first three months of life, more than half the deaths occurring at that age period. It will further be noted that three groups of diseases between them account for 374 (or 71 per cent.) of the total deaths of infants during 1907, *i.e.*, prematurity, respiratory diseases, and diarrhœa.

Looking more in detail into these figures, it will be seen that 192 (or 36.5 per cent.) of the 526 deaths were due to congenital or developmental diseases (which include prematurity,

marasmus, atrophy, debility, &c.). In other words, these 192 children came into the world so heavily handicapped that they were unable to accommodate themselves to their new environment.

The causes which bring about this unfortunate state of things are not far to seek. Poverty, insufficient food, and overwork are largely responsible. It is only necessary to compare the figures for the three sub-districts of the Borough in this particular group to note the effect of environment. These are:—

East Battersea	...	...	99
North-West Battersea	...	...	68
South-West Battersea	...	...	25
<hr/>			
The Borough	...	...	192
<hr/>			

The two first-named sub-districts contain between them 75 per cent. of the total population of the Borough. In both these there is a large amount of poverty. On the other hand, South-West Battersea is inhabited by, on the whole, a more prosperous class. This is even more strikingly evidenced by comparing the infantile mortality in the wards. Winstanley Ward is probably the poorest and most squalid district in the Borough. There the infantile mortality rate during 1907 reached the high figure of 158·5 per 1,000. Bolingbroke Ward is situated in the most prosperous part of the Borough, and in this area the rate was only 51·2 per 1,000. In Winstanley Ward the population, estimated to the middle of 1907, is roughly one-ninth of the total population of the Borough, and the number of deaths of infants under one year of age in that Ward was 104, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. of the total number of infant deaths occurring in the Borough during the year.

It is impossible, therefore, to avoid the conclusion that the physical condition of the mother, influenced adversely as it must necessarily be, under such circumstances, by poverty and lack of suitable and sufficient nourishment, reacts disastrously upon the infant.

The second group of diseases which have been responsible for a high percentage of infant deaths in Battersea during 1907 is the respiratory disease group (bronchitis and pneumonia). Of the total infant deaths 115 (*i.e.*, 21·8 per cent.) were caused by bronchitis and pneumonia. Again the influence of environment is strongly emphasised. Of the 115 deaths from this group, 109 (*i.e.*, 94·7 per cent.) occurred in East and North-West Battersea. These deaths are largely preventable, being due to carelessness in exposing infants, who are very susceptible to cold at that period of life.

Diarrhœa, the third disease condition giving rise to a high infant mortality, is in most years the second most fatal disease of infancy. During 1907 the climatic conditions which favour a high rate of infant mortality from this cause were absent, and the year has been in consequence a most remarkable one. The subject of epidemic diarrhœa is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

The causes which have given rise to these 526 infant deaths have been the subject of careful enquiry by the Health Department, and during the year 1907 the homes in which 411 of the total 526 deaths had taken place were visited, and enquiries made into the history of each case. The scope of these enquiries included the health and occupation of the mother, condition of the home, method of feeding, and the occupation of the father. The results of these enquiries are dealt with briefly, but will be found of interest in the bearing which they have on the question of infant mortality in Battersea.

Health and Occupation.—Of the 411 deaths enquired into, in 263 cases (or 64 per cent.) the parents belonged to the labouring class. In only 60 instances (*i.e.*, 14·6 per cent.) were the mothers of the dead infants engaged in other than domestic duties. In 42 instances (*i.e.*, 10·2 per cent.) the mothers suffered from very bad health; and in many of the remainder an unsatisfactory state of health was more or less evident.

Conditions of the Homes.—In only 6·3 per cent. of the

homes were the conditions as regards cleanliness found to be unsatisfactory. The great majority of the homes in which these 411 infants died were described as being clean or very clean. It cannot, therefore, be said that want of cleanliness in the homes had much bearing on the deaths of these infants.

Method of Feeding.—In 266 of the deaths the method of feeding was ascertained, and 46·2 per cent. of these were breast fed. Some striking differences are noticeable in this respect in regard to the three chief causes of death. Taking these in their order, the methods of feeding were as follows :—

		Breast fed.	Artificial.
Prematurity, &c.	...	39	50
Respiratory	...	72	36
Diarrhœa	...	7	51

It should be noted that, as a large proportion of these infants died in the first few days of life, the question of feeding is not to be considered a factor of much importance. The case is different, however, as regards deaths from diarrhœa, which are most frequent from the fourth to the ninth month. For example, from this cause in Battersea, during 1907, 40 of the 58 deaths enquired into occurred between the fourth and the twelfth month ; 34 of the 40 took place between the fourth and the ninth months.

The conclusions to be drawn from the enquiries into the deaths of these 411 infants are :—That these deaths are mainly due to three chief causes : (a) prematurity and developmental diseases, (b) respiratory diseases, (c) diarrhœa ; that the health of the mothers is a factor of the greatest importance ; that mismanagement and improper methods of feeding are also important factors ; and that environment, or, in other words, poverty, insufficient food, bad housing, &c., are largely responsible as predisposing causes to a high infantile death-rate, nearly 25 per cent. of the total death-rate of the Borough being due to this cause.

Preventive Methods.

To cure a disease you must first find the cause. I have tried to indicate in the previous chapter the principal conditions which are associated with a high infant death-rate. The first of these is concerned with the physical well-being of the mother, and is, consequently, a social and economic problem of the first magnitude, towards which there are indications that the State is turning its attention. There can be little doubt but that a considerable proportion of the deaths of infants are due to industrial necessities, and that the employment of married women in factories is responsible for many of the deaths from prematurity and allied conditions. The recent conference on infantile mortality devoted a good deal of attention to this aspect of the question, and passed a resolution demanding an amendment of the present Factory and Workshops Act, to extend the period during which a factory or workshop shall not "knowingly" employ a woman within four weeks after childbirth, to three months. It is clear, therefore, that measures which have for their object the physical welfare of the mothers must of necessity tend to raise the standard of motherhood, and thereby diminish the infantile mortality of the nation.

The methods adopted in Battersea for the prevention of infantile mortality, in addition to general sanitary administration, are the employment of :—

1. Health Visitors.
2. Infants' Milk Depot.

The object of the visits of the Lady Sanitary Inspector, part of whose time is taken up in this manner, is to secure by improved infant management the health of the babies. Ignorance of the mother, unfortunately, is largely responsible for a high death-rate amongst infants, and this is only to be combated by education. The large number of deaths of infants which result from lung disease, brought about by exposure, and which are largely preventable, can only be attributed to

ignorance and carelessness. It is the function of the Health Visitor, therefore, to instruct the mother in the proper care and management of the child. The advice of the trained Visitor is at times resented, and it is usually the most ignorant mother who is most aggrieved. The rearing and management of infants is largely a matter of intelligence, which can only be acquired by training and experience. It is a matter of great importance, therefore, to secure well-educated, experienced, tactful women for this important duty; and that the Council have been fortunate in their selections of these useful officers will be at once apparent from a comparison of the infant mortality rates since the Council began to utilise their services, with those which obtained in previous years. The experience of Battersea in this respect is the same in other Boroughs where Health Visitors are employed; and an extension of this administrative procedure would, I am convinced, lead to better results than even those upon which the Council are to be congratulated. It is satisfactory to note that the London County Council are applying for powers in their General Powers Bill for 1908, to enable them to return to Sanitary Authorities a moiety of the salaries of these officers, as they now do in the case of Sanitary Inspectors. It is to be hoped that this useful provision will receive the sanction of Parliament, so that Sanitary Authorities may be induced to appoint more of these useful officers.

INFANT FEEDING.

The Infants' Milk Dépôt.

The proper nourishment of the infant is a matter of the greatest importance, as on this fact depends whether it is to grow up a useful citizen or sink into the grave before its time, or, what is even worse, to grow up to adult life a degenerate, to help to perpetuate a race of degenerates. The best food for infants is mother's milk, and the child that is deprived of its natural food is deprived of its birthright. The milk of each animal is specialised for that particular animal, and no other animal's milk can ever be found a satisfactory substitute. The

child that is fed on its mother's milk, other things being equal, invariably thrives. It is imbibing the nourishment designed by nature to suit its particular requirement, and free from risks of contamination. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that infants fed on the breast are rarely attacked by diarrhœa, which, as we have already seen, is one of the three chief causes of a high infantile mortality. This has been expressed in a very practical manner, by comparing the greater probability of death from epidemic diarrhœa—viz., 48 and 94 to 1 respectively—among infants fed on cows' milk and condensed milk than among those fed on breast milk. The value of breast milk for infants is inestimable. Unfortunately, owing to various causes, this, especially in urban communities, is frequently a counsel of perfection, and recourse has to be had to substitutes more or less suitable. Cows' milk, suitably modified for the requirements of the infant at different age periods, is the nearest approach to its natural food that perhaps can be readily obtained; but, unfortunately, owing to the great risks to which cows' milk is exposed to contamination in its passage from the farm to the consumer—risks, it should be remembered, largely preventable were Sanitary Authorities invested by Parliament with more adequate powers of control than they at present possess—its value in this respect is seriously discounted. Milk is a pabulum for almost all pathogenic germs, and, in the present unsatisfactory conditions under which it is sold to the public, it is frequently the source of danger to the infant. Bearing these facts in mind, the question of providing a supply of pure cows' milk, suitably modified, was carefully considered by the Health Committee of the Council in 1901. The Committee reported to the Council that, after a careful enquiry, they were of opinion that improper and unsuitable feeding was to a large extent responsible for the high infant mortality which had for years prevailed in the Borough, and that the establishment of an Infants' Milk Depôt, somewhat on the lines of those which had been so successfully in operation in France, would tend, in their opinion, to reduce this heavy death-rate. The Council adopted the report of the Committee, and resolved to establish an Infants' Milk Depôt.

The Battersea Infants' Milk Dépôt.

The Battersea Infants' Milk Dépôt was established in June, 1901, as the outcome of a special report of the Health Committee to the Council. The Dépôt was the first of its kind established in London (though other Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities, viz., Finsbury, Lambeth, and Woolwich, have since followed suit), and the results obtained have more than realised the hopes which were at its inception entertained by the Committee.

The principles aimed at by the Committee were:—

(a) Absolute control of the milk, so that the article sold from the Milk Dépôt should, so far as it was possible to secure, be free from contamination previous to being modified and sterilized. The objections to sterilizing an article already probably polluted rendered it necessary to seek out a farm where the conditions were such as to fulfil the requirements of the Council in this respect.

(b) The distribution of the milk with discrimination and care to infants mainly of the poorer class, whose mothers were physically incapable of feeding their children on the breast.

(c) The systematic study of the effect of the milk on the children.

(d) The sale of the milk to be as far as practicable conducted without loss to the Council.

With regard to (a), the method adopted was to invite tenders for the supply of a sufficient quantity of pure cows' milk under contract, from a farm, and under stringent conditions as to quality, freedom from risks of contamination, &c. This has not been an easy task, as the requirements of the Council were such as to apparently make it impossible for the ordinary farmer to comply—though these requirements are only in accordance with the minimum conditions laid down by sanitarians for the cleanly production of milk. It would appear to be at present a

most difficult undertaking to obtain under stringent conditions as to purity, &c., a supply of milk suitable for infants, and this has only been accomplished by the Council having to pay an enhanced price. This fact is a striking commentary on the milk supply of London.

As regards (b), the milk is only supplied on the applicant producing a form signed by the medical attendant that the case is a suitable one for admission to the Milk Dépôt, or, in the alternative, satisfying the Medical Officer of Health to the like effect.

As regards (c), this is to a large extent secured by the attendance of the majority of the infants at the weighing room, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

With regard to (d), it is to be regretted that, under present conditions this would appear to be impossible of achievement. The working expenses of a Milk Dépôt must necessarily be heavy ; and when it is remembered that the milk is sold at the market price, the impossibility of making a profit will be at once obvious.

It will be convenient, therefore, to consider the work carried out by the Council in connection with the Infants' Milk Dépôt under three headings :—

1. The methods adopted.
2. The results obtained.
3. The financial outlay.

1. *The Methods Adopted.*

The milk, which is at present obtained from a farm in Kent, on arrival at the Milk Dépôt, is placed in the cooling room until required for modification. This process begins about 7.30 a.m. The milk is first strained through Ulan strainers, to remove any suspended matter. It is then subjected to the following degrees of modification, which are based on those in operation at the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital :—

- A. One part milk, 2 parts of water, + 8 oz. cream, 6 oz. lactose to each gallon.
- B. One part milk, 1 part water, + 6 oz. cream, 4 oz. cane sugar to each gallon.
- C. Two parts of milk, 1 part water, + 4 oz. cream, 2 oz. cane sugar to each gallon.

In addition to the above, various other modifications are prepared to suit individual cases, as may be found necessary.

These three modifications are used as follows :—

Standard of Modification.	AGE OF INFANT.	No. of bottles per day.	Amount per bottle in ounces.	Amount per day in ounces.
A	{ Under 14 days old ...	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$
	{ „ 2 months old ...	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$
B	{ „ 3 „ „ ...	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	28
	{ „ 4 „ „ ...	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$
C	„ 6 „ „ ...	7	5	35
MILK PRACTICALLY UNMODIFIED.	{ „ 8 „ „ ...	6	6	36
	{ Over 8 „ „ ...	6	7	42

Although the above modifications are those used by the majority of the infants fed daily, variations are made to suit the requirements of particular cases. This is done either at the request of the medical attendant, or by the Medical Officer of Health, when the infant is found not to be thriving.

The milk is supplied from three distributing centres, one being the Milk Depôt itself, at 28 York Road. Another is the Health Department at the Town Hall. The third is at the Branch Library, Lurline Gardens. These three centres are conveniently situated for customers from all parts of the Borough.

The milk is supplied only to infants recommended by medical practitioners, hospitals, and midwives, and in all other cases only after satisfying the Medical Officer of Health that they are suitable. The great majority of the infants fed reside in the Borough, but in a few suitable cases the milk is supplied for infants in adjoining districts, under similar conditions, and at a slight additional charge. The price charged to residents in the Borough is as follows:—

Under 6 months	...	1 week's supply	1s. 6d.
6 to 12 months	...	1 week's supply	2s. od.
12 months and over...		1 week's supply	2s. 6d.

Ninepence extra is charged for a week's supply, in addition to the above prices, to persons residing outside of the Borough.

As soon as the applicant is registered on the books of the Dépôt, the parents or guardians pay the necessary price, and a card, stating the conditions under which the milk is supplied, is handed to them. These conditions require that the milk shall be given in accordance with the instructions printed on the card, and that no alteration shall be made, or any other food given, except under medical advice. The family history of the child, and all other particulars, are then entered in the record book.

As soon as possible after the child has been admitted to the Milk Dépôt, it is visited in its own home. The mother is given instructions in the rearing and management of the child, and endeavours are made to induce her to bring her baby to the weighing room once a week, or fortnight, to be weighed. In the majority of instances these are successful, and it is both gratifying and surprising to find what a very large number are regularly brought to the weighing room each week for this purpose. In this way it is possible to exercise a regular supervision over the majority of the infants fed from the Milk Dépôt. Much credit is due to Miss Moss for the success she has attained in this respect. The infant is duly weighed in a comfortable room at the Latchmere Road Baths—a very central

situation—placed at our disposal through the courtesy of the Baths Committee. The condition of the child is then noted, the weight recorded in the record book and on a card supplied to the mother, and any unfavourable circumstance commented on. No medicinal treatment is given. Should there be any necessity for this, the mother is advised to consult a medical man or go to a hospital. The Dépôt is simply and solely a Milk Clinic, not a dispensary. While visiting the home of the infant, the Health Visitor carefully notes any insanitary conditions which may be found to be present, and deals with such in the ordinary way in her capacity as a Sanitary Inspector. In this way the best results are obtained; and the mothers find the visits of the Health Visitors of great assistance to them. Rarely is any difficulty met with by Miss Moss in carrying out her duties in this respect. Her visits are in most cases eagerly looked forward to and much esteemed.

To sum up, the methods carried out at the Infants' Milk Dépôt have for their object the feeding of infants of the poor, whose mothers are physically incapable of breast feeding them :—

- (a) With properly modified milk,
- (b) Sufficient for each meal,
- (c) Supplied in separate bottles,
- (d) Securely stoppered, to prevent contamination.

In this way each bottle is ready for immediate use, simply requiring to be placed in hot water for two or three minutes, the stopper undone, and a teat (which is supplied at cost price) slipped over the neck of the bottle; the baby does the rest.

The Results Obtained.

The results obtained during 1907 were on the whole very satisfactory. The total number of infants dealt with during the year was 618, or 2 less than during 1906. Of this number 197 were still using the milk at the beginning of 1907. This very slight drop in the number of infants was not due to any loss in popularity. The Dépôt would seem, on the contrary, to have

gained in popularity, and this notwithstanding that no attempt has been made to advertise, the institution relying entirely on the cases sent for admission by the medical practitioners of the neighbourhood, whose continued support should be accepted as strong evidence of its success as a factor in the saving of infant life. It is not possible to deal conveniently with more than 230 to 250 infants daily with the means at present at our disposal. Although in the past a good many more than this number have been dealt with, the results obtained have not been so satisfactory as with our present number. Relatively speaking, during the year 1907 the number of infants fed daily was better than during the previous year, being more uniform. This was due to the fact that in former years there was usually a considerable increase in the numbers during the third quarter, owing to the prevalence of epidemic diarrhoea. This increase during the third quarter was absent during 1907, on account of the peculiar climatic conditions which prevailed during the summer of that year.

The following table shows the number of infants, some of whom were already on the books of the Dépôt at the beginning of the year :—

	STARTED.					
	Before 1907.			During 1907.		
	In Borough	Out of Borough	Total	In Borough	Out of Borough	Total.
Still using Milk	16	—	16	180	15	195
Discontinued (including dead)	149	12	161	224	22	246
Dead ...	7	1	8	38	3	41
Total No. Fed	165	12	177	404	37	441
Total ...	618					

The ages of the infants when they commenced taking the milk are shown in the next table :

AGE STARTED.							
Under 1 week.	1 week & under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Over 12 months.	Total.
41	111	238	156	46	19	7	618

The large percentage (88·3 per cent.) at the earlier ages under six months is noteworthy, having regard to its bearing on the death-rate. It is during this period, more especially so during the first three months, that the highest death-rate occurs among infants.

In the next table is shown the length of time during which these children were fed from the Dépôt up to 31st December, 1907 :—

PERIOD FED.							
Under 1 week.	1 week & under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Over 12 months.	Total.
36	64	158	136	98	62	64	618

It will be noted that nearly 90 per cent. used the milk for periods from one month to six months and over, while only 10 per cent. used the milk for short periods varying from one week or under to one month.

The reasons assigned for discontinuing the milk were various, such as :—(1) Unable or too far to send ; (2) milk unsuitable ; (3) unable to afford to pay ; (4) by order of the medical attendant ; and (5) in the case of older children, now able to take other food. In a large number of cases the milk had

to be discontinued owing to the bread-winner of the family being out of work. It is to be regretted that some provision in the shape of a fund could not be subscribed to meet cases of this kind. Frequently it has happened that the child has had to have its supply withdrawn while it was steadily improving, owing to the father having fallen out of work.

The great majority of the infants fed from the Milk Dépôt were recommended by medical practitioners; a few were introduced by nurses and midwives; a few by the Lady Sanitary Inspector of the Borough Council; while in a small number of instances cases were recommended by hospitals—principally by the Victoria Children's Hospital, Chelsea.

The majority of the infants belonged to the poorer classes.

The most important fact connected with the feeding of these infants was that more than 60 per cent. of the children admitted were more or less seriously ill at the time of admission—in some instances even in a dying condition, having been put on the milk as a last resource. The following is a list of the diseases or diseased conditions present in many of these children :—

Wasting	Congenital debility
Prematurity	Convulsions
Constipation and	Whooping Cough
Indigestion	Measles
Diarrhœa	Starved
Abcesses	Gastric Catarrh
Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Marasmus	Jaundice

Many of the children were, when admitted to the Milk Dépôt, so seriously ill that they had to be sent to hospital for treatment. Improper feeding was in many instances responsible for their condition. It is surprising what a varied range the diet list of many of the children took. This embraced bread, biscuit, tinved milk, various kinds of prepared foods,

oatmeal, and prepared barley. As a general rule, they began to improve rapidly when put upon the Dépôt Milk. In a very few cases, owing to the extremely weak digestive powers of the infants, it was found necessary to make special modifications to suit them, or to stop the milk for a time and try some other form of feeding. Most of these children were later able to resume the milk, with uninterrupted progress afterwards.

The surest method of determining the progress made by an infant is to weigh it periodically. A thriving infant shows a steady and progressive gain in weight from the time of birth onwards. The average gain is usually at the rate of 4 ounces weekly, and this standard was in most instances exceeded in the children fed on the Dépôt Milk. A few typical cases may be cited, which will serve to convey an idea of the work accomplished. Most of these cases, it will be noted, were more or less seriously ill when they commenced taking the milk.

- (1) M. N. Born 5th December, 1906. Admitted 7th March, 1907, suffering from indigestion and flatulence. Weight on admission, 9lb. 7oz. Last weight (12 months' old), 21lb. 12oz. Gain, 12lb. 5oz. in ten months.
- (2) C. H. Born 24th February, 1907. Admitted 15th August, 1907; very anæmic and ill-nourished. First weight (12th September), 13lb. 11oz. Last weight (3rd December), 18lb. 3oz. Gain, 4lb. 8oz. in three months.
- (3) G. W. (Delicate twin.) Born 22nd December, 1906. Admitted 7th January, 1907. Weight at birth, 3lb. First weight (13th February), 5lb. 13oz. Last weight (2nd January, 1908), 16lb. 15oz. Gain, 13lb. 15oz. in 13 months.
- (4) P. M. (Premature baby, very small at birth.) Born 25th January, 1907. Admitted 4th March, 1907. First weight (6th March), 6lb. 10oz. Last weight (27th November), 19lb. 15oz. Gain, 13lb. 5oz. in 8 and a half months.

- (5) M. Born 5th July, 1907. Admitted 17th August, 1907. Very ill (marasmus) on admission. Weight at birth, 5lb. First weight, 6lb. 2oz. Last weight, 7lb. 6oz. This infant's progress was much interfered with, owing to an attack of bronchitis, but notwithstanding its weakly condition, gained 1lb. 4oz. in five months.
- (6) B. Born 23rd December, 1906. Admitted 20th July, 1907. Premature child, very small at birth. Suffered from acute constipation and indigestion. First weight (31st July), 11lb. 10oz. Last weight (31st December), 13lb. 14oz.
- (7) A. Born 9th July, 1907. Admitted 25th July, 1907. Very ill on admission. First weight, 7lb. 14oz. Last weight (19th September), 9lb. 10oz. Was sick more or less all the time, but yet gained 1lb. 12oz. in two months.
- (8) A. Born 15th March. Admitted 30th May. Very delicate on admission (congenital debility). First weight (5th June), 8lb. 12oz. Last weight (31st October), 12lb. 6oz. Gain, 3lb. 10oz. in four months.

The number of deaths recorded among the children fed on the Dépôt milk during 1907 was 49. Sixteen of these deaths occurred amongst children who had been taking the milk for periods less than one week. This is equivalent therefore to a death-rate of 79·2 per 1,000; but if these 16 deaths were not included—which, strictly speaking should not be counted in the death-rate amongst the Dépôt-fed infants—the rate would be 53·3 per 1,000. This method of calculating the death-rate is not perhaps the most correct, but it is that which is most usually employed. It should not be forgotten, either, that the infants fed on the Dépôt milk are not a normal infant population, over 60 per cent. of them being in a more or less serious condition of ill health when they commenced taking the milk. Only 178 of the children were classed as healthy when admitted to the Dépôt.

Taken as a whole, the year's work at the Milk Dépôt has been very satisfactory. The value of supplying a pure modified milk to infants of the poor, who otherwise would have had to depend on the frequently contaminated article which is retailed under circumstances which invite contamination, or on tinned milk or other unsatisfactory substitute, is sufficiently borne out in the low death-rate amongst the Dépôt-fed children, and by the constant support which it has received from the medical practitioners of the district, who send by far the greater number of customers.

Scarcely less important than the intrinsic value of the supply of a pure modified milk for hand-fed babies, is the value, as an educational institute for the teaching of infant feeding, of the Milk Dépôt. In addition to the visits of the Health Visitor to the homes of these infants, the attendance of the mothers at the weighing room once a week or fortnight, to see their infants weighed, and to note the progress made, is of great educational value. Much good work has been accomplished in this manner, which must necessarily bear good fruit in the future. Personally, I am inclined to view this aspect of the Dépôt as even more valuable than the actual supplying of the milk. The amount of interest shown by the mothers is evident from the very large weekly attendances at the Milk Clinic. In this way, *i.e.*, by practical demonstration and instruction in the feeding and management of infants, the maximum results are obtained.

It has frequently been alleged that sterilised milk predisposes to rickets in those infants fed on it. There may be theoretically some ground for this assertion, but practical experience amongst the infants fed at the Battersea Infants' Milk Depot does not support it. I have kept careful observation of many infants who on admission to the Milk Dépôt were suffering from rickets, but in only two instances did the condition become worse during the time these two children were using sterilised milk. I am inclined to think, therefore, that the risk, if any, is greatly exaggerated; and, so far as my own experience goes, I cannot find that any harmful effects ever

follow its use. Having regard to the condition of the majority of the infants when admitted, and who are using the milk for, in most cases, long periods, it would be reasonable to expect that rickets would be, under such circumstances, a very common affection if the use of sterilised milk favoured its development.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Miss Moss in connection with the prevention of infantile mortality during 1907 :—

Total number of visits	...	...	...	2,387
Births visited (registered and midwives')	...	...	...	1,288
Number of visits and re-visits to homes of infants fed from Infants' Milk Depôt	...	...	...	846
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	61
Infantile deaths visited	...	...	...	127
Miscellaneous visits (sick children, neglected children, overcrowding, and dirty homes)...	...	...	...	60
Attendances at weighing room	...	...	...	70
Number of weights registered	...	...	...	1,822
New milk customers visited	...	...	...	441
Number of babies who attended at weighing room	...	...	...	294
1 attendance	...	...	...	52
2 attendances	...	...	...	38
3 „	...	...	...	42
4 „	...	...	...	39
5 „	...	...	...	23
6 „	...	...	...	8
7 „	...	...	...	11
8 „	...	...	...	13
9 „	...	...	...	14
10 „	...	...	...	7
11 „	...	...	...	10
12 „	...	...	...	7
13 „	...	...	...	5
14 „	...	...	...	4
15 „	...	...	...	6

Number of babies who attended at weighing
room—*continued*.

16 attendances	...	...	...	2
17 „	...	...	...	1
18 „	...	...	...	2
20 „	...	...	...	2
24 „	...	...	...	1
25 „	...	...	...	2
27 „	...	...	...	1
29 „	...	...	...	1
30 „	...	...	...	1
36 „	...	...	...	1
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	58
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	15
Children under observation at home	...	...	...	40

The value of the preventive methods adopted in Battersea for dealing with infantile mortality will be gauged from a perusal of the foregoing results. That these methods have been largely successful will be, I think, admitted. Much more remains to be done ; and it is only by systematic and constant effort that success in this direction can be attained. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, which the Council by resolution adopted on the 27th November last, will prove a most useful measure in the prevention of infant mortality.

The Act provides that the “ duty ” of notifying a birth to the Medical Officer of Health devolves in the first instance upon the *father* of the child, if he be living in the house at the time of the occurrence of the birth ; and if not, then upon “ any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth.” The notice must “ be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard . . . within thirty-six hours after the birth, or by delivering a written notice of the birth at the office or residence of the Medical Officer within the same time.”

The notification is “ in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of

births," and it applies to any child born "after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead." Liability to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings is incurred by any person who fails to give notice of a birth in accordance with the Act.

The administration of the Act will necessitate the appointment of an additional Health Visitor, whose duties will be entirely connected with the visiting at the homes from which births are notified. This Act, which is the first fruit of the efforts of the Conference on Infantile Mortality, held at the Caxton Hall in June, 1906 (at which I had the honour of representing the Council), will, by giving immediate notification of occurrence of all births to the Medical Officer of Health, instead of, as heretofore, waiting until the birth had been registered (under the Registration of Births Acts, births can be registered within 42 days from the date of birth), be found of considerable assistance in the prevention of infantile mortality.

The Cost of the Milk Dépôt.

The financial outlay involved in the working of the Milk Dépôt is a matter of considerable importance. Under present conditions it is impossible to keep the expenditure within the income derived from the sale of milk. This is due to the fact that, in the first place, the milk is sold at a very low rate, so as to bring it within the reach of those needing it most. And, secondly, the expenses involved in its production must necessarily be very heavy, having regard to the elaborate precautions which have to be adopted to secure a supply of pure modified milk for infants. Under present conditions it does not appear to be possible to make Milk Dépôts pay. The most that can be hoped for is, by practising rigid economy, to keep the deficit down to the lowest possible figure.

For the following balance sheet, setting out the income and expenditure for the year 1907, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Borough Accountant:—

INFANTS' MILK DEPÔT.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1907.

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Wages	351	5 8	Cash received ...	839	12 4
Lighting, water & fuel	59	18 6	Excess of expenditure		
Rent	32	0 0	over income ...	715	10 0
Rates, taxes, insurance					
and telephone ...	29	6 0			
Milk, cream & lactose	712	18 1			
Repairs, stores, &c. ...	77	19 10			
Bottles	96	5 2			
Washers	23	14 9			
Baskets	41	9 10			
Teats	14	17 1			
Weighing machine ...	1	5 0			
Cleanders	2	16 3			
Thermometers ...	1	14 0			
Brushes	1	8 10			
Use of Council's					
horses	108	3 4			
	<u>£1,555</u>	<u>2 4</u>		<u>£1,555</u>	<u>2 4</u>

An inspection of the above balance sheet will show that during 1907 the expenditure exceeded the income by £715 10s. This loss on the year's working has, at first sight, been greater than that in 1906, but on analysis this will be found not to be the case. It is to a large extent accounted for by the increased price we have had to pay for our milk to ensure that the principle that guided the Committee, viz., the supply to the Depôt of milk from a farm at which the sanitary requirements of the Committee were being fulfilled, was being upheld. The increased price paid for the milk has been more than balanced by the considerable increase in the income derived from the sale of milk. Additional expenditure was also incurred during 1907 owing to the fact that the milk has now to be collected at the railway station, instead of, as heretofore, being delivered by the contractor at the Milk Depôt. Another increased item of expenditure was the provision of a supply of wire baskets, for holding the day's supply of milk. This was the first occasion since the Depôt was started in 1901, on which it was found necessary to renew the stock of wire baskets. This last

item, which, with other small items, amounted to about £50, should more properly belong to capital account.

This balance sheet, therefore, speaking purely from a commercial point of view, is the least satisfactory feature of the report. When weighed against the moral and material advantages which have been gained from the establishment of the Milk Depôt, there can be no question on which side the advantages lie. The small charge on the rates (about $\frac{1}{8}$ d. in the £) cannot be considered a heavy price to pay, when the great reduction (which has taken place in the infantile mortality of the Borough coincidently with the establishment of the Depôt, and for which there is no doubt that it has been to some considerable extent both directly and indirectly responsible) is borne in mind.

It is to be regretted that the legislative action which was promised to enable Sanitary Authorities to provide Milk Depôts, has not been up to the present successfully carried into effect. It may be true to a large extent that when the promised Bill, which is to come before Parliament in 1908, dealing with the milk supply as a whole, will, when it has passed into law, do away with the need for Milk Depôts. Much, of course, will depend on the nature of the Bill. Assuming that it is everything that sanitarians would desire, I am still convinced that, in large urban communities, Milk Depôts will still be found, amongst the poorer classes, a necessity. It has been said that, inferentially, Milk Depôts discourage breast feeding. There are unfortunately not a sufficient number of them in this country—certainly not in the Metropolis—to support this statement. It is a curious fact that in the Metropolitan Boroughs in which Milk Depôts have been for some time in operation, the infantile mortality has fallen coincidently with their establishment; and it is only necessary to compare the infant mortality of many of the other Metropolitan Boroughs where the character and status of the inhabitants are similar to those in Battersea, to feel convinced that they do useful work.

It cannot therefore, in my opinion, be asserted that Milk

Depôts, carried on under proper medical supervision, help to discourage breast feeding. Certainly this is not so in Battersea. Fully 80 per cent. of the infants admitted to the Dépôt are recommended by medical practitioners, who cannot be accused of wishing to encourage artificial methods of feeding in place of that which nature has provided. There is evidence, from enquiries, that something like 25 per cent. of the infants born in Battersea have never been breast fed. It is for this class, especially in the poorer and more congested districts, that Milk Depôts will be found most useful; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Bill which has been promised for such a long time, and which was strongly advocated by the Conference on Infantile Mortality, to legalise this form of preventive medicine, will soon become law.

Senile Mortality.

During the year 1907, in the Borough of Battersea, 510 deaths of persons aged sixty-five and upwards were registered. The age distribution of these deaths in the sub-districts is set out in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.	Total over 65.
East Battersea	133	72	14	219
North-West Battersea	80	51	14	145
South-West Battersea	56	66	24	146
Borough of Battersea	269	189	52	510

The 510 deaths over sixty-five were equivalent to 21·1 per cent. of the deaths at all ages.

The deaths over sixty-five in each year during the five years 1902-1906 are set out on next page:—

1902	...	...	445
1903	...	...	404
1904	...	...	508
1905	...	...	537
1906	...	...	495

Vital Statistics of the Latchmere Estate.

During the year 1907 there were 39 births, all of which were legitimate. This gives a birth-rate of 26·3 per 1,000 persons on the Estate. The birth-rate per 1,000 married women at the reproductive ages, viz., from 15 to 45 years, was 176·4. In 1906 the rates were 25·18 and 159·4 respectively.

The number of deaths on the Estate was 17, as compared with 18 in 1906. The causes of death were as follows :—

Measles	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	2
General Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	1
Bright's disease	...	...	...	1
Other diseases	...	...	...	3

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population on the Estate was 11·5, as compared with 12·2 in 1906.

It should be remembered, however, that these figures are small, and consequently, for statistical purposes, of little value. It is sufficient to state that, from my own knowledge, the population on this Estate compares favourably with that of the rest of the Borough as regards the standard of health prevailing.

POPULATION OF THE LATCHMERE ESTATE.
MALES.

	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	Total.
Single and Widowed	89	100	106	82	53	16	3	3	—	2	1	3	458
Married ...	—	—	—	—	1	31	55	49	60	45	29	20	290
Total ...	89	100	106	82	54	47	58	52	60	47	30	23	748

FEMALES.

	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	Total.
Single and Widowed	101	92	92	67	40	11	3	3	3	3	5	21	441
Married ...	—	—	—	—	8	42	61	57	53	32	21	16	290
Total ...	101	92	92	67	48	53	64	60	56	35	26	37	731

Infectious
and other
Diseases.

CHART indicating the prevalence of notifiable Infectious Disease during each week of the year 1907.

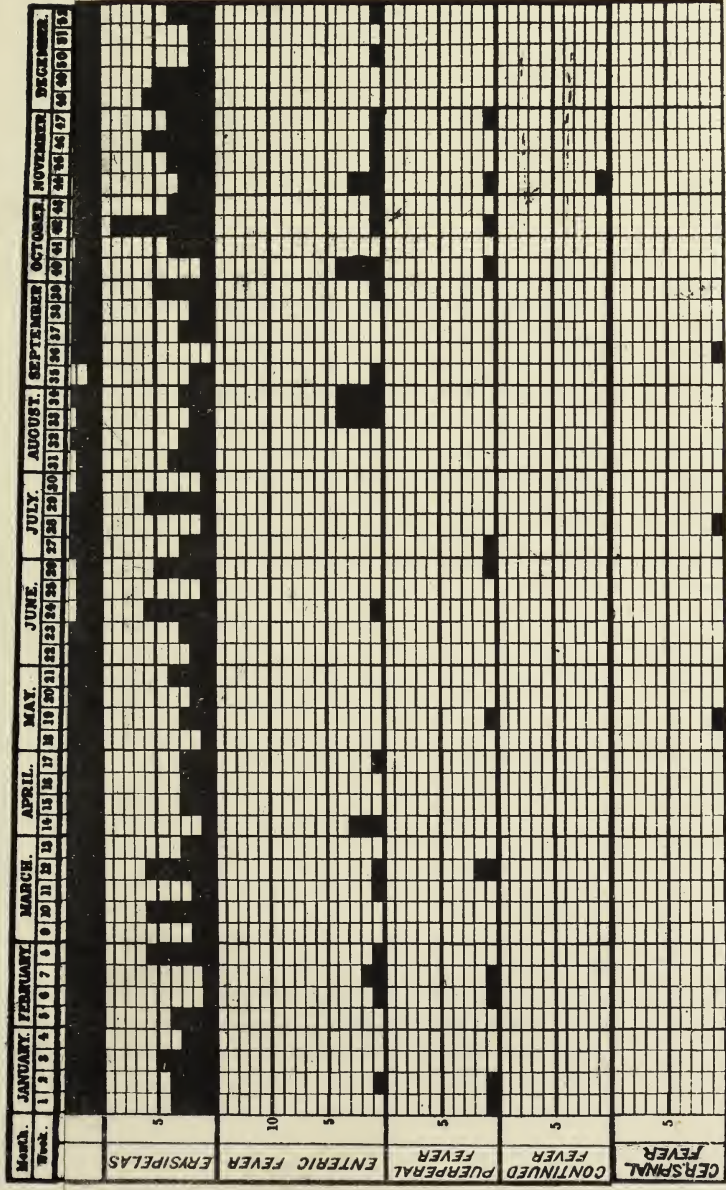
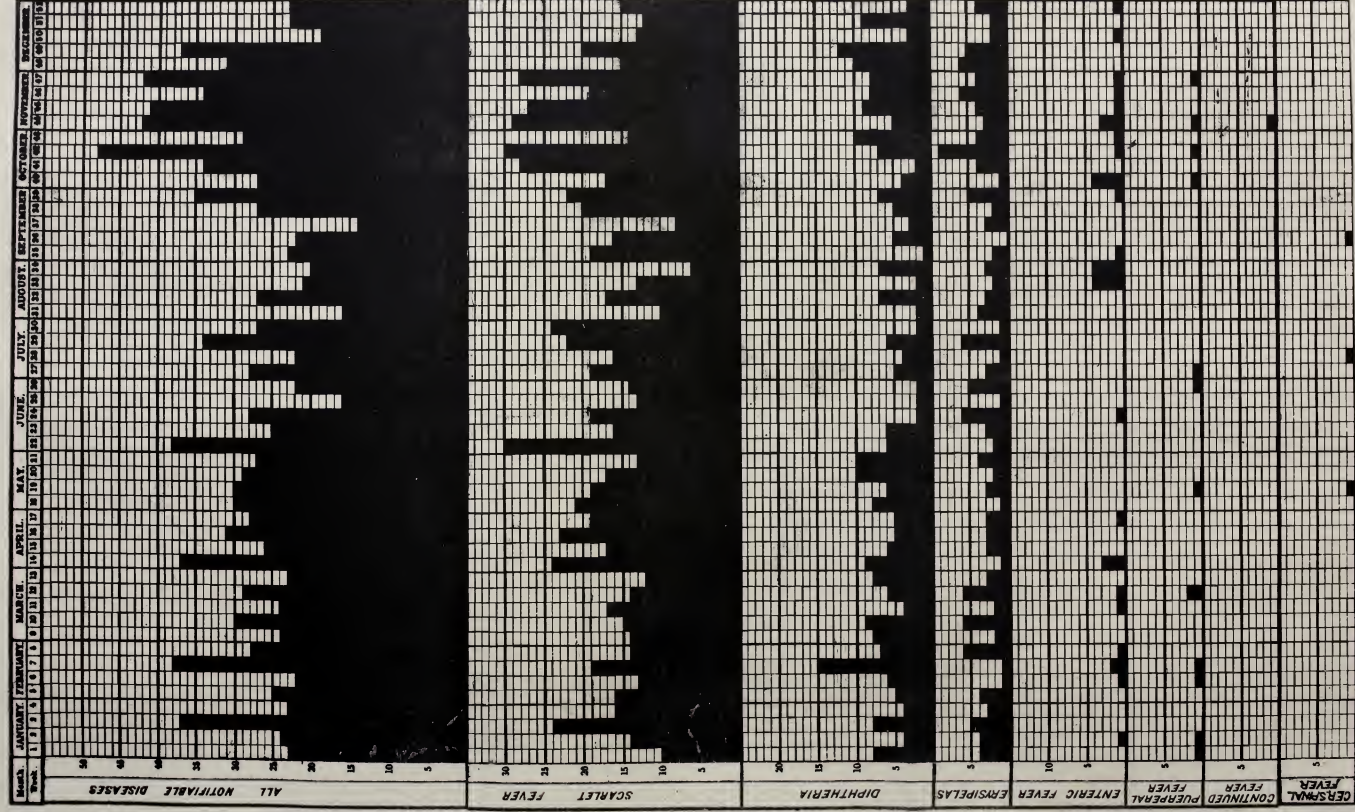


CHART indicating the prevalence of notifiable Infectious Disease during each week of the year 1907.



Infectious and other Diseases.

Zymotic Diseases.

The principal zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz. : small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup) whooping-cough, " fever " (including typhus, enteric or typhoid, and simple or continued) and diarrhœa ; and the zymotic death-rate is calculated from the total deaths from these diseases. The zymotic death-rate may be accepted, within certain limits, as an index of the sanitary condition of a community, and the statistics for the Borough of Battersea in 1907 will bear favourable comparison with those of former years.

In the Borough of Battersea during 1907, there were registered from the principal zymotic diseases 243 deaths, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1·33 per 1,000 ; the corrected rate for London being 1·42, varying in the different Metropolitan Boroughs from ·51 in Hampstead to 3·01 in Shoreditch. The zymotic death-rates vary also for the three registration sub-districts, East Battersea 1·5 per 1,000, North-West Battersea 1·8 per 1,000, South-West Battersea ·72 per 1,000. North-West Battersea shows the highest, and South-West Battersea the lowest, a difference explainable from the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in North-West and East Battersea as against the latter district, in which the housing accommodation and general standard of comfort is on the whole superior.

Similar conclusions are obtainable by comparing the death-rates and zymotic incidences for the different Wards of the Borough, as shown in the table on page 131, from which it will be seen that of the nine Wards, Winstanley shows the

highest and Broomwood the lowest zymotic death-rates; Church shows the highest and Bolingbroke the lowest zymotic incidences respectively.

In the subjoined table are shown the deaths from the chief zymotic diseases for the ten years 1897-1906, and the year 1907 respectively. It will be seen that the number of deaths, 255, is the smallest number ever previously recorded in the Borough, being no less than 159 fewer than the average for the decennium. This is accounted for largely by the great decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhoea in 1907. In only one instance, viz., puerperal fever, will the figures be found to be higher than the decennial average.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Decen- nial average	1907
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	3	...
Measles	76	119	103	81	126	99	107	58	124	44	94	72
Erysipelas	11	18	17	17	10	11	11	11	24	10	14	5
Scarlet Fever	47	28	14	13	9	23	7	11	24	24	20	20
Diphtheria	108	120	63	32	20	18	29	14	11	17	43	38
Enteric Fever, &c. ...	18	15	39	32	18	16	17	12	6	8	18	4
Puerperal Fever ...	3	6	7	3	8	14	5	2	9	8	6	7
Whooping Cough ...	82	71	52	108	79	63	79	61	49	79	72	62
Epidemic Diarrhoea...	141	154	123	149	217	98	92	184	128	149	144	47
Totals	486	531	418	435	491	367	347	353	375	339	414	255

The next table gives the death-rate from each of the chief zymotic diseases compared with the mean death-rate for the ten years 1897-1906, the gain or loss in each case being also shown.

Diseases.	Mean Death-rate per 1,000 1897-1906.	Death-rate per 1,000 1907.	Gain in 1907.	Loss in 1907.
Small-pox ...	0·01	0·00	0·01	...
Measles ...	0·53	0·39	0·14	...
Erysipelas ...	0·07	0·02	0·05	...
Scarlet Fever ...	0·11	0·11	...	...
Diphtheria ...	0·25	0·20	0·05	...
Enteric Fever ...	0·10	0·02	0·08	...
Puerperal Fever	0·03	0·03	...	...
Whooping Cough	0·40	0·34	0·06	...
Diarrhœa ...	0·81	0·25	0·56	...

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM THE CHIEF ZYMOTIC
DISEASES ARRANGED IN WARDS.

Ward.	Estimated Population.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric, &c.	Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Epidemic Diarrhœa.
1. Nine Elms ...	31192	·00	·32	·03	·12	·06	·06	·09	·44	·41
2. Park ...	19629	·00	·86	·10	·15	·25	·00	·05	·35	·40
3. Latchmere ...	22207	·00	·63	·00	·04	·18	·00	·00	·36	·27
4. Shaftesbury	17319	·00	·00	·05	·11	·23	·05	·00	·34	·23
5. Church ...	21012	·00	·33	·04	·14	·19	·00	·00	·19	·38
6. Winstanley ...	22210	·00	·67	·00	·04	·49	·04	·04	·58	·18
7. St. John's ...	8941	·00	·22	·00	·11	·22	·00	·00	·11	·22
8. Bolingbroke	20198	·00	·14	·00	·04	·19	·00	·00	·29	·04
9. Broomwood	19181	·00	·20	·00	·20	·10	·00	·10	·15	·05

The seasonal mortality from the different important zymotic diseases is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus—

Quarter No.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Fever.			Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Influenza.	Total.
						Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1	—	4	12	2	12	—	1	—	6	—	5	—	9	51
2	—	17	23	7	10	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	2	67
3	—	35	15	8	5	—	3	—	16	—	1	—	—	83
4	—	16	12	3	11	—	—	—	20	2	1	—	11	76
Year	—	72	62	20	38	—	4	—	47	5	7	—	22	277

Drains and sanitary fittings are tested as a routine in all infected houses in cases of diphtheria and enteric and puerperal fever, but in the case of scarlet fever only in such instances as may be found necessary. It does not follow that when defects are found such defects are the cause of the diseases under investigation. They may *indirectly* be so.

The tests used are the smoke test and chemical test (Kingzett's). When a positive result is obtained the drain (tested) is defective, but when a negative result is obtained it would be unsafe to assume that therefore the drain (tested) was sound. A negative result proves nothing. The only reliable tests are the hydraulic (water) and the pneumatic (air) tests, but these are considered too severe for the routine testing of drains of old buildings.

**Drainage Defects, &c., in Houses in which cases of
Infectious Disease were notified.**

SUB-DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES, THE RESULTS SHOW AS FOLLOWS:—

DISEASE.	No. of houses invaded.	Number showing defects as to—			Percentage showing drainage defects.	Percentage showing no drainage defects.
		Drains.	Traps, fittings and appliances.	Total.		
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	281	34	65	99	35	65
Erysipelas ...	171	2	9	11	6	94
Scarlet Fever ...	722	38	70	108	14	86
Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	29	7	4	11	38	62
Continued Fever...	1	1	—	1	100	—
Puerperal Fever ...	13	2	1	3	23	77
Total ...	1,217	84	149	233	19	81

COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Rates calculated per 1,000 persons on the population estimated to the middle of each year).

YEARS.	SMALL-POX.		ERYSIPELAS.		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.		SCARLET FEVER.		ENTERIC AND CONTINUED FEVER.		PUERPERAL FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1897	0'00	0'00	1'35	0'06	3'69	0'65	9'76	0'28	0'57	0'10	0'04	0'01	—	—
1898	0'00	0'00	1'06	0'10	4'74	0'71	4'84	0'16	0'56	0'08	0'05	0'03	—	—
1899	0'00	0'00	1'21	0'10	3'61	0'37	4'30	0'08	0'93	0'23	0'08	0'04	—	—
1900	0'00	0'00	0'98	0'10	1'81	0'19	3'25	0'07	1'22	0'19	0'03	0'01	—	—
1901	0'30	0'02	0'74	0'04	1'56	0'11	3'60	0'05	0'53	0'10	0'04	0'04	—	—
1902	0'98	0'14	1'14	0'06	1'60	0'10	4'98	0'13	0'51	0'09	0'08	0'08	—	—
1903	0'19	0'00	0'85	0'06	1'62	0'16	2'58	0'04	0'49	0'09	0'04	0'02	—	—
1904	0'03	0'00	0'90	0'06	1'13	0'07	2'13	0'06	0'29	0'06	0'04	0'01	—	—
1905	0'00	0'00	0'99	0'13	0'93	0'06	4'51	0'13	0'15	0'03	0'09	0'05	—	—
1906	0'00	0'00	0'89	0'05	1'39	0'09	5'62	0'13	0'22	0'04	0'07	0'04	—	—
Average 1897-1906	0'15	0'01	1'01	0'07	2'20	0'25	4'55	0'11	0'54	0'10	0'05	0'03	—	—
1907	0'00	0'00	0'95	0'02	1'73	0'20	5'07	0'11	0'20	0'02	0'07	0'03	0'01	0'005

This table is recommended for use by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, as a record of "the frequency and mortality of infectious diseases in the whole district for a series of years."

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1907 under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1,463 cases of infectious diseases have been reported, and of this number, 1,265, *i.e.* 86·5 per cent., were removed to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board or to other hospitals, and 198, *i.e.* 13·5 per cent., remained under treatment at their homes. It is satisfactory to note the very large percentage (larger than in any previous year with the exception of 1906, when the rate was very slightly higher, *viz.*, 88 per cent.) of cases removed to hospital, showing the growing favour with which the isolation hospitals are being looked upon. This must be considered a highly satisfactory state of things, and it is becoming increasingly evident that the public are beginning to realise the impossibility in the majority of instances of retaining these cases at home, and that only by prompt removal to, and isolation in hospital can the spread of dangerous infectious diseases be prevented, more especially in crowded localities.

Examining the removals to hospital more in detail (*e.g.* nature of disease), it is seen that during 1907 in the Borough of Battersea, the following are the percentages:—

Scarlet fever	...	...	...	96·3
Diphtheria and membranous croup	...	...	...	94·6
Enteric fever	...	...	...	81·0
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	53·8
Erysipelas	...	...	...	22·5

The number of cases notified in the three sub-districts of the Borough and the proportion per 1,000 of the inhabitants are as follows:—

		Total Number of cases notified.	Notification per 1,000 of the Population.
The Borough	...	1,463	8·0
East Battersea	...	590	7·7
North-West Battersea	...	569	11·4
South-West Battersea	...	304	5·3

No case of small-pox was notified during 1907 in Battersea.

The following table gives the number of notifications, notifications per 1,000 population, and percentage of cases removed to hospital during the decennium 1897-1906, and 1907 respectively.

Year.	No. of Notifications received.	Notifications per 1,000 of the population.	Percentage of cases removed to hospital.
1897	2569	15·4	52·5
1898	1887	11·3	62·9
1899	1702	10·1	70·5
1900	1231	7·3	68·9
1901	1148	6·7	72·1
1902	1597	9·3	78·0
1903	1003	5·7	74·6
1904	801	4·5	71·6
1905	1186	6·6	82·5
1906	1476	8·2	88·3
Average 1897-1906	1460	8·5	72·1
1907	1463	8·0	86·5

The fees paid to medical practitioners for notification of infectious disease in Battersea for each year since 1891 are set out below :—

Year.	Amount paid to Medical Practitioners.			Cost per 1,000 Population.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1891	150 1 0	...	0	19 10
1892	224 18 6	...	1	9 3
1893	321 2 6	...	2	0 11
1894	208 12 0	...	1	6 1
1895	197 19 6	...	1	4 2
1896	229 16 0	...	1	7 9
1897	310 3 0	...	1	17 4
1898	229 0 6	...	1	7 5

Year.	Amount paid to Medical Practitioners.			Cost per 1,000 Population.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1899	...	...	203 17 6	... 1 4 3
1900	...	...	146 12 6	... 0 17 5
1901	...	...	136 10 0	... 0 16 1
1902 (including Chicken-pox)	...	...	343 19 0	... 2 0 1
1903	do.	...	137 11 0	... 0 15 10
1904	do.	...	171 4 0	... 0 19 5
1905	...	...	146 7 6	... 0 16 5
1906	...	...	183 6 6	... 1 0 5
1907	...	...	183 19 6	... 1 0 3

The increase in 1902 is accounted for by the fact that chicken-pox was very prevalent in that year, and had been temporarily added to the list of notifiable diseases on account of the outbreak of small-pox in that year.

It should be noted that these fees are returned to the Sanitary Authorities by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The chart inserted gives a graphic representation of the course of the rise and fall of infectious disease. This studied in connection with the tables on pages 138 and 139 is interesting, as showing the seasonal and other fluctuations peculiar to the incidence of infectious disease.

There was a marked increase in the number of notifications of diphtheria received during 1907, *i.e.* 32·8 per cent. higher than the average for the five years 1901-05, but 36·4 per cent. lower than the average for the ten years 1891-00. The 315 diphtheria cases occurred in 281 infected houses, and in only 34 of these were the drains on testing found defective.

The scarlet fever notifications were 5·9 below the average of the Borough statistics for the ten years 1891-00. The 922 cases occurred in 722 infected houses, and in 108 of these sanitary defects were found.

The enteric fever (or typhoid) notifications received were 27·9 per cent. below the average for the ten years and represent 30 infected houses, 22·2 per cent. of the drains of which were, on testing, found to be defective.

WEEKLY SUMMARIES OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1907.

MONTH.	WEEK OF YEAR.	CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.										TOTALS.		
		Small-Pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.			
												1907	1906	1905
January	1	...	8	4	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	23	19	17
	2	...	4	4	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	24	29	17
	3	...	8	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	24
	4	...	4	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	30	18
February	5	...	5	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	19
	6	...	6	1	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	22	24	28
	7	...	15	1	19	...	2	...	1	...	...	38	15	12
	8	...	7	6	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	15	16
March	9	...	8	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	14
	10	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	18
	11	...	4	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	20	17
	12	...	6	6	14	...	1	...	2	...	...	29	15	19
	13	...	8	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	15
April	14	...	9	1	24	...	3	...	...	...	...	37	23	12
	15	...	6	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	13
	16	...	5	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	20	9
	17	...	5	3	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	22	14
May	18	...	8	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	15
	19	...	6	3	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	21	22
	20	...	10	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	28	17
	21	...	10	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	20
June	22	...	6	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	19	27
	23	...	6	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	21
	24	...	2	6	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	20	23
	25	...	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	38	12
	26	...	2	5	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	21	18

MONTH.	WEEK OF YEAR.	CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.										TOTALS.		
		Small-Pox	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1907	1906	1905
July	27	...	5	3	19	...	...	...	I	...	...	28	26	19
	28	...	4	I	16	...	...	...	...	...	I	22	14	21
	29	...	6	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25	19
	30	...	2	I	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	30
August	31	...	2	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	30	26
	32	...	7	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	28
	33	...	2	2	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	21	25	23
	34	...	7	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	16	29
September	35	...	I	2	19	...	I	...	...	...	...	23	19	18
	36	...	5	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	I	22	39	20
	37	...	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	30
	38	...	5	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	51	27
	39	...	7	5	22	...	I	...	...	...	...	35	48	31
October	40	...	4	I	17	...	4	...	I	...	...	27	54	37
	41	...	2	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	56	32
	42	...	7	9	30	...	I	...	I	...	...	48	39	38
	43	...	10	4	14	...	I	...	...	...	...	29	45	24
November	44	...	5	3	29	...	3	I	I	...	...	42	39	37
	45	...	9	4	27	...	I	...	...	...	...	41	40	44
	46	...	8	6	19	...	I	...	...	...	...	34	47	27
	47	...	8	4	28	...	I	...	I	...	...	42	41	33
December	48	...	10	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	35	36
	49	...	12	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	47	22
	50	...	3	2	13	...	I	...	...	...	...	19	40	33
	51	...	9	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	38	22
	52	...	3	4	15	...	I	...	...	...	...	23	35	23
Whole Year		...	315	173	922	...	36	I	13	...	3	1463	1476	1186

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1907 ARRANGED IN WARDS.

WARD.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Fever	TOTALS.
No. 1 (Nine Elms) ...	60	32	167	5	...	4	1	269
„ 2 (Park) ...	29	22	38	7	...	2	...	98
„ 3 (Latchmere) ...	34	28	118	1	...	...	...	181
„ 4 (Shaftesbury)...	34	14	94	1	...	1	1	145
„ 5 (Church) ...	43	30	193	7	...	...	...	273
„ 6 (Winstanley)...	46	26	123	6	...	1	1	203
„ 7 (St. John) ...	10	1	27	1	...	...	...	39
„ 8 (Bolingbroke)	28	10	49	6	...	1	...	94
„ 9 (Broomwood)	31	10	113	2	1	4	...	161
Totals ...	315	173	922	36	1	13	3	1,463

CASE-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH WARD FOR EACH
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

WARD.	Estimated Population.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric & Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	All Notifi- able Infecti- ous diseases.
No. 1 (Nine Elms) ...	31,192	1'92	1'02	5'35	'16	'12	'03	8'6
„ 2 (Park) ...	19,629	1'40	1'11	1'93	'35	'10	'00	4'9
„ 3 (Latchmere) ...	22,207	1'53	1'26	5'31	'04	'00	'00	8'1
„ 4 (Shaftesbury) ...	17,319	1'96	0'80	5'42	'05	'05	'05	8'3
„ 5 (Church) ...	21,012	2'04	1'42	9'18	'33	'00	'00	12'9
„ 6 (Winstanley) ...	22,210	2'07	1'17	5'53	'27	'04	'04	9'1
„ 7 (St. John) ...	8,941	1'11	0'11	3'01	'11	'00	'00	4'3
„ 8 (Bolingbroke) ...	20,198	1'38	0'49	2'42	'29	'04	'00	4'6
„ 9 (Broomwood) ...	19,181	1'61	0'52	5'89	'15	'20	'00	8'3

Small Pox.

It is satisfactory to record that no case of Small-pox was notified in Battersea in 1907. Three suspected cases were referred to me by medical practitioners, which, on investigation, proved not to be Small-pox.

In the County of London no case occurred during the year.

The following table gives the number of Small-pox cases and deaths in Battersea and in the County of London since 1891.

YEAR.	BATTERSEA.		LONDON.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891	—	—	114	8
1892	2	1	425	41
1893	108	12	2,815	206
1894	8	2	1,193	89
1895	20	1	980	55
1896	4	—	225	9
1897	1	—	104	16
1898	1	—	33	1
1899	—	—	29	3
1900	—	—	86	4
1901	51	4	1,700	229
1902	169	25	7,797	1,314
1903	33	—	416	13
1904	7	—	491	25
1905	—	—	74	10
1906	—	—	31	—
1907	—	—	—	—

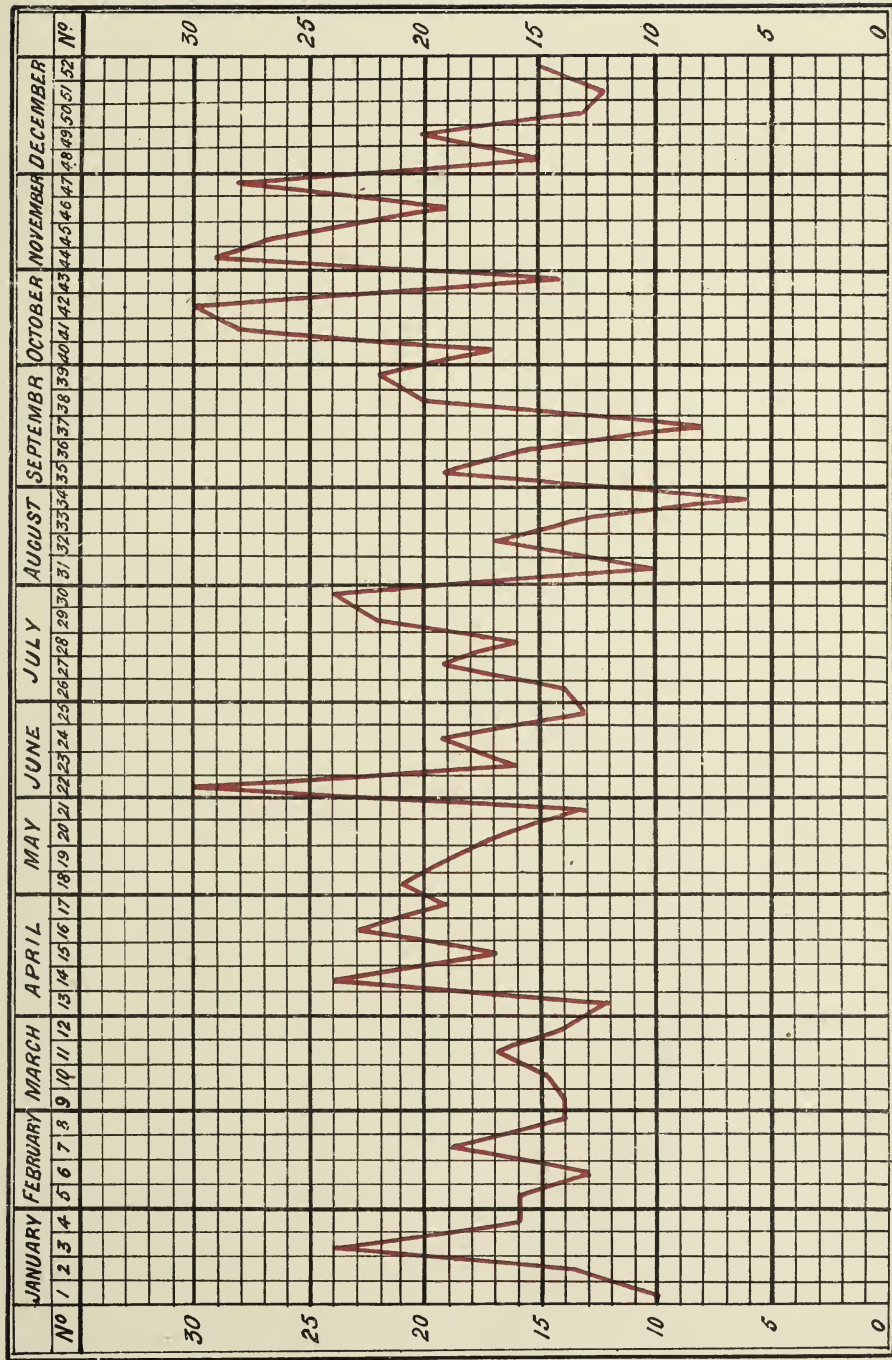
Contacts were watched on their arrival within the Borough during 1907 in connection with Small-pox cases that had occurred on board vessels arriving from abroad. All these were kept under observation for a period of 16 days.

Scarlet Fever.

During 1907 in the Borough of Battersea, 922 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 20 deaths were registered from the disease, giving a case mortality of 2·1 per cent. In 1906 there were 1,011 cases notified and 24 deaths registered, *i.e.* a case mortality of 2·3 per cent. The annual averages for the ten years (1891-1900) are : (1) notified cases, 979·3, and (2) deaths, 30·4.

In the following tables are shown the number of cases and the case mortality per cent. in the Borough and sub-districts.

CHART showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during each week of the year 1907.



Sub Registration Districts.	East Battersea.	Nth.-West Battersea.	Sth.-West. Battersea.	Borough.
No. of Cases ...	348	378	196	922
Case-rate per 1,000 population ...	4.59	7.63	3.46	5.07
No. of Deaths ...	8	4	8	20
Death-rate per 1,000 population ...	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.11
Case-mortality per cent.	2.2	1.0	4.0	2.1

In the next table are shown the case-rate per 1,000 of the population and the case mortality (*i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to attacks) in 1891 and subsequent years.

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case-mortality per cent.
1891	738	4.89	38	0.25	5.1
1892	1,171	7.61	42	0.27	3.5
1893	1,407	8.97	32	0.20	2.2
1894	837	5.24	30	0.18	3.5
1895	830	5.09	28	0.17	3.3
1896	1,111	6.72	32	0.19	2.8
1897	1,621	9.76	47	0.28	2.9
1898	809	4.84	28	0.16	3.4
1899	721	4.30	14	0.08	1.9
1900	548	3.25	13	0.07	2.3
1901	609	3.60	9	0.05	1.4
1902	854	4.98	23	0.13	2.6
1903	448	2.58	7	0.04	1.5
1904	375	2.13	11	0.06	2.9
1905	801	4.51	24	0.13	2.8
1906	1,011	5.62	24	0.13	2.3
1907	922	5.07	20	0.11	2.1

The next table gives the age distribution of the cases notified and of the fatal cases.

AGE PERIODS— YEARS.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-65	BOROUGH.
No. of Cases	7	28	47	71	77	422	170	72	28	922
No. of Deaths	1	2	5	5	3	2	1	1	...	20
Case Mortality per cent.	14·2	7·1	10·6	7·0	3·8	0·4	0·5	1·3	...	2·1

It will be noted that of the total 922 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1907 within the Borough of Battersea, 230 (*i.e.* 24·9 per cent.) were under five years of age and 652 (*i.e.* 70·7 per cent.) under ten years of age ; whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those under five years of age (*i.e.* 6·9 per cent.). Of the 270 persons over ten years of age 2 (*i.e.* 0·74 per cent.) died.

Scarlet Fever showed a greatly increased prevalence in the County of London during the year 1907 ; 25,925 cases being notified as against 20,329 in 1906. Notwithstanding this great increase (25 per cent.) in the Metropolis in 1907, it is gratifying to be able to record that in Battersea there were 89 fewer cases notified in that year than in the previous year. Every precaution was taken by the Health Department to limit the outbreak, and the following leaflet relating to both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria (which was also very prevalent) was by order of the Health Committee distributed throughout the Borough :—

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER AND
DIPHThERIA.

Owing to the prevalence of many mild unrecognised cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in certain parts of the Borough, and in order to prevent the spread of those diseases, it is very important that the earlier symptoms should be recognised.

In Scarlet Fever the onset is sudden, and usually occurs within two to four days after infection. The patient vomits—and in very young children convulsions may occur. The skin is hot and dry, and the face is often flushed. The tongue is white with minute red dots showing through the white. The patient complains of headache and *sore throat*. After twenty-four hours the rash develops, appearing first on the neck and chest, and consists of small red dots on an area of red flushed skin, and does not appear on the face. The rash persists for two or three days. About a week after the onset the skin begins to peel about the neck and chest, and later on other parts of the body.

The first symptoms of Diphtheria usually set in about two days after infection. There is slight chilliness and fever, aching pains in the back and limbs. The patient complains of sore throat. Small hard lumps may be felt on either side of the neck near the angle of the jaw, and greyish-white patches may be seen on the tonsils.

In many cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the symptoms are so mild that the doctor is not called in and the disease is not recognised until other children have been infected by the patient. Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, however mild they may be, are highly infectious. It is very desirable, therefore, in the interests of other children, that in every case of sore throat, especially when

associated with vomiting, or of a rash of any kind, the child should be immediately isolated from the rest of the family and a doctor sent for.

Many of the symptoms mentioned above may be absent in mild cases, but sore throat is a very constant symptom. All cases of sore throat in children should, therefore, be regarded with suspicion, and should be isolated until the patients have been examined by a doctor.

Attention to the cleanliness and ventilation of the homes is of great importance in preventing the spread of infectious disease. The more thoroughly a house is purified by fresh air or cleansed with soap and water the less likely is infection to enter it, or to spread when once there.

G. QUIN LENNANE,
Medical Officer of Health.

A glance at the table at page 143 will show the wave of epidemicity which began to rise in 1905. In 1904 the lowest number of cases, viz., 375, ever previously reported in the Borough was recorded. During 1905, however, Scarlet Fever began to rise rapidly, and in that year 801 cases—more than double the number in 1904—were notified. This upward curve in the attack rate continued during 1906, when 210 attacks in excess of those in 1905 were recorded. That this upward curve did not continue in Battersea during 1907 is a matter for congratulation having regard to the very great increase (over 5,000 cases) which were recorded during the year in the County of London.

Owing to the very mild nature of the infection, in a large number of instances the disease was unrecognised or mistaken for some other trifling ailment. For this reason very many persons were infected who, had the infecting cases been recognised and isolated before the “peeling” stage had brought the nature of the illness to light, would have escaped. In not a few instances several members of the same family, or persons living in the same house, were infected from this

source. Again, some of these unrecognised cases were found to have attended school, and in this way another channel by which infection was spread was provided, and many schools thereby became the foci of infection, rendering it necessary to close class-rooms in certain Council and non-provided schools, wherein it was evident infection was taking place.

The number of cases notified during each week and month was fairly uniform throughout the year except during August, though the usual rise occurred in the fourth quarter, reaching a maximum in November. On referring to the tables on pages 138 and 139 it will be noted that there was a reduction in the number of notifications received during August, pointing to the influence of the schools as a factor in the spread of the disease. There can be little doubt in my opinion, that the schools are a very common channel for the spread of this as well as of other infectious diseases.

That the closure of the schools during the summer vacation, about the period of the ascending epidemicity of the disease, is the cause of the decline in the attack rate, and not (as is asserted by some) the annual exodus of children which takes place during the summer holidays, is a fact that will be apparent to any person who studies the question. Greater difficulty is, of course, experienced in tracing the source of infection in Scarlet Fever than in many other infections, but, after making due allowance for this, the higher incidence of the disease amongst children at school ages, and the effect which the closure of the schools during the summer holidays exerts is not, in my opinion, to be explained away by this annual migration. Moreover the same decline in the incidence of the disease on closure of the schools occurs in the provinces, where little or no exodus of children takes place during the summer holidays.

The sources of infection were in 283 cases more or less definitely associated with the schools. In 177 cases there was a history of exposure to infection from a previous case; 47 were "return" cases; 12 were infected outside the

Borough ; 6 were post-diphtheritic cases, notified from hospital ; 4 were probably due to infection from fomites ; and of the remainder no information as to the source of infection could be obtained.

In three large boarding schools in the Borough cases occurred, but prompt removal to hospital and disinfection prevented the spread of the disease.

As heretofore, considerable assistance was rendered by many school teachers to the Health Department, by sending immediate information of the absence or exclusion from school of children through illness, which enabled the Medical Officer of Health to make the necessary enquiries as to the nature of the illness. There is still a great deal of carelessness displayed by parents during the prevalence of epidemic diseases, in not seeking medical advice for their children, when suffering from what only appear to them to be slight ailments. This is responsible in many instances for a large number of cases of scarlet fever, which could have been prevented had timely medical aid been sought. The desire of the parents that their children should not lose their attendance medals is also responsible for the spread of scarlet fever.* But more incomprehensible still is the action of the Board of Education in abolishing Article 101 of the Elementary Education (1901) Code. By this Article a grant was made for all children excluded from attendance at school on account of epidemic disease ; but the extraordinary action of the Board in removing this salutary provision is an inducement to teachers and others to keep up the attendance of school children who may be found at the time to be suffering from doubtful illness, and whose presence in the schools may be the cause of the spread of infectious disease.

It was found necessary, owing to the prevalence of the disease, by arrangement with the Education Department of the London County Council, to close class rooms in six Council and one non-provided Schools. The following were the schools dealt with :—

*Since the above was written, the London County Council (Education Authority) have revised the regulations as to school attendance medals, which are not now to be withheld in cases of non-attendance of children for infectious disease.

Surrey Lane	Tennyson Street
Mantua Street	Gideon Road
Honeywell Road	Christ Church
Ethelburga Street	

Class rooms in the above schools were closed for periods varying from one to three weeks, and disinfected thoroughly. This action was in every case followed by satisfactory results.

Of the 922 cases in the Borough of Battersea, 888, or 96·3 per cent., were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals. In 1906 96·6 per cent., in 1905 93·8 per cent., and in 1904 86·6 per cent., were removed to hospital. In the Sub-Districts the percentage of cases removed were as follows:—East Battersea, 98·8; North-West Battersea, 98·9; and South-West Battersea, 86·7.

This must be considered a highly satisfactory record in the percentage of cases of Scarlet Fever removed to hospital, more especially as regards East and North-West Battersea, in both of which districts, owing to the lack of proper means of isolation and nursing, it is most essential that cases of dangerous infectious diseases should be promptly removed to hospital.

Forty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during 1907, in connection with which there was more or less evidence that the return of patients discharged from hospital to the houses from which these 47 cases were notified, had been the source of infection. It by no means follows that all these cases were genuine "return" cases; there can be little doubt that some at least of them were, as, after excluding all other possible sources, the conclusion was irresistible that the discharged patient must have been the source of infection.

The difficulty of checking the spread of Scarlet Fever during 1907 was largely due to the great number of mild, unrecognised cases, which infected other members of the same family, or playmates. One or two typical cases, which will serve to exemplify this difficulty, may be cited.

A case of Scarlet Fever was notified from No. 10 Gonsalva Road, on the 7th March. The patient had been attending hospital since the 2nd March. He last visited the hospital on the 7th, coming home feeling very ill. On receipt of the notification that the patient was suffering from Scarlet Fever, enquiries were made by the Inspector, when he was informed no other member of the patient's family was ill. On the 8th March a child living in the same house was notified, and the following day (the 9th) two children of the first patient were notified, and removed to hospital. It was then ascertained that the two last patients had been ill, one three weeks previously, and the other a fortnight previously. Both of these children were "peeling" when notified, and had infected their father and the other child living in the house.

Another case, which infected several other persons, occurred at Crescent Place. On the 11th February two children were notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, from No. 3 Crescent Place. On making enquiries, I ascertained that a boy was lying ill at No. 1 Crescent Place, supposed to be suffering from Bright's disease. The mother of the two patients at No. 3 Crescent Place had visited the patient at No. 1 a week previously, spending some time with him. On visiting No. 1 I found the boy to be suffering from scarlatinal nephritis, and another child in the same house suffering from Scarlet Fever. A third child was notified a few days later, from No. 3. Making in all four cases infected from this unrecognised case.

Numerous instances such as the above could be quoted, but the examples given sufficiently illustrate the difficulties met with in limiting the spread of infection. Ignorance and carelessness on the part of parents in not calling in medical aid in cases of doubtful illness is largely responsible for the spread of infection. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the fact that we had fewer cases of Scarlet Fever in the Borough during 1907 than in the previous year—although a very great increase was recorded in the number of cases in the County of London in 1907—is a very satisfactory feature of the year's work to be able to record, and speaks well for the activity of the Sanitary

Staff in following up and tracing doubtful cases, with a view to their prompt isolation.

The question of "return" cases is still unsettled, the investigations which the Metropolitan Asylums Board's experts have been conducting into the matter yielding conflicting results. This is unfortunate, having regard to the importance of the matter, and to the need for adopting adequate precautions to prevent the spread of infection in this manner. As in the majority of instances the patients discharged from hospital return to houses where other children reside, and in which it is frequently impossible to secure even the most primitive isolation, it is absolutely essential that some definite conclusion should be arrived at, so that the necessary steps may be taken, *e.g.*, extending the period of isolation of doubtful cases.

The following are the numbers and percentages to total cases, of "return" cases of Scarlet Fever since 1905 :—

		Total cases.	"Return" cases.	Per cent.
1905	...	801	23	2·87
1906	...	1,011	34	3·36
1907	...	922	47	5·09

The number of cases sent back from hospital notified as Scarlet Fever, and in which the diagnosis was found to be erroneous, was 55, or 5·9 per cent., as compared with 3·5 per cent. in 1906.

A case in which the Health Committee found it necessary to take proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was that of a man, J. M., who, while suffering from Scarlet Fever, exposed himself in a public place. The case was notified on the 11th September, and Inspector Marrable, on visiting the house to make the usual enquiries, was satisfied that the case could not safely be isolated at home, and he accordingly persuaded, as he thought, the patient to go to hospital. When the ambulance arrived, however, the patient had left the house, and all trace of his whereabouts were lost. Two days later he presented himself at the Grove Hospital, where he was detained. It was stated that during the two

days, he had lived and slept out on Wandsworth Common. On his discharge he was prosecuted, and fined 20s. and 2s. costs., the Magistrate taking into consideration the desire of the Health Committee not to press for a heavy penalty.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The number of Diphtheria notifications received during 1907 (including Membranous Croup) in the Borough of Battersea was 315, and show a marked increase over that of 1906. It will be noted that the ascending wave of epidemicity which started in that year continued in 1907. In 1905 the lowest number of cases ever previously recorded in the Borough were notified, but during the following year there was a decided rise in the number of cases notified in Battersea, in common with the County of London, and there are signs that we have not yet reached the summit of this ascending wave of incidence. The case-rate, death-rate, and case-mortality from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup since 1891 are set out in the following table:—

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case- mortality per cent.
1891	260	1·72	68	0·45	26·1
1892	366	2·38	57	0·37	15·6
1893	682	4·35	176	1·12	25·8
1894	505	3·16	118	0·73	23·3
1895	411	2·52	94	0·57	22·8
1896	426	2·57	82	0·49	19·2
1897	614	3·69	108	0·65	17·6
1898	791	4·74	120	0·71	15·1
1899	606	3·61	63	0·37	10·4
1900	306	1·81	32	0·19	10·4
1901	264	1·56	20	0·11	7·5
1902	275	1·60	18	0·10	6·5
1903	282	1·62	29	0·16	10·3
1904	199	1·13	14	0·07	7·0
1905	166	0·93	11	0·06	6·6
1906	251	1·39	17	0·09	6·7
1907	315	1·73	38	0·20	12·0

It will be seen from the above table that, while the case-mortality and the death-rate per 1,000 were higher than in 1906, taking the averages for the ten years 1891-1900, it will be found that these are considerably lower (*i.e.*, 33 per cent. and 66 per cent. respectively).

In the County of London the case-rate was 1·8, the death-rate 16, and the case mortality 8·9 per cent.

The distribution of the disease in the three registration sub-districts of the Borough, together with the number of deaths among both hospital and home-treated patients during 1907, is shown in the following table:—

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	No. of cases notified.	Cases treated at home.	Cases removed to hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case-mortality per cent.	Case-rate per 1,000 population
				At home.	At hospital.	Total.		
East Battersea ...	141	7	134	3	8	11	7·8	1·86
North-West Battersea	104	3	101	2	17	19	18·2	2·10
South-West Battersea	70	7	63	...	8	8	11·4	1·23

It will be noted that the disease has been fairly uniformly distributed over the Borough, though on the whole South-West Battersea has suffered less than the other two registration sub-districts of the Borough. Generally speaking, the incidence of the disease is heavier in the poorer and more congested parts of the district. In the Wards this is even more strikingly manifest. Most cases occurred in Winstanley Ward, and fewest in St. John.

Two hundred and ninety-eight of the cases notified were removed to hospital, or 94·6 per cent. of the total. In 1906 the percentage of cases removed to hospital was 89·6, and in 1905 83·7. In the sub-districts the percentage of cases removed to

hospital was as follows:—East Battersea, 95·0; North-West Battersea, 97·1; South-West Battersea, 90·0.

Thirty-three deaths occurred in hospital, and 5 at home, the case-mortality amongst the patients treated in hospital and at home being 11·07 and 29·4 per cent. respectively.

The following table gives the age distribution of the cases notified, and of the fatal cases.

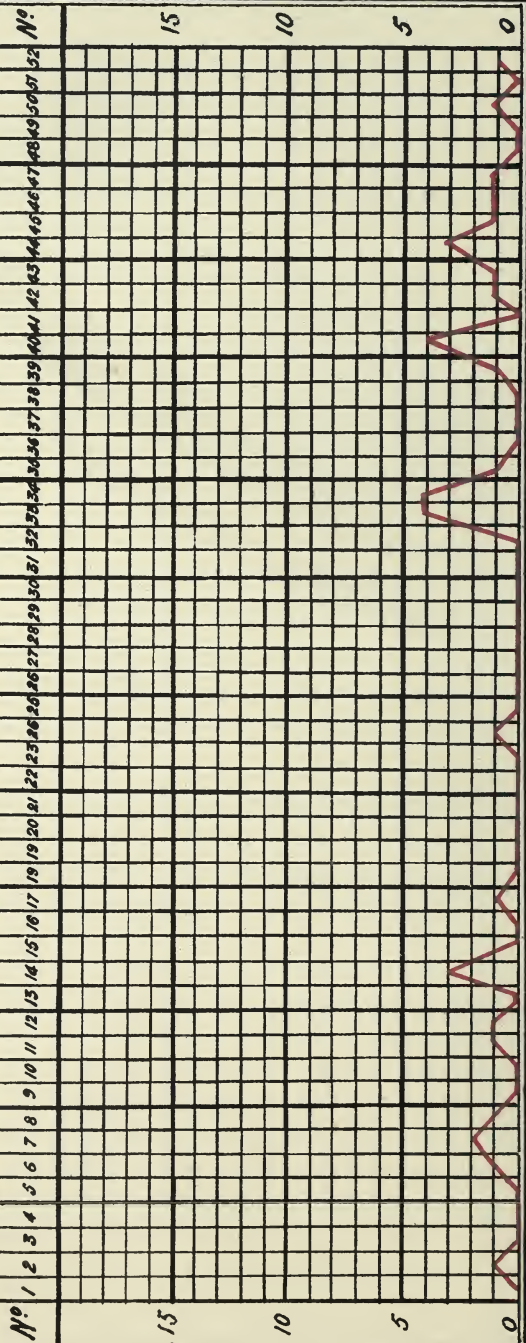
	AGE PERIODS—YEARS.									BORO'.
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-65	
No. of Cases ...	2	30	33	36	36	119	36	15	8	315
No. of Deaths	...	9	6	5	7	11	...	...	...	38
Case Mortality per cent.	...	30·0	18·1	13·8	19·4	9·2	...	...	...	12·0

It will be seen that the chief incidence of the disease has fallen upon young children. As many as 155 out of the 315 were of school age, which is almost the same proportion as last year.

The total number of houses invaded by diphtheria was 281. In 34 houses (*i.e.*, 12·09 per cent.) the drainage was found defective, and in 113 (*i.e.*, 40·2 per cent.) insanitary conditions other than drainage defects were discovered.

The source of infection in 213 of these cases was merely conjectural. In 54 instances there was strong evidence pointing to the school as the infecting source. In 24 cases there was a history of direct personal infection. In 10 cases the patient was infected outside the Borough. Six were cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria, which developed in hospital, while the patient was recovering from scarlet fever; and in 4 cases there were reasons to suspect that the house drains may have been the source of infection.

	JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL							MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	No.																															
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During 1907 only one "return" case of diphtheria was noted.

Forty-five cases notified as suffering from diphtheria (or 14·2 per cent.), and removed to hospital, were found not to be suffering from the disease, and were returned to their homes.

Three hundred and eighty-six bacteriological examinations were made during 1907, as compared with 235 in 1906, and 165 in 1905. In 116 cases a positive and in 270 a negative result was obtained.

The value of the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria cannot be over-estimated. The London County Council (Educational Department) recognising this, have decided that when diphtheria is about, and children have been kept from school on account of attacks of sore throat, such children shall not be allowed to return to school without a medical certificate based on bacteriological examination, to the effect that they are free from infection.

That this action on the part of the Educational Authority is a useful precautionary measure will be at once apparent when it is remembered that diphtheria is easily spread during an outbreak by persons who carry in their noses or throats the diphtheria germs, but who are, apparently, in good health. The infectivity of these so-called "carrier" cases is one of the most troublesome things to deal with, more especially in children, who always are more or less susceptible when aggregated together in schools or institutions.

Enteric Fever.

During 1907 37 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified in the Borough of Battersea (including one case of continued fever), as compared with 40 in 1906, and four deaths were registered, giving a case-mortality of 10·8 per cent. In the following table are set out the case-rate, death-rate, and case-mortality from enteric fever since 1891 :—

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case mortality per cent.
1891	118	0.78	23	0.15	19.5
1892	82	0.53	10	0.06	12.1
1893	138	0.88	22	0.14	16.0
1894	154	0.96	29	0.18	18.8
1895	140	0.86	23	0.14	16.4
1896	111	0.67	17	0.10	15.4
1897	95	0.57	18	0.10	19.0
1898	94	0.56	15	0.08	16.0
1899	157	0.93	39	0.23	24.9
1900	206	1.22	32	0.19	15.5
1901	90	0.53	18	0.10	20.0
1902	88	0.51	16	0.09	18.2
1903	85	0.49	17	0.09	20.0
1904	51	0.29	12	0.06	23.5
1905	27	0.15	6	0.03	22.2
1906	40	0.22	8	0.04	20.0
1907	37	0.20	4	0.02	10.8

On inspection of the above table, if a comparison be made between the number of cases of typhoid notified, and the number of deaths from typhoid registered, in the Borough of Battersea during 1907, and the yearly averages for the ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Battersea, it will be noted that there is a very notable decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the parish is 129.5, and the yearly average of deaths registered was 22.8, as compared with 37 and 10.8 respectively as the number of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Battersea during 1907.

The age distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Ages.	Under 5.	5-15.	15-30.	Above 30.	Totals.
Males ...	3	3	7	2	15
Females ...	2	7	9	4	22
Totals ...	5	10	16	6	37

The death-rate, case-rate, and case-mortality in the Borough and in the sub-districts are as follows:—

	Case-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Case- mortality per cent.
East Battersea ...	0·18	0·03	21·3
North-West Battersea ...	0·26	0·02	7·6
South-West Battersea ...	0·17	0·00	0·0
The Borough	0·2	0·02	10·8

The influence of environment as regards the incidence of, and mortality from, typhoid, is well shown by the above figures, the two first-mentioned districts being the more congested and less sanitary of the three registration sub-districts of the Borough.

In the County of London the case-rate was 0·29, and the death-rate 0·04 per 1,000.

Of the 29 typhoid-infected houses, 11 (*i.e.*, 38 per cent.) showed on inspection defective drains, traps, fittings, or appliances. In 8 houses (*i.e.*, 27 per cent.) the drains themselves were found to be defective.

The source of infection in 5 cases was, there was reason to believe, due to the consumption of shell fish. Two cases were infected outside the Borough; and in 5 cases, occurring in one house, there was a strong suspicion that the defective condition of the drains was responsible for the outbreak. A rather curious and interesting outbreak, which occurred in August, while I was absent on my annual holiday, and necessitating my return, was that which arose in the neighbourhood of Lavender Hill. Between the 12th and 31st of August I received the following notifications:—

Date of Notifica- tion.	Name.	Age.	Address.	Date of Onset of Fever.
12 Aug.	Bessie G. ...	15	24 Eccles Road ...	28 July
12 ,,	Lily S. ...	12	131B Queens Road ...	30 ,,
12 ,,	William A. H.	3	111 Stormont Road...	2 Aug.
15 ,,	Jeannie C. ...	39	1A Gambetta Street	14 July
19 ,,	Walter H. ...	23	19 Stewarts Lane,W.	3 Aug.
20 ,,	Mabel E. ...	16	9 Randall Street ...	13 ,,
21 ,,	Henry B. ...	28	56 Jedburgh Street...	5 ,,
23 ,,	Frederick F....	27	33 Marmion Road ...	13 ,,
31 ,,	Herbert P. ...	3	23A Theatre Street ...	17 ,,

It will be noted that 8 of the 9 cases occurred in the same vicinity. Mabel E., who was a domestic servant, employed at 15 Lavender Hill, having been sent home ill to 9 Randall Street.

Enteric fever may be spread in several ways, *e.g.* (a) by personal contact, (b) by an infected water supply, (c) by infected premises or materials, (d) by defective drainage, and (e) by infected food.

Careful enquiries were made in each case, but the information obtained did not tend to throw much light on the source of infection. Two of these cases had been away for a holiday, one at Boxmoor and the other in Norfolk. Enquiries were made from the Sanitary Authorities of both localities, with negative results. It is possible, though there was no proof forthcoming, that these two patients, who returned to London about the critical period, may have contracted the disease from drinking polluted water or eating contaminated food.

The milk supply was carefully enquired into. Seven different milk vendors had supplied milk to these nine cases; and it is clear that no suspicion attached to the milk supply.

The drainage was tested in each case, by means of the water test, with negative results, except in one instance, a w.c. at the top of the house being found defective; and a rain water pipe was found to connect direct with the house drain.

The evidence as regards infection from eating contaminated food was vague and inconclusive. It is here, however, that, notwithstanding, there is most reason for suspicion, most of the cases occurring in Battersea being probably traceable to this cause. It is usually very difficult to get reliable information on this point, as the patient, as a rule, has been removed to hospital before the Inspector arrives at the house to pursue his enquiries. Furthermore, owing to the long incubation, and the insidious onset of the disease, the patient or his friends fail to recollect in many instances what suspicious food he may have partaken of during the previous month. The food theory, and, in fact, most of the other sources of origin are somewhat discounted in this outbreak, owing to the fact that only one case had occurred in each house and street.

A review of the whole circumstances surrounding this little outbreak would seem to indicate that some common source of origin was present in 8 of these 9 cases, though what that may have been I have been unable to trace.

Two other small outbreaks occurred in two houses in different parts of the Borough. In the first of these, two families occupied a house at 52 Harroway Road. James B., aged 35, was notified to be suffering from enteric fever on the 5th February. The patient worked at Chiswick, and had had his food away from home, and it was thought that fried fish, which he had frequently partaken of, and which had been procured near the works where he was employed, might have been the source of infection. On the 1st April the wife and child of the patient, and a child,

Gladys W., whose parents occupied the upper part of the house, were notified as suffering from typhoid, James B., the patient first attacked, being still in hospital. Careful enquiries were again made, and the drains again tested, when a slight defect was discovered in joint of outside w.c. On the 22nd April Edith W., mother of Gladys W., was notified and removed to hospital. The drains were again tested with the smoke and chemical tests, with negative results, and finally the water test was applied. With the latter test they were found to be very defective. Fifteen feet away from the front of the house there is a dead end to the sewer which drains the houses in the road. On lifting the manhole cover, which was situate directly opposite the house, the sewer, which has a low gradient, was found to be very foul. There was no intercepting trap between the house drains and the sewer.

After eliminating all other probable sources of infection, it would seem to be highly probable that the defective condition of the house drains, opening directly into the manhole, without an intercepting trap, and at the dead end of the foul sewer, may have been the cause of this outbreak. The owner of the house was at once called upon to relay the drains and strip the walls, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected throughout by the Council's officers. The sewer was dragged and cleansed, and, in addition, a large upcast ventilating column was erected close to the dead end, for ventilating purposes.

Another outbreak occurred in a house in Landseer Street. The premises were occupied by two families. The first case was notified on the 23rd September, in the person of William L., aged 2. Some plums which the patient had eaten a week previously were suspected to have been the source of infection, but this would appear to be doubtful, as he was unwell and under medical attention from the 30th August. Owing to the illness of the patient's mother, he had been looked after by the family living in the lower part of the house. On the 3rd and 4th October, Mrs. B. (who had looked after William L.) and her two children were notified to be suffering from enteric fever.

How the first case became infected is not very clear, but it is extremely probable Mrs. B. and her two children were infected by William L.

Forty-nine samples of blood were submitted for bacteriological examination for the Widal reaction for typhoid, and in 8 (*i.e.*, 16·3 per cent.) a positive result was obtained.

Improved methods of diagnosis have proved of great assistance in bringing to light the true nature of diseases such as typhoid, in which the symptoms are frequently obscure. In many of these mild obscure cases it is extremely important, in order to prevent the spread of infection, to be able to recognise the disease in the early stage. For this purpose the Widal reaction has been found most useful, and is being very generally employed by the medical practitioners in the Borough, with satisfactory results, as the records for the year sufficiently indicate.

Puerperal Fever.

During 1907, in the Borough of Battersea, 13 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and 7 deaths were registered, giving a case-mortality of 53·8 per cent. The case-rate was ·07, or ·02 above the mean case-rate for the preceding ten years. The death-rate was ·03, and was equal to the decennial average. The death-rate for London was ·05. Four deaths occurred in East Battersea, two in North-West Battersea, and one in South-West Battersea.

In 1906 the case-mortality was 61·3 per cent.

Puerperal fever is a preventable disease, and is caused by want of care by those in attendance on the lying-in woman. During 1906 4,574 births were registered in Battersea, and in only 13 cases was puerperal fever notified—a highly satisfactory record. In each case enquiries were made and the midwives in attendance were visited at their homes. Arrangements were at once made for their personal attendance at the Reception Shelter in Sheepcote Lane, where each of them had a sanitary

bath, and had her clothing and instruments sterilized at the steam disinfecting machine at the Disinfecting Station adjoining. The cases are at once reported to the London County Council, who are the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, 1902, the duty of disinfection devolving upon the Local Sanitary Authority. Eleven nurses and midwives who had been in attendance on puerperal fever cases during the year attended at the Reception Shelter for purposes of disinfection.

Erysipelas.

During 1907, in the Borough of Battersea, Erysipelas was slightly more prevalent than during 1906. One hundred and seventy-three cases were notified, and 5 deaths were recorded, as compared with 166 cases and 10 deaths in 1906. The case-mortality was 2·89 per cent., as compared with 6·02 per cent. in the previous year. The case-rate was ·95, and the death-rate ·02, or ·06 and ·05 below the decennial average respectively.

It will be noted that, although the disease was slightly more prevalent in 1907, the number of deaths recorded from erysipelas was exactly half that in 1906.

Thirty-nine cases were removed to hospital, the majority going to Union Infirmaries, and the remainder to General Hospitals.

In London, during 1907, 4,497 cases of erysipelas were notified, and 189 deaths were registered, giving a case-mortality of 4·2 per cent.

The advantages from the notification of erysipelas are few, and it might be with advantage discontinued, and some other dangerous infectious disease substituted.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Owing to the serious outbreaks of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis which began in May, 1906, and continued

during 1907, in Belfast and Glasgow, the attention of Sanitary Authorities all over the United Kingdom were directed towards the nature of the disease, and precautions were observed to prevent any possible spread of infection to other districts. In the County of London considerable uneasiness was felt that the disease might be carried to the Metropolis. A letter was received from the Local Government Board drawing the Council's attention to the existence of the disease in certain parts of Scotland and Ireland. The London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils took the necessary steps to deal with any emergency that might arise, and on the 27th February the London County Council made an order extending the requirement of Notification to the disease for a period of six months, and applied to the Local Government Board for confirmation of the Order, which came into force in the County on the 12th March, 1907. This order was extended for a further period of eighteen months from the 13th September, 1907.

The following report on the nature and character of the disease was ordered by the Health Committee to be printed and circulated amongst members of the Council :—

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

I have to report receipt of a communication from the Local Government Board in which they draw the Council's attention to the prevalence of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in certain parts of Ireland and Scotland, and sporadic cases which have been reported in this country. The Board forward with their letter a copy of a memorandum by their Medical Officer on the character and symptoms of the disease, with special reference to its minor and anomalous manifestations.

With a view to prevent the spread of the disease to the Metropolis the London County Council have added Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis to the list of those notifiable under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. There does not seem to be

much evidence of the disease in London at the present time, but in view of its extremely fatal nature and of its epidemic character, it is desirable that sanitary authorities in the Metropolis should be on the alert to deal with any emergency that may arise.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is an infectious disease occurring sporadically and in epidemics, characterised by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord and a very variable clinical course. The disease was first described in 1805, when a small outbreak occurred in Geneva. Since that time various epidemics of it have occurred, both in Europe and America. The epidemics are localised, occurring in certain regions, and not exhibiting the usual tendency to become widespread, which characterises certain other forms of epidemic disease. Country districts have been more affected than cities as a rule. Children and young adults are most susceptible to the disease, and it has shown a disposition to attack young soldiers concentrated in barracks and camps. Considerable doubt exists as to its infectious nature, or rather, as to the mode of infection and its degree of infectiveness. There can be little doubt that it is infectious, but there is evidence that it is not so to any very great degree; and that it is materially influenced in this respect by environment, the incidence of the disease being mainly confined to the more crowded and destitute portions of towns and cities.

The real nature of the disease was first disclosed through the isolation by Weichselbaum, of Vienna, in 1887, of an organism from the cerebro-spinal fluid, to which he gave the name of *Diplococcus Intracellularis Meningitidis*, which was invariably present in cases of the disease. Other investigators confirmed Weichselbaum's observations; and later researches by Von Lingelsheim, who reproduced the disease in monkeys by injecting into the spinal canal of the animals the meningococcus or specific organism, when lesions identical to those found after death in man were found at the post mortem, placed the origin of the disease beyond doubt.

Recent investigations have been carried out by Dr. Gordon on the bacteriology of the disease, and his report has been published by the Local Government Board, and forms a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. Dr. Gordon has also found the organism in the secretions from the upper air passages; and, in addition to providing a readier and more accessible method of obtaining the organism for diagnostic purposes, suggests a highly probable mode of entry of the disease into the system and the means by which the disease is spread.

Various forms of the disease are recognised, differing markedly in their clinical characters. Considerable difficulty arises in consequence in diagnosing the more obscure forms of the malady, and the only reliable test is by bacteriological examination.

The disease has been classified into three main groups:—

1. **MALIGNANT** form, in which the onset is very sudden and death occurs within a few hours (in one case recorded, within five hours) from the first symptoms.
2. **ORDINARY** form. The onset is also sudden, but there are usually premonitory symptoms, and the characteristic symptoms of the disease are more or less evident. The course of the disease in these cases is very variable, ranging from a few hours to several months. More than half the deaths occur within the first week. The cases that recover are mainly those which survive the first week, a gradual lessening of the symptoms and gradual restoration to convalescence ensuing.
3. **ABORTIVE** forms—
 - (a) An *abortive* type in which the symptoms set in with great severity but in a day or two rapidly subside and the patient rapidly improves.
 - (b) *Intermittent* type, commonly observed in epidemics, characterised by exacerbations of the fever which occur daily or every other day.
 - (c) *Chronic* form, and stated by some authorities to be a relatively frequent form. In this form the disease may be prolonged for many months, giving rise to great weakness.

Numerous complications arise in the course of the disease. The mortality varies in different epidemics, ranging from 20 to 75 per cent. The disease is extremely fatal to children.

It is a very difficult disease to diagnose at times, and without a bacteriological examination it is impossible, in the majority of instances, to recognise its nature. The quickest method of obtaining material for bacteriological examination is by spinal puncture, a method which requires a certain degree of skill which can only be acquired from experience and practice. For other obvious reasons also it is not desirable that this method of diagnosis should be carried out in the patients' houses. When cases are notified they can be at once removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, which are, I understand, prepared to receive

these cases, and the necessary bacteriological examination can then be made with safety to the patient.

While it is best to prepare for emergencies, I do not consider that there is reason to apprehend the spread of the disease to the Metropolis. The action of the London County Council in making the disease notifiable for a period of six months is a wise precaution, and should the necessity arise, will strengthen the hands of the Council in dealing with any outbreak that may occur in their district.

In the absence of evidence of the existence of the disease in the Borough at the present time, I have not considered it necessary to draw up a leaflet for distribution to the public. If the disease should make its appearance in Battersea. I will ask the Committee's authority to issue the usual notice to the inhabitants as to the nature of the disease, prominent symptoms, and precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of infection.

G. QUIN LENNANE.

Since the disease was made notifiable 10 cases were notified, but in only 3 of these did the bacteriological results show evidence of the presence of the meningococcus, or specific organism which is associated with the clinical manifestation of the disease.

These 3 cases are as follows:—

Case 1.—E. F., age 6, female, residing at 30 Roundell Street, was notified on the 9th May from St. Thomas' Hospital. The child had been ill for a month previous to being sent to hospital. The medical attendant stated the illness began with an attack of ulcerative tonsillitis, which lasted four or five days; pneumonia supervened, and on the third day of the appearance of the latter, retraction of the head set in. There was a history of a fall on the back of the head. Patient was removed to hospital on the 1st May.

The Hospital report was as follows:—

“ Lumbar puncture has been performed on two or three occasions. The (cerebro-spinal) fluid is turbid and contains numerous leucocytes of the polymorphous clear type. Many

intracellular diplococci were observed in film preparations. The culture unfortunately remained sterile. The clinical features were those of cerebro-spinal fever. Retraction and opisthotonos have been well marked. Case doing fairly well and may recover. No spots have been observed."

An interesting point connected with this case was the discovery by the Sanitary Inspector on visiting the patient's house, of a brother lying very ill in bed. He was at once removed to St. Thomas' Hospital, but on arrival there he was found to be suffering from scarlet fever, and was sent on to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital.

Case No. 2. On the 10th June, I was asked to see a suspicious case by the Medical Attendant in the person of W. G., age 9 months, of 4 Mendip Place. I formed the opinion that the case was probably one of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and advised removal to hospital. The child was removed in one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's ambulances to the Victoria Children's Hospital, Chelsea. It was at first thought by the Hospital staff to be a case of tubercular meningitis. The patient died on the 9th July. The results of the bacteriological examination carried out at the Lister Institute were as follows:—

"*Re* Material obtained from post-mortem:—

"In the pus from the meninges numerous gram-negative intracellular diplococci were found. The same organisms were obtained on culture.

"Diagnosis.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, due to infection by the meningococcus of Weichselbaum."

The clinical symptoms noted while patient was lying in hospital were as follows:—Vomiting (cerebral type), convulsions, fever, paralysis of soft palate, no head retraction.

The post-mortem examination revealed acute leptomeningitis, base of brain being covered with a thick flaking fibrino-purulent lymph, the posterior cistern, third, fourth and lateral ventricles being distended with creamy fluid.

Case 3.—H. T., age 18, residing at 30 Wickersley Road. I was asked by the Medical Attendant, on the 6th September, to see this case with him. The patient was by occupation a plumber's mate. I formed the opinion that the patient was probably suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, and advised his removal to hospital. He was removed the same day to St. Thomas' Hospital. On the 4th October, in reply to my inquiries, I was informed that the case was regarded as one of cerebro-spinal fever, as on several occasions pus has been present in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and an intracellular diplococcus has been seen, though no culture had been up to then obtained.

These were the only cases in which the results of bacteriological examination gave positive results, and in two of them the results must be considered in the absence of evidence of cultivation inconclusive. With regard to the other cases, although the clinical evidence pointed to the disease being suspiciously like cerebro-spinal fever, in some of these in which a bacteriological examination was carried out, the organism form was either the tubercle bacillus or the pneumococcus. There can be little doubt that Case No. 2 was a sporadic case of epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, as both the bacteriological and post-mortem examinations confirmed the clinical evidence of the disease.

A very considerable amount of research has taken place into the occurrence of cerebro-spinal fever since the recent epidemics in Belfast and Glasgow, which it is to be hoped will result in increasing our knowledge of the exact nature of the disease, more especially as regards its spread, and its differential diagnosis from other forms of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which clinically resemble it. That the disease can occur in a dangerous epidemic form (*e.g.*, the mortality in the Glasgow outbreak was 72·1 per cent.) the experience of these two large cities sufficiently testifies, and the publication of the facts associated with the outbreaks will be awaited with interest.

With regard to the houses from which these ten cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal fever were notified, disinfection was carried out in every case, and in the cases in which the bacteriological evidence was positive, the walls were in addition stripped. All drains were tested, and any insanitary conditions or defects found were remedied.

It is a fact worthy of note that although most of these ten cases were notified from houses where the patient had been in contact with several other members of the family or occupants of the same house, no second case occurred in the same house in any instance. This would seem to suggest that the disease is not infectious to any very marked extent, as is the case with many of the more common infections, or it may be that there are certain conditions or special circumstances surrounding these cases, rendering the patient liable to infection. What these factors are is not at present clear, but bearing in mind the extremely fatal nature of the disease and the experiences of past epidemics which have at various times been recorded, it is important that the degree of infectiousness and the channels by which it is spread should be cleared up, and, as I have said, the results of the recent outbreaks in Glasgow and Belfast when published, may help to throw light on the subject. Meanwhile, it is the safest course to treat the disease as a dangerous infectious disease, with respect to which every precaution should be taken by a sanitary authority to prevent any possible spread of infection.

Measles.

As Measles is not a notifiable disease, we are dependent on the school returns and the death returns for our knowledge of its prevalence and severity. During 1907 there were 72 deaths recorded from the disease, or 22 below the average for the ten years, 1897-1906, as compared with 44 in 1906, and 124 in 1905.

The death-rate was '39 per 1,000 population, as compared with '53 per 1,000, the mean death-rate for the preceding ten

years. The death-rate in East Battersea was '47 ; North-West Battersea, '54 ; South-West Battersea, '15.

The London death-rate for measles was '38 per 1,000, there being 1,801 deaths registered from this cause. It is probable that these figures do not fully represent the total loss of life due to this disease, many deaths being registered as due to bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, which are common complications and sequelæ of measles, and which should more properly have been registered as due to measles. Measles and whooping cough caused more deaths in Battersea (viz., 134) during 1907 than all the other notifiable infectious diseases put together.

The number of deaths registered in each of the registration sub-districts in 1905, 1906 and 1907 was as follows :—

	1907.	1906.	1905.
East Battersea ...	36	28	53
North-West Battersea	27	14	67
South-West Battersea	9	2	4

The variability of incidence in mortality during the last three years is exemplified in the above figures.

Fifteen deaths were of infants under one year, and 54 of children aged one to five years, and only three deaths occurred among children over five years of age.

The deaths in each of the four quarters of the year were as follows :—

First quarter ...	...	...	4
Second quarter ...	...	...	17
Third quarter ...	...	...	35
Fourth quarter ...	...	...	16

Measles is usually looked upon as a trifling ailment, and it is difficult to get parents to realise what a really formidable disease it is, especially in the case of very young children. It

is, of course, a counsel of perfection to expect parents of the poorer class, living as many of them have to do, with several children in two or three rooms, to secure isolation, but many lives would be saved if they would only learn to regard the disease as a dangerous one, and exercise due care in protecting the patients, more especially in the earlier stages, from complications, which, in the majority of instances, give rise to a fatal issue.

Measles is chiefly spread through the medium of schools, especially the infant departments. Closure of these latter should, during the earlier stages of an outbreak, be more freely resorted to, and would tend to reduce the high rate of mortality from this disease in the Metropolis.

It will be remembered that in 1903 new powers were granted to the Local Authority in respect of measles, which was to be treated as a dangerous infectious disease, to which all the provisions of the infectious disease sections of the Public Health (London) Act were made applicable, with the exception of notification. During 1907, however, 931 cases of measles were reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools. This practice has proved to be of considerable assistance in checking the spread of infection.

Below will be found a table giving a list of schools, and showing the number of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases reported during 1907.

INFECTIOUS ILLNESS REPORTED FROM SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1907.

SCHOOLS.	Measles.		Mumps.		Whoop- ing Cough.		Chicken- pox.		Other diseases.		Total.		
	*S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	
Basnett Road	..	11	4	2	...	...	1	2	9	12	3	27	17
Battersea Park Road	...	68	28	7	...	4	7	28	14	13	1	120	50
Belleville Road	...	21	28	29	8	1	2	4	...	24	3	79	41
Bolingbroke Road	...	23	61	...	...	7	...	1	2	10	...	41	63
Ethelburga Street	...	57	18	7	5	12	5	3	1	17	1	96	30
Gideon Road	...	42	47	10	12	10	1	8	7	37	6	107	73
Holden Street	...	41	26	8	2	28	6	12	3	21	2	110	39
Honeywell Road	...	4	10	6	5	38	5	15	11	11	...	74	31
The Latchmere	...	15	20	24	4	8	2	18	16	42	3	107	45
Lavender Hill	...	34	18	33	15	47	9	26	6	42	1	182	49
Mantua Street	...	55	41	3	1	10	1	20	15	19	...	107	58
New Road	...	63	65	5	...	30	16	6	14	7	...	111	95
Plough Road	...	36	26	21	1	51	2	14	14	29	2	151	45
Ponton Road	...	6	25	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	8	32
Raywood Street	...	78	81	20	14	22	13	41	63	86	3	247	174
St. Andrew's Street	...	9	8	...	...	3	...	3	2	7	...	22	10
St. George's	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	6
St. John's	...	5	13	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	8	19
St. Mark's	...	4	7	7	2	...	...	9	...	1	...	21	9
St. Mary's (Green Lane)	22	43	2	...	12	13	6	20	10	1	...	52	77
Shillington Street	...	48	21	20	1	23	1	3	1	6	...	100	24
Sleaford Street	...	40	42	2	...	31	8	25	26	44	1	142	77
Surrey Lane	...	18	24	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	25	24
Tennyson Street	...	97	30	3	...	7	3	38	6	9	1	154	40
Winstanley Road	...	55	34	10	2	91	24	6	11	35	...	197	71
Wix Lane	...	75	17	20	8	22	...	23	8	6	1	146	34
Wycliffe Road	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	6
SCHOOLS OUT OF THE BOROUGH.													
Aristotle Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eltringham Street	...	2	2	1	2	...	3	...	1	4	3	7	11
Springfield	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	931	746	241	84	463	124	318	263	496	33	2,449	1,250

* NOTE.—S=Suffering. NS=Excluded owing to infection in house.

All cases reported are visited by the district Inspectors, and enquiries made as to sanitary conditions, &c. Endeavours are made to secure such isolation as is possible, and disinfection is carried out after each case. The following leaflet of instructions has been widely distributed by the Inspectors, to

check outbreaks of the disease, which, with whooping cough, are responsible for more deaths than all the other infectious diseases put together.

BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MEASLES.

Measles is unfortunately very prevalent in certain districts of Battersea at the present time, and it is important that precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

It cannot be too clearly understood that Measles is a most dangerous disease, especially to very young children, and large numbers of deaths occur from the disease yearly in Battersea, as well as in other Metropolitan districts, and the disease is, as a rule, much more fatal than other forms of dangerous infectious disease which the public regard with greater dread.

Measles, though frequently occurring in a mild form, at all times requires careful nursing, and particularly protection from cold. Bronchitis and pneumonia are common complications, and cause many deaths. These complications, which greatly increase the danger to life, are largely preventable, and it is highly desirable that medical advice should be obtained with this object at an early stage of the disease.

Infected children should be kept from school for at least one month, and other children from the same family attending Infants' School must also be kept at home for fourteen days.

Rooms must be disinfected in all cases (by the Sanitary Authority).

Intimation of fresh cases of measles should be made to the undersigned.

G. QUIN LENNANE,
Medical Officer of Health.

It will be remembered that the Education Department, London County Council, adopted new regulations for the exclusion of children suffering from measles, or coming from houses where measles exists.

These regulations are as follows :—

Children suffering from measles must be excluded for at least one month.

Children coming from houses where measles exists, but who are not themselves suffering from the disease, should be dealt with as follows :—

1. A child attending school, other than an infants' school, who has had measles, must not be excluded from attendance at school.
2. A child attending other than an infants' school, who has not had measles, must be excluded from attendance at school until the Monday following the expiration of 14 days from the occurrence of the first case.
3. A child attending an infants' school, whether or not it has made measles, must be excluded from attendance at school until the Monday following the expiration of 14 days from the occurrence of the first case.

The above regulations do not appear to have had any effect, so far as the Borough of Battersea is concerned, in checking the spread of the disease, as will be noted when comparing the mortality statistics for 1906 and 1907 respectively. Much more effectual, in my opinion, would it be to exclude from attendance at school children (at least) under five years of age. When it is remembered that 72 deaths of children from this disease (which probably understates the mortality from measles, as there are many deaths registered as being due to bronchitis and pneumonia which should more properly be registered as due to measles), and that 69 of these deaths (*i.e.*, 95 per cent.) were of children under five years of age, the necessity for this reform will be at once apparent.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough, like measles, is a very fatal disease of childhood, especially to very young children. During 1907, in the Borough of Battersea, 62 deaths from this disease were registered, as compared with 78 in 1906. The deaths were 10 below the average for the preceding ten years, and were equivalent to a death-rate of '34 per 1,000, as compared with '40, the mean death-rate for the previous ten years.

In the sub-districts the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population were as follows :—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.
East Battersea ...	29	0'38
North-West Battersea	21	0'42
South-West Battersea	12	0'21

It will be noted, as showing the influence of environment, that North-West Battersea suffered most, and South-West Battersea least from the disease.

The death-rate per cent. under one year of age was 37'2, and from one to five years 62'8 per cent. The total percentage fatality under five years of age was 100.

The extremely fatal character of this disease to children under five years of age is strikingly exemplified in the above figures. The disease, like measles, is especially dangerous to children of tender years, mainly spreads through the medium of the infant departments of the Public Elementary Schools, and this fact provides a strong argument, in my opinion, against the attendance at school of children under at least five years of age.

It is very difficult to get the mothers of children suffering from measles and whooping cough to recognise the serious nature of these diseases. The old traditions in regard to them are still maintained, and rarely are any steps taken to secure isolation or to obtain medical aid, especially amongst the poorer classes, until too late.

Efforts are made by the Department to educate the parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease, and the Sanitary Staff visit the homes of the patients in the more crowded and congested parts of the Borough in every case reported from the schools or from other sources. Disinfection is carried out in cases where it is required. Some good is effected by these means, but much more requires to be done. This will only be accomplished by teaching the younger generation in the Public Elementary Schools the elementary principles of hygiene, and a knowledge of the signs and symptoms of the common infections. Elementary hygiene should form part of the school curriculum, and the lessons thus learnt would be found to form in after life a most useful safeguard against outbreaks of epidemic diseases, which are so frequently spread through ignorance of the dangerous nature of these diseases, and neglect of the most elementary precautions to prevent their spread.

No school or class room was closed in 1907 on account of whooping cough.

The deaths in each of the four quarters of the year were as follows :—

First quarter	...	...	...	12
Second quarter	...	...	...	23
Third quarter	...	...	...	15
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	12

Diarrhœa.

During the year 1907 the number of deaths from Diarrhœa registered in the Borough of Battersea was exceptionally low. Only 47 deaths were registered, as compared with 149 in 1906. Seventeen of these deaths were registered as being due to epidemic or zymotic enteritis. The death-rate was '25 per 1,000, or '56 below the decennial average, '81. The death-rate in the County of London was '32. Of the 47 deaths, 45, or 95 per cent., were of children under five years of age, and 36, or

76 per cent., of infants under one year of age. During 1906 149 deaths from diarrhœa were registered, of which 108, or 72 per cent., were of infants under one year of age.

The number of deaths and the death-rate in the sub-districts in 1906 and 1907 are set out below :—

	No. of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.
East Battersea ...	28	85	·36	1·13
North-West Battersea	15	49	·30	·98
South-West Battersea	4	15	·07	·27

The deaths registered in each of the four quarterly periods in 1906 and 1907 were as follows :—

	1907.	1906.
First quarter ...	6	8
Second quarter ...	5	9
Third quarter ...	16	117
Fourth quarter ...	20	15

In July the Health Committee authorised the publication of a leaflet, drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, on the subject of summer diarrhœa, and its prevention. A copy of this leaflet was, by order of the Committee, distributed to every house in the Borough.

The year 1907 was very unfavourable for epidemic diarrhœa. In the County of London the deaths from diarrhœa during the year were less than half the corrected average number. The highest incidence from epidemic diarrhœa occurs in the third quarter, but in 1907 this was not the case in Battersea, the highest number occurring in the fourth quarter, as will be seen by contrasting the deaths registered in each of the four quarters in 1906 and 1907.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa, 47, was the lowest ever recorded in the Old Parish or Borough, being no less than 98 below the average for the ten years. The same remarkable decrease was evident all over the country. In London the death-rate from diarrhœa varied from ·09 per 1,000 in Hamp-

stead, to '64 in Shoreditch. Diarrhoea is looked upon as a disease of bacterial origin. The factors favouring its development are a high atmospheric temperature and deficient rainfall, the contamination of food, especially milk, from dust, and the unhealthy conditions prevailing in crowded cities. The exact relationship existing between these various factors is not however yet fully known. The effect of season upon the incidence of the disease depends upon dryness and heat. A hot, dry summer, such as that which prevailed in 1906, favours the disease. A cold, wet summer, on the other hand, is unfavourable. In 1907 the summer was the very reverse of that which was experienced the previous year, and the effect of the different meteorological conditions which prevailed is strikingly exemplified in the mortality figures for 1906 and 1907 respectively. In 1906 the 4-foot earth thermometer reached 56 degrees F. on 14th June, or much earlier than in 1907. Fifty-six degrees F. is what is known as the critical earth temperature for diarrhoea, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germ which gives rise to this particular disease begins to multiply. In 1907 the 4-foot earth thermometer reached the critical temperature at a much later date, while the atmospheric temperature remained abnormally low, hence the unfavourable effect on the growth and multiplication of the organism.

It will be interesting to give the meteorological conditions prevailing in the summer of 1907. The 4 foot earth thermometer registered 56° F. in South London on 29th June, rising to a maximum of 60° F. on 15th August, shrinking again to 56° on 13th October. Further, the mean monthly air temperatures were, June 57·8°, July 60°, August 61·6°, September 58·9°, October, 51·1°.

While it is clear that the meteorological conditions are by far the most important in their bearing on the incidence and mortality from epidemic diarrhoea, the insanitary conditions prevailing in large towns and cities are amongst the contributing causes. It is a remarkable fact that breast-fed babies rarely suffer, while on the other hand artificially-fed children fall easy victims. This is not difficult to understand

when it is remembered that cows' milk or tinned milk are the most common substitutes for mother's milk. The risks from contamination which cows' milk undergoes (and to a lesser extent, perhaps, tinned milk) in its passage from the farm to the home, are innumerable. Milk is an excellent pabulum for the growth of pathogenic organisms, hence the great importance of protecting it from pollution.

Other factors contributing to a high incidence and mortality from diarrhœa are overcrowding and poverty, employment of the mother away from home, and last, but unfortunately by no means least, ignorance. The influence of environment is very marked on the mortality from diarrhœa, as is apparent in the death-rate in East and North-West Battersea as compared with South-West Battersea.

The preventive methods employed in Battersea aim at the removal of the conditions which are favourable to the disease. First and foremost, the importance of breast-feeding cannot be over-estimated. By visiting the homes where births occur, the Health Visitor endeavours to induce the mothers to feed the baby on the breast. Should this be impossible, then on pure, modified cows' milk. Instruction in the right methods of rearing children. General methods of sanitation, such as the proper cleansing of streets, courts, and alleys, and the maintenance of cleanliness and good sanitary conditions in houses and tenements are not overlooked. The paving of side streets with impervious material, which the Council started in 1905, has, in my opinion, proved most useful, and might with advantage be considerably extended.

Lastly, there are the Infants' Milk Depôt and the Weighing Room or Milk Clinic, which are dealt with in another part of this Report.

Tuberculosis.

During 1907 304 deaths from Tuberculosis were registered in the Borough of Battersea. Of this number 219 (72 per cent.) were due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 35 to

tubercular meningitis, 11 to tubercular peritonitis, 31 to general tuberculosis, 1 to tubercular disease of the larynx, and 7 to other forms of the disease. In 1906 the total number of deaths from tuberculosis was 308, and in 1905 323.

The following table shows the death-rate from phthisis and other tubercular diseases per 100,000 persons in each year since 1892 :—

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis per 100,000 persons.	Deaths from other Tubercular Diseases per 100,000 persons.
1892	135	18
1893	143	82
1894	137	53
1895	151	65
1896	146	79
1897	151	62
1898	154	71
1899	162	56
1900	155	53
1901	146	60
1902	129	44
1903	128	52
1904	139	41
1905	132	50
1906	122	48
1907	120	46

The above table exhibits a distinct decline in the deaths from tubercular disease. Taking the ten years 1892-1901, the average death-rate from these diseases is 18 per cent. higher than in 1907.

The number of deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and the death-rate per 1,000 in each of the sub-districts and the Borough is set out in the following table :—

DISTRICT.	PHTHISIS.		OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
East Battersea }	117	1·54	48	0·63	165	2·17
Nth.-West Battersea }	54	1·09	22	0·44	76	1·53
Sth.-West Battersea }	48	0·84	15	0·26	63	1·11
The Borough	219	1·20	85	0·46	304	1·67

The deaths from tuberculosis were 12·6 per cent. of the total deaths ; and the disease caused a higher mortality than all the other zymotic diseases put together. It should be noted, however, that the death-rate from phthisis (the most common form of tuberculous disease) was in 1907 1·20, or ·02 lower than in 1906, and ·09 lower than in 1905.

Tuberculosis is essentially a preventable disease ; and, although improved methods of sanitary administration have done much in recent years to check the spread of this insidious disease, which has been well termed the white plague, there is still much to be done to limit its activity. In Battersea no special measures, outside of general sanitary administrative methods, have been adopted, other than visiting the houses from which cases have been notified by philanthropic bodies or notices of deaths from tuberculosis sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the district Registrars. In these instances the houses are visited and inspected and disinfection carried out where permitted. The great drawback in dealing with these cases is the absence of some form of notification. Compulsory notification has been urged by sanitarians for some years, but so far without effect.

By means of a Local Act, compulsory notification has been in force in Sheffield for the past few years, and Glasgow and Edinburgh have since had compulsory notification in force. Whilst visiting Sheffield last year, I took the opportunity of seeing Dr. Scurfield, the Medical Officer of Health, on the results which had been obtained. I was informed that it was too early yet to speak with any degree of certainty, but so far as his experience went, the results obtained were distinctly encouraging.

A Conference of Representatives of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils, convened by the Paddington Borough Council, "on the question of taking measures to limit the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption)" was held at the Town Hall, Paddington, on the 6th June, 1907. Twenty-six Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities out of 29 were represented. The Mayor of Paddington presided.

The resolutions passed were (substantially) as follows:—

That it is desirable that the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) should be compulsory.

That application be made to the Local Government Board for an Order to be made:

(i.) To include pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) among the diseases to be notified under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

(ii.) To extend the provisions of the following sections of the above Act to pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption):

Section 60—Cleansing and disinfection of premises.

Section 61—Disinfection of bedding, &c.

Section 62—Infectious rubbish thrown into ashpits, &c., to be disinfected.

Section 63—Penalty on letting houses in which infected persons have been lodging.

Section 64—Penalty on persons letting houses making false statements as to infectious disease.

Section 65—Penalty on ceasing to occupy a house without disinfection or notice to owner, or making false answer.

That it is desirable, in order to limit the spread of tuberculosis, that provision should be made for public inspection and control, at its several sources, of the milk supply of England; and to ask the Local Government Board to take steps to secure the efficient administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, and Orders amending the same.

That application be made to the Local Government Board for an Order to extend the provisions of Section 69 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to pulmonary tuberculosis, in so far as it relates to the milking of cows and to the sale and distribution of milk.

That the provisions conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, namely, that in every room in any factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided, and sufficient ventilation maintained, be rigidly enforced, and a similar provision extended to all places where people are assembled together for any lengthened period, with a view to restricting the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

That a sanatorium is needed for the open-air treatment of poor persons suffering from pulmonary consumption, in the early stages of the disease, and should be provided by a central authority acting for the Metropolitan as a whole.

That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, by reason of their practical experience in the management of hospitals for infectious disease, being

eminently qualified for the position of such authority, the Local Government Board be requested to confer on, or, if necessary, to obtain for the said managers, power to act in that capacity.

That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should also be empowered to use for sanatorium purposes the "Southern Hospital," recently erected by them at Carshalton, in the County of Surrey.

That the Government be asked to provide a sum of money annually for the erection and maintenance of suitable sanatoria for the treatment of early cases of consumption.

Voluntary notification is in operation in Manchester, Brighton, and many other large towns, as well as in some of the Metropolitan Boroughs, and a fair amount of success has attended its working. I am strongly of opinion that this would prove of assistance in Battersea in checking the disease. At the present time we begin at the wrong end of the stick in dealing with the disease, and much better results would be obtained if notification were in operation. This would enable the Health Department to adopt such measures of precaution as may be required, both in the interest of the patient, and for the protection of others who may be in contact with him.

During 1907 the Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis was issued, and is a most important document. The Report definitely and clearly proved the interchangeability of human and bovine tuberculosis, which was so sensationally denied by Dr. Koch at the British Congress on Tuberculosis in July, 1901.

The Commission sum up the bearing of the results at which they have already arrived as follows :—

"There can be no doubt but that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into

“ the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis. And
 “ there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of
 “ cases *the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk*. Cows'
 “ milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of
 “ tuberculosis, and of fatal tuberculosis, in man.”

“ Of the sixty cases of human tuberculosis investigated by
 “ us, fourteen of the viruses belonged to Group I., that is to
 “ say, contained the bovine bacillus. If, instead of taking all
 “ these sixty cases, we confine ourselves to cases of tuberculosis
 “ in which the bacilli were apparently introduced into the body
 “ by way of the alimentary canal, the proportion of Group I.
 “ becomes very much larger. Of the total sixty cases investi-
 “ gated by us, twenty-eight possessed clinical histories indic-
 “ ating that in these the bacillus was introduced into the body
 “ by way of the alimentary canal. Of these thirteen belonged
 “ to Group I. Of the nine cases in which cervical glands were
 “ studied by us, three, and of the nineteen cases in which the
 “ lesions of abdominal tuberculosis were studied by us, ten,
 “ belong to Group I.

“ These facts indicate that a very large proportion of
 “ tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli
 “ of bovine source.

“ *A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life,*
 “ *especially among the young, must be attributed to the con-*
 “ *sumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli.* The
 “ presence of tubercle bacilli in cows' milk can be detected,
 “ though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted,
 “ and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far
 “ less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly
 “ suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding
 “ tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought
 “ not to form part of human food, and, indeed, ought not to be
 “ used as food at all.

“ Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures
 “ more stringent than those at present enforced, being taken to
 “ prevent the sale or the consumption of such milk.”

The importance of these results cannot be over-estimated, and should be followed by legislative measures giving greater powers to sanitary authorities to enable them to enforce the precautions recommended by the Commission. This has been to some extent accomplished, so far as London is concerned, by the passage of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, relating to tuberculous milk. Much more remains to be done, however, if the disease is to be stamped out, and this can only be successfully accomplished, in my opinion, by the introduction of some method of compulsory notification, without which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to adopt preventive measures almost equally as important as those referred to by the Commission with regard to tuberculous milk.

During 1907 133 houses where deaths had occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis were disinfected, representing 84 per cent. of the fatal cases occurring in private houses. By arrangements with the district Registrars, information of the deaths of patients from phthisis are immediately sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and steps are at once taken to have the houses in which patients died disinfected.

During 1907 67 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically, 19 of which were found to give a positive and 48 a negative result.

Cancer.

The number of deaths from cancer registered in the Borough during 1907 was 153, as compared with 172 in 1906, and 171 in 1905. In the subjoined table will be found the number of deaths and the death-rate per 100,000 of the population since 1893 :—

Year.	Deaths.	Deaths per 100,000 persons.
1893	85	54
1894	110	62
1895	114	70
1896	105	63
1897	104	62
1898	122	73
1899	113	67
1900	130	77
1901	117	69
1902	151	88
1903	141	81
1904	164	93
1905	171	96
1906	172	95
1907	153	84

Taking the average number of deaths for the ten years 1897-1906, viz., 138·5, as compared with 153 deaths during 1907, there would appear to be an increase in the mortality from this disease during the decennium. This may, to some extent at least be due to improved methods of diagnosis and certification.

In the following table the anatomical distribution of the disease in both sexes is shown :—

Situation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mouth and Jaw	6	1	7
Tongue... ..	6	—	6
Stomach and Œsophagus ...	21	14	35
Liver	3	14	17
Bowels	3	7	10
Rectum... ..	5	4	9
Breast	—	14	14
Chest	4	1	5
Uterus	—	19	19
Ovary	—	2	2
Abdomen	6	6	12
Other situations	12	5	17
Totals	66	87	153

Alcoholism.

During the year 1907 in the Borough of Battersea, 8 deaths were registered from acute and chronic alcoholism (males 3, females 5). In addition to these, 19 deaths were registered from cirrhosis of the liver (males 9, females 10), a disease which is, in the vast majority of cases, due to alcohol.

The total number of deaths therefore to be ascribed to alcohol is 27, as compared with 20 in 1906 and 30 in 1905. This shows a slight increase in the number of deaths from this cause registered during the year under report. Unfortunately, there are reasons for believing that many deaths really due to

the excessive use of alcohol are registered under less invidious headings, and it is consequently impossible with any degree of certainty to record the mortality due to this cause from the death returns.

There is evidence, however, so far as Battersea is concerned, pointing to a distinct improvement in the habits of the people as regards the use of intoxicants.

Bacteriological Examination.

By arrangement with the Clinical Research Association, medical practitioners practising in the Borough of Battersea are afforded facilities for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of diphtheria, enteric fever and phthisis. The cost of the examinations are borne by the Council. Practitioners may also, by arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health, submit to the Association specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from diseases other than the three mentioned above.

There can be no doubt that this procedure has been of great assistance in the diagnosis of doubtful cases of these dangerous infectious diseases. It has been largely availed of by the medical men of the district during 1907, the total number of specimens examined being 508 as compared with 348 in 1906.

The following table gives particulars as to the examinations made during the year 1907.

Suspected disease.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	116	270	386
Enteric Fever ...	8	41	49
Tuberculosis ...	19	48	67
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	5	5
Glanders ...	1	—	1
Total ...	144	364	508

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General Sanitary Administration.

General Sanitary Administration.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the sanitary inspectors, so far as the work admits of tabulation.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Total Sanitary Operations ...	84127	Dust receptacles provided ...	652
Number of house inspections ...	44450	Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	728
Bakehouse inspections ...	232	Houses supplied with water, and fittings repaired ...	285
Bakehouse nuisances abated ...	78	Water closets supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	783
Urinals—inspections ...	425	Cisterns covered, cleansed and repaired ...	904
Do. altered, repaired, or water laid on ...	124	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	88
Intimations served under Sec. 3 ...	5794	Smoke observations ...	205
Notices served under Sec. 4, &c. ...	1506	Certificates of disinfection granted ...	3123
Notices served under Sec. 62 & 65 ...	2698	Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 48) ...	31
Complaints received & attended to ...	3903	Proceedings Ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	5158
Number of houses disinfected ...	2998	Summonses issued ...	194
Houses supplied with disinfectants ...	6133	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	107
House drains flushed with disinfectants after infectious disease ...	2987	Factories, Workshops, &c., inspections ...	4429
Overcrowding abated ...	129	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories & Workshops (Sec. 38) ...	335
Premises cleansed and repaired ...	2515	Underground sleeping rooms disused ...	91
Drains tested ... By smoke ...	1213	Gipsy van inspections ...	224
„ water ...	4688	Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	31
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	422	Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	1000
Drains relaid ...	534		
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ...	79		
Soil-pipes and drains ventilated ...	449		
Sink and rain water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	453		
Water Closets cleansed & repaired ...	880		
Cesspools abolished ...	—		
Mews & Stables drained & paved ...	11		
Yards and forecourts paved ...	828		
Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ...	116		

The Sanitation of House Property.

The sanitary supervision of existing houses is one of the most important duties of sanitary authorities, intimately bound up as it is, with the housing question. The difficulties associated with the housing question in London to-day are largely due to the imperfect sanitary supervision which in the past appears to have been exercised in this direction. A good deal of attention has in recent years been devoted to this important subject in Battersea, and while it has not been possible to repair the evil due to neglect of effective supervision in the earlier years of its history, much good work has been done owing to the activity displayed, especially during the past five or six years. Systematic house-to-house inspection is the only satisfactory way to carry out this sanitary supervision, and it is a duty put upon sanitary authorities by Section I. of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and by Section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Sanitary supervision of existing houses to be effective should be two-fold in its application, that is, it must deal with house structure and sanitary maintenance, including the absence of overcrowding. The past year's work in this direction has shown a distinct improvement on that of 1906, and will bear favourable comparison with previous years.

The total number of houses inspected in house-to-house inspection during 1907 was 4,101. This is a considerable increase over the figures for 1906, and has only been exceeded in one year, viz., 1905, when the highest number of house-to-house inspections in any one year, since the formation of

the Borough, was carried out. The following figures show the number of houses inspected in each year since 1900.

1900	...	...	...	3,009
1901	...	...	...	3,116
1902	...	...	...	1,740
1903	...	...	...	2,670
1904	...	...	...	3,020
1905	...	...	...	4,503
1906	...	...	...	3,609
Average for 7 years, 1900-1906				= 3,095
1907	...	...	...	4,101

The prevalence of infectious disease in certain parts of the Borough (in common with the rest of London) during 1907 took up a good deal of the time of the Inspectors. Notwithstanding this, however, the fact that about 1,000 more inspections over the average 1900-1906 must be considered a highly satisfactory record.

House-to-house Inspection.

The following table gives particulars as to the number of houses inspected in house-to-house inspections during 1907

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

196

EAST BATTERSEA.			NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.			SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.		
Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed
Acanthus Road	23	10	Abercrombie Street...	63	49	Abyssinia Road	...	10
Arless Road	50	21	Barnore Street	21	19	Aliwal Road	...	44
Arthur Street	12	11	Benfield Street	39	39	Amner Road	...	31
Beaufoy Road	1	1	Bolingbroke Road	...	32	Auckland Road	...	17
Berkeley Street	37	33	Cabul Road	71	53	Battersea Rise	...	24
Blondel Street	16	14	Candahar Road	59	51	Beauchamp Road	...	40
Bramwell Street	88	66	Church Lane	33	25	Boutflower Road	...	16
Brougham Street	17	15	Cottage Place	21	17	Bramfield Road	...	23
Brougham Street	55	34	Duffield Street	45	40	Broomwood Road	...	58
Carlton Grove	10	7	Falcon Grove	45	27	Burland Road	...	13
Cupar Road	20	13	Falcon Terrace	41	25	Cairns Road	...	1
Currie Street	47	36	Fords Place	60	50	Chatto Road	...	36
Dickens Street	18	10	Freeland Street	20	17	Dents Road	...	19
Eland Road	83	23	Grant Road	106	75	Dulka Road	...	4
Everett Street	39	38	Harley Street	27	16	Freke Road	...	23
Landseer Street	65	46	Hyde Lane	24	14	Garfield Road	...	54
Lavender Hill	83	38	Kerrison Road	45	34	Gorst Road	...	47
Longhedge Street	73	63	Lavender Terrace	34	26	Gowrie Road	...	29
Lurline Gardens	66	30	Little Europa Place...	37	37	Grandison Road	...	64
Macduff Road	10	6	Lombard Road	13	5	Hillier Road	...	49
Ponton Road	30	24	Lothair Street	9	8	Ilminston Gardens	...	31
Ponton Street	15	15	Newman Street	26	18	Keildon Road	...	36
Prairie Street	57	33	Parkham Street	39	24	Kyrle Road	...	1
Roundell Street	18	16	Pearson Street	21	14	Lavender Hill	...	45
Sabine Road	158	86	Randall Street	38	22	Leathwaite Road	...	30
St. James Grove	13	9	Speke Road	84	54	Limburg Road	...	23
Savona Street	36	25	Stanmer Street	48	30	Mallinson Road	...	65
Shellwood Road	16	10	Wayford Street	28	24	Marney Road	...	82
Silverthorne Road	65	29	Winstanley Road	54	37	Nansen Road	...	61
Theatre Street	72	66	...	...	...	Rush Hill Mews	...	9
Thipthorpe Road	29	9	...	...	...	Rush Hill Road	...	30
Trollope Street	36	15	...	...	...	Shelgate Road	...	54
Wellington Road	6	6	...	...	...	Stormont Road	...	7
Wickersley Road	152	102	...	...	...	Strathblaine Road	...	3
William Street	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodgate Street	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wycliffe Road	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,583	1,025	Totals ...	1,196	882	Totals ...	1,322	763

In addition to the above, special areas were dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health personally. These areas were situated in No. 1, No. 3 and No. 4 sanitary districts. Special attention was given to particular streets in those areas owing to the dilapidated and insanitary condition of many of the houses. In No. 1 district the following were the streets which called for attention :—

Belfour Street	Woodgate Street
Ponton Street	Ponton Road
Everett Street	Bramwell Street

The condition of many of the houses in these streets was very bad—dirty, damp, dilapidated and verminous. With regard to the worst of these houses I had an interview with the agent, who promised to carry out the Council's requirements. As a result, a very considerable improvement was effected in the condition of these houses.

In some houses in Bramwell Street, as a result of several cases of infectious disease having occurred therein, I visited and inspected the houses, which I found to be in a very insanitary condition. The sanitary convenience in 5 of these houses was situate in the scullery, and practically ventilated into the kitchen. In addition to this unsatisfactory and dangerous state of things, the houses were, for the most part, dirty, dilapidated and verminous. I had an interview with the owner, who arranged, at my suggestion, to remove the w.c.'s to the yard and to thoroughly cleanse and repair the houses throughout, and the premises are now in a satisfactory condition.

In No. 3 district a personal house-to-house inspection was carried out in Ford's Place and Little Europa Place. The condition of several of the houses in the latter street was so bad as to appear to me to be impossible to deal with satisfactorily under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. I made a special report to the Committee, and applied for notices to be served under Part II., Section 32, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The amount of structural

requirements necessary in many of these houses to put them into a satisfactory condition of repair induced me to advise the Committee that action should be taken under this Act in preference to the Public Health Act. The powers under the former Act had not, however, been previously used in this Borough, and the Committee gave instructions to serve the usual notices under the Public Health Act and reported their action to the Council. The Council called for a joint report from the Solicitor and the Medical Officer as to the best method of dealing with similar nuisances in the future. The joint report will be found on pages 317 to 325 in the Appendix.

Considerable difficulty, as was anticipated by me, was experienced in getting the notices under the Public Health Act complied with. The Health Committee, in consequence of the delay in carrying out the Council's requirements, visited the premises, and instructed me to write to the owner informing him that unless the Public Health Act Statutory Notices were complied with within a reasonable time proceedings would be taken against him. Notwithstanding this, the work was still carried out in a dilatory and unsatisfactory manner, and the Solicitor was accordingly instructed to take proceedings. The notices are now practically complied with, but the work has not been done satisfactorily, and is not likely to prove of a permanent character, so that the property will, I have little doubt, be before long in as bad a condition as before. It was for this reason I had advised the Committee to proceed under the Housing Act, as an order under that Act is not to be withdrawn until the premises concerned have been put into proper order and condition to the satisfaction of the Borough Council. I am glad to report that the Council decided to make use of the powers conferred on them under Part II., Section 32, of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in the future in similar cases as may from time to time be brought to the notice of the Health Committee by the Medical Officer of Health.

On the whole, the work done during the year in connection with insanitary property, has been of a satisfactory

character. In the more crowded and insanitary areas of the Borough, the necessity of more frequent inspection of house property is urgent, to level up all houses to a fair sanitary standard as well as to check overcrowding. Property has its rights as well as its duties, and it is my practice in dealing with insanitary houses to write to the owners concerned to meet me on the property and to discuss the measures necessary to be taken to put the premises into a satisfactory condition of repair. Every opportunity is given for the Council's reasonable requirements to be complied with, and it is understood that unless these are carried out it will be my duty to advise the Council to take the necessary steps to enforce them. In this way every opportunity is given the owner or owners concerned to carry out their duties.

It was found necessary to apply for closing orders under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect of Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Livingstone Road, the premises being unfit for human habitation. Closing orders were obtained and enforced where necessary.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In the Borough of Battersea there are a number of houses, more especially in North-West Battersea, let in lodgings under circumstances and conditions which render it desirable in the interests of personal and public health that they should be registered and inspected at frequent intervals.

By the end of 1907, 123 premises were on the Register, and no additional houses were placed on the Register during the year.

The bye-laws were revised in 1904, and having been duly sanctioned by the Local Government Board, are now in force in the Borough in 1905. Provisions exist in the bye-laws

- (a) For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house, or part of a house, which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (b) For the registration of houses so let or occupied.
- (c) For the inspection of such houses.

- (d) For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
- (e) For the cleansing and limewashing, at stated times, of the premises.
- (f) For the taking of precautions in case of infectious disease.

The two main objects of the bye-laws are the maintenance of sanitation and cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding. The former is attained by a variety of bye-laws (9-17) and the latter by bye-laws 3 and 4, which lay down the following standard :—

3. A lodger in a lodging-house and, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the keeper of the lodging-house or, where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises, the landlord of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and seventy-five cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which in the case of the lodger has been let to such lodger.

4. A lodger in a lodging-house and, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws the keeper of the lodging-house or, where there is no keeper and the landlord resides on the premises, the landlord of the lodging-house shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred and twenty-five cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose and which in the case of the lodger has been let to that lodger.

Paving of Yards and Forecourts.

The following table shows the number of back-yards and forecourts wholly or partly paved during 1907 :—

WARD.	BACK-YARDS PAVED.			FORECOURTS PAVED.	
	Wholly paved.	Partly Paved.		Wholly paved.	Partly paved.
		As far as 12 ft. or more from back addition.	For a lesser distance than 12 ft.		
1	20	25	54	14	1
2	21	—	29	5	4
3	31	61	183	1	—
4	30	—	119	—	—
5	35	7	117	—	—
6	40	29	100	15	22
7	2	—	—	—	1
8	14	1	4	15	10
9	4	1	12	1	3
Totals	197	124	618	51	41

The above table does not include yards or forecourts the paving of which was merely repaired, nor does it include the work in connection with new buildings.

No attempt was made to enforce the paving of any yard or forecourt which was being really cultivated as a garden. The yards and forecourts which were paved were those which, owing to their dirty and untidy condition, were a danger to the health of the occupants of the houses to which they were attached. The importance of the paving with impervious

material of the ground adjoining dwelling-houses, more particularly in the poorer and more crowded districts of the Borough, in connection with the prevention of dangerous infectious disease, is too well recognised by sanitarians to be any longer a matter for controversy.

Block Dwellings.

The following is a list of the artisans' dwellings of the "block" type in the Borough of Battersea, with the number of tenements in each:—

Name of Buildings.	Situation.	Owner.	No. of tenements.
Battersea Bridge Buildings	Bridge Road	London County Council	69
Durham Buildings	York Road	„	108
Victoria Dwellings	Battersea Park Road	Victoria Dwellings Asso., Ltd.	189
Lombard Dwellings	Lombard Road	Exors. of Francis Ravenscroft	36
Shaftesbury Chambers	Ashbury Road	Artizans, &c., Dwellings Co.	22

These dwellings are frequently inspected and any insanitary conditions found are remedied. It is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that very few cases of infectious disease have been notified during 1907 from these dwellings, the total number of cases notified for the year being 9 as compared with 16 in 1906.

Common Lodging Houses.

The following table gives a list of the Common Lodging Houses in the Borough:—

Premises.	Authorised Number of Lodgers.	Whether Males or Females.	Date registered.
75 Falcon Road ...	78	Males	March, 1900
5 Sheepcote Lane	11	Males	July, 1901
7 " "	10	Males	" "
53 Surrey Lane ...	39	Females	May, 1885
55 " " ...	36	Females	" "
57 " " ...	22	Males and Females	July, 1895
59 " " ...	24	Males and Females	June, 1903
89 " " ...	28	Males	August, 1885
91 " " ...	30	Males	Nov., 1887
6 Orville Road ...	18	Males	June, 1902

Under the Common Lodging Houses Act, 1853-5, the London County Council has control over all the Common Lodging Houses situated within the Metropolis. All Common Lodging Houses must be licensed by the London County Council annually, in accordance with the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, Part IX., Sec. 46. The Common Lodging Houses in the Borough are visited from time to time in connection with drainage defects, cases of infectious disease, &c.

Van Dwellings.

The number of these dwellings in Battersea in 1907 was 81 as compared with 74 in 1906. In the following table are set out the situation and number of occupants:—

Situation of Vans.	No. of Vans.	No. of Occupants.	
		Males.	Females.
Mill's Yard, 88 Sheepcote Lane...	5	7	7
„ 80 „ ...	4	4	3
Gurling's Yard, High Street ...	10	25	15
Manley's Yard, Falcon Road ...	3	4	3
„ Cabul Road ...	26	25	36
Donovan's Ground, Cabul Road...	16	24	25
Mill's Yard, Culvert Road ...	12	21	26
“Gray's Fair,” Lavender Hill ...	5	5	9
Total ...	81	115	124

These vans are frequently inspected by night as well as day. Twenty-five vans were found to be overcrowded, and various structural defects in the vans or in the yards in which they stand were dealt with. The new bye-laws relating to tents, vans and sheds, which were confirmed by the Local Government Board in 1904, gave powers to the Council to have the yards in which these vans are situate adequately paved. This has been extensively carried out, and the general condition of these places has been improved. Constant attention has to be paid to them, however, to prevent nuisances arising. Only 2 cases of infectious disease were notified from van dwellings during the year.

Sewer Ventilation.

During the year 21 ventilating shafts were erected, one of which was erected by the London County Council, for

the purpose of ventilating the London County Council's sewer in Battersea Park Road. The remaining 20 were erected by the Borough Council, to ventilate their sewers, situate as follows :—

Albert Bridge Road.
 Battersea Square.
 Boutflower Road.
 Castle Street.
 Clapham Common West Side.
 Clapham Common North Side (2).
 Emma Street (3).
 Harroway Road.
 Juer Street.
 Knowsley Road.
 Queens Road.
 St. John's Hill (2).
 St. James' Road.
 Wilson Street.
 Wandsworth Common (2).

During the year complaints were occasionally received of the nuisance arising from sewer ventilators on the surface of the roadway. These complaints were in every case enquired into, and ventilating columns were erected to mitigate the nuisance in the localities which gave cause for complaint. During 1906 19 of these shafts had been erected, making a total of 40 during the past two years.

It is to be hoped that the efforts which the Council have made to prevent nuisances arising from sewer emanations will meet with success. The problem of sewer ventilation is a troublesome one, and a good deal of controversy has taken place as to the best method of dealing with the subject. All sanitarians are, however, agreed that the more efficiently the sewers are ventilated, the less likelihood is there of a nuisance arising. In well laid, well built, properly ventilated and frequently flushed sewers sewer gas is very rarely given off. The provision of a greater number of open ventilating grids in the

middle of the roadways, except in the cases of narrow streets or courts, would in my opinion, greatly tend to minimise the nuisance which occasionally is complained of in the Borough. The erection of upcast ventilating shafts cannot, in my opinion, take the place of the surface grid for ventilating purposes. The former may form a useful combination with the latter, but of themselves upcast shafts, owing to friction due to bends in the pipes, &c., are of necessity incapable of fulfilling the object intended.

The danger to health from open surface ventilating grids, especially in wide thoroughfares, is not, I think, a matter for serious consideration. The occasional nuisance which undoubtedly does arise from their presence is compensated for by the knowledge that sewer emanations must necessarily be less harmful in the open air, where they rapidly become diluted and innocuous, than when accumulating in the sewers. Under such circumstances the gases may become at times, especially in foul and badly ventilated sewers, sufficiently concentrated to force the intercepting traps of the house drains. Just as pollution of the room air is prevented by efficient ventilation, so will sewers be prevented from becoming a nuisance or a danger to health when they are provided with an adequate supply of air inlets and outlets, to ensure a free flow of fresh air through them. Putrefaction of their contents is in this way prevented, and while at times, owing to the operation of well known physical laws, fresh air inlets may become outlets, less nuisance is likely to arise, and certainly little or no risk to health.

Hygienic Street Paving.

A good deal of attention has been given by the Council to the subject of the impervious paving of the side streets of the Borough. On the recommendation of the Health Committee, the Highways Committee, in 1904, decided to make a beginning, and 14 streets, for the most part in the more crowded and insanitary parts of the Borough, were paved with

impervious materials. During 1905 21 more streets, with a total area of 33,134 square yards, were dealt with in this manner. On the completion of these streets, the Council decided to suspend the use of impervious paving (tarred slag macadam, which gives a smooth impervious surface, and has the additional advantage of being cheaper than asphalt, being the material used) for a period of twelve months, in order to test its utility.

There is no doubt that the action of the Council has proved of great service from the public health standpoint. In my report for 1906, I drew attention to the fact that in North-West Battersea—the part of the Borough in which most of this paving material was employed—less fatal diarrrhœa of infants and a lower infantile mortality had occurred than had ever previously been recorded in that district. This district of the Borough had always enjoyed the unenviable notoriety of possessing the highest infantile and general death-rates of the three registration districts into which Battersea is divided. The fact was the more significant, because the summer of 1906 was one of the driest, hottest and most prolonged experienced in my recollection, and it is well known that climatic conditions such as these are highly favourable to a high incidence from summer diarrrhœa and to a high infant death-rate.

The climatic conditions prevailing during 1907, being the very reverse of those in 1906, do not permit of the same deductions being drawn as regards these conditions. I am still convinced, however, that the paving of side streets in the more crowded and insanitary districts of Battersea is a most salutary measure, and one which I can confidently recommend to the Council.

During 1907, after a period of 18 months in which no further paving of this character was carried out, the following additional streets were dealt with :—

		Square yards.
Belfour Street	...	907
Ponton Road	...	735
Ponton Street	...	193
Didcot Street	...	583
Latchmere Grove	...	2,520
Lithgow Street	...	315
Radstock Street	...	1,053
Thibet Street	...	230
Wayford Street	...	1,540
Winstead Street	...	1,351
Eccles Road	...	2,534
Spencer Road	...	1,645
Sisters Avenue	...	2,286
Total		15,892 square yards

It is to be hoped that the Council will continue to carry out this useful work. Forming as they do the playgrounds for the children who live in them, the side streets in the poorer quarters of the Borough are a danger, saturated as they must become with polluted matter when not imperviously paved. During the warm weather the dust, impregnated with germs of various kinds, is blown in the open doors and windows of the houses, contaminating milk and other foods which may happen to be stored therein. Owing to its impervious nature, streets paved with this material are much less likely to retain any polluted matter than the ordinary macadam roadway. The rain washes off impurities from the surface, instead of retaining them to a considerable extent, as in the pervious roadway, and there is consequently much less risk of infection, even when the weather becomes dry, from the fact that less dust is formed on the surface; and, in addition, they are much more readily scavenged.

I am of opinion therefore—although the Council's experiment in this direction is in its infancy, so to speak—

that, even so far as it has gone, there is proof that it has been successful. The summer of 1906 was a severe test ; and although 1907, from the meteorological point of view, has been an extraordinary year as regards its effect on the infantile death-rate, it is in the nature of things improbable that such favourable climatic conditions as those which exercised such a remarkable influence on the death-rate from summer diarrhoea during the year can occur very often. Nor from other points of view is it desirable that they should do so.

Some experiments were also conducted by the Council with the object of allaying dust nuisance, a matter of considerable importance from the public health standpoint. Various dust-laying processes were tried, and apparently with more or less satisfactory results. The summer of 1907 was, owing to the heavy rainfall, not a favourable year for these tests, and it may perhaps be as well to withhold any further comment until further and more definite proof is available of the value of these methods of dust prevention.

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

During 1907 certificates under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1903, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable accommodation for such of **the** families inhabiting the same, have been applied for, and, after inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, 8 have been granted and 35 have been refused.

The Act provides that the owners of dwellings of a certain class may claim exemption from inhabited house duty on producing a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health that the dwellings afford proper and suitable sanitary conditions for the inhabitants of these dwellings. On receipt of an application a detailed inspection is made, and if found not to be satisfactory, a list of requirements is drawn up and sent to the owner. Should these requirements be carried out, the necessary certificate is then granted.

The following is a list of certificates for exemption from inhabited house duty granted by the Medical Officer of Health in each year since 1890 :—

Year.		No. of Certificates Granted.	Year.		No. of Certificates Granted.
1890	...	243	1899	...	68
1891	...	113	1900	...	93
1892	...	165	1901	...	32
1893	...	201	1902	...	28
1894	...	91	1903	...	97
1895	...	91	1904	...	232
1896	...	120	1905	...	61
1897	...	27	1906	...	11
1898	...	82	1907	...	8

The number of tenements inspected by the Medical Officer of Health during 1907 was 43. The certificate was refused in 35 instances, and in the remainder it was granted after structural and other alterations had been carried out to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings.

Water Supply.

No samples were examined during 1907.

Smoke Nuisance.

Emissions of black smoke were reported on 75 occasions. Fifty-one reports were made by the Council's inspectors, 15 by the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, and 9 by the London County Council. Sixty-eight intimations and 12 statutory notices were served, and 16 summonses were taken out, the fines and costs amounting to £17 1s.

Frequent reports are made of emission of black smoke for periods varying from one to three minutes. These, while they are undoubtedly infringements of the Act, are usually due to stoking and are not sufficiently serious to take legal action. Cautionary letters are however sent, and these in the majority of instances are followed by an improvement.

With respect to the above proceedings, the summonses against a firm in Church Road, which were issued for causing a nuisance from the emission of black smoke on seven specified occasions, came on for hearing before Mr. de Grey, on 10th April, 24th April, and 8th May. The learned magistrate dismissed six of the cases on the ground that he was not satisfied that black smoke had been emitted in such volume as to be a nuisance. In the seventh case he was however satisfied that a nuisance had arisen, and the defendants were fined 20s. and 23s. costs. Four of these cases had been reported by the Council's Inspector, and three by the Coal Smoke Abatement Society's officer. The case in which a conviction was obtained was one of three reported by the Society's representative, who in his evidence stated that on the date mentioned in the summons he observed black smoke emitted from the chimney shaft in sufficient quantity as to beat down into Church Road and settle upon the ground. The Council's Inspector was unable to go so far in his evidence as this, although the nuisances observed by him were of considerable duration.

Counsel for the defendant firm contended that it was not sufficient for the Sanitary Authority to be satisfied upon the evidence of their officers that black smoke had been emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance, but that the magistrate was the person to be satisfied. This view was upheld by the magistrate, with the results mentioned.

The question of what really constitutes a nuisance from the emission of black smoke is the subject of varying decisions by magistrates, and unless the sanitary authority is prepared to produce evidence to satisfy a magistrate of the existence of a nuisance of a very serious character, the probability of obtaining a conviction is remote. The recent cases of the Chelsea Borough Council against the Central London Generating Station, which were dismissed by the magistrate, with 300 guineas costs against the Council, emphasise the need for the adoption of some uniform standard. The constant pollution of the atmosphere

from this cause is, from the health standpoint, of great importance, and the conflicting views held by magistrates as to what degree of black smoke constitutes a nuisance under Section 24, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, will act as a deterrent to Sanitary Authorities from taking cases into court, unless the nuisance is to such a degree as to satisfy even the legal mind.

It is satisfactory to learn that the London County Council intend to apply for powers for Sanitary Authorities in their General Powers Bill for 1909 to amend the law in this direction, and it is to be hoped that in the interest of the public health they will be successful.

Disinfecting Department.

The work carried out during the year 1907 in connection with this important department has been very satisfactory. The continued prevalence during 1907 of infectious disease in the Borough, in common with the Metropolis generally, imposed a heavy strain on the Superintendent (Mr. Woodhouse) and his staff; and it is satisfactory to be able to record that, notwithstanding this heavy pressure of work, no cause for complaint has arisen, and no claim for damage has been sustained against the Council for injury to any article whilst undergoing disinfection.

During the year 5,085 infected rooms and 66,181 infected articles have been disinfected, as compared with 2,848 rooms and 66,934 articles in 1906. The large increase in the number of rooms disinfected was due to the greater prevalence of measles during 1907, it being the practice to disinfect rooms in connection with this disease, but the bedding, &c., is not removed for stoving, as is the routine practice in the case of other infectious diseases.

The disinfectant employed for disinfecting rooms was, in the majority of instances, formaldehyde, applied either by means of the Schering Alformant lamp, or in solution as "formalin" by means of a spray. Verminous rooms were

fumigated with sulphur dioxide, and bedding, wearing apparel, &c., from infected rooms were subjected to steam disinfection in the Equifex disinfecting machine at the Council's Disinfecting Station. Infected articles, such as boots, feathers, &c., which, if subjected to steam disinfection, would have been irretrievably damaged, were disinfected in the specially-constructed chamber by means of formaldehyde.

A total number of 1,463 cases of notifiable diseases were reported during the year 1907, but in addition to these a large amount of disinfection was carried out in connection with measles, tuberculosis, cancer, verminous houses, &c.

Of the compulsorily notifiable diseases, 1,463 have been dealt with ; and 34 schools (public and private) have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease.

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms disinfected during each month of 1907 :—

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.		Phthisis.		Measles.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.	Premises.	Rooms.
January ...	71	152	28	59	1	1	13	13	2	3	19	22	15	17	3	3	152	270
February ...	67	110	42	62	4	5	9	9	3	4	25	27	17	18	9	11	176	246
March ...	72	134	29	46	5	5	8	8	1	1	18	19	56	60	7	18	196	291
April ...	113	359	36	92	2	8	12	15	1	1	10	11	50	56	13	25	237	567
May ...	97	185	44	56	...	...	9	9	1	1	12	15	236	255	14	16	413	537
June ...	88	189	14	21	1	1	11	14	1	1	12	14	254	282	5	13	386	535
July ...	114	437	22	36	...	...	9	10	1	1	14	16	300	338	13	37	473	875
August ...	63	197	20	29	9	12	18	18	...	...	10	14	93	119	15	22	228	411
September	69	142	26	46	5	8	9	11	...	...	10	12	13	18	18	38	150	275
October ...	102	239	29	48	8	13	15	16	2	2	11	11	23	25	8	14	198	368
November	104	216	36	56	2	2	15	18	1	1	12	14	38	43	10	19	218	369
December...	70	202	28	61	2	2	14	14	1	1	12	15	30	32	11	14	168	341
TOTALS ...	1,030	2,562	354	612	39	57	142	155	14	16	165	190	1,125	1,263	126	230	2,995	5,085

The following table shows the number of articles removed and disinfected by steam at the Disinfecting Station :—

ARTICLES.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total for year 1907.
Beds ...	408	430	422	498	1,758
Blankets ...	1,026	950	817	1,151	3,944
Bolsters ...	351	353	330	406	1,440
Carpets ...	398	442	381	498	1,719
Cushions ...	357	385	350	493	1,585
Mattresses ...	345	377	308	378	1,408
Palliasses ...	302	360	340	367	1,369
Pillows ...	1,023	1,025	944	1,090	4,082
Quilts ...	702	733	627	915	2,977
Sheets ...	906	934	804	1,030	3,674
Wearing Apparel, &c.	10,145	10,521	8,546	13,013	42,225
Totals ..	15,963	16,510	13,869	19,839	66,181

The following is a list of the articles removed and destroyed at the request of the owners :—

Beds ...	...	...	...	34
Blankets	...	...	...	34
Bolsters	...	...	...	15
Carpets	...	...	...	20
Cushions	...	...	...	42
Mattresses	...	...	...	35
Palliasses	...	...	...	66
Pillows	...	...	...	44
Quilts ...	...	...	...	10
Sheets ...	...	...	...	17
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	767
Total	...	...	...	1,084

During 1907 the new Laundry which the Council decided to erect at the Disinfecting Station was completed and opened for use on 2nd April. It is now possible to return soiled articles, after being disinfected, laundered, to their owners. The Laundry has of course increased the cost of disinfection, but this is compensated for by the added usefulness of the Station. The Council can congratulate themselves on now possessing one of the most complete and efficient Disinfecting Stations in the County of London.

The following is a list of articles which, after previous disinfection, have been washed in the Laundry :—

Curtains	...	...	...	204
Blankets	...	...	...	430
Bolster Cases	...	...	...	162
Bed Covers	...	...	...	197
Pillow Cases	...	...	...	583
Quilts	...	...	...	256
Sheets	...	...	...	1,144
Towels	...	...	...	1,267
Table Cloths, &c.	...	...	...	256
Wearing Apparel	...	...	...	4,026
Total				8,525

The total weight of articles removed for disinfection during the year 1907 was 160 tons 11 cwt. 21 lbs.

The actual cost of this weight of articles at 15s. per cwt., which was the price charged by the contractor formerly employed by the Council to do the work would have amounted to £2,408 6s. od. The actual cost is set out below :—

			£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	718	5	0
Hire of Council's horses	...	...	200	15	0
Fuel	...	...	53	3	2
Electric light	...	...	6	8	1
Rates and Taxes	...	...	85	10	7
Insurance	...	...	17	15	0
Stores and tradesmen's accounts	...	...	70	6	1
Interest of loan	...	...	125	16	11
Repairs	...	...	39	19	7
Depreciation—					
Buildings (at 3 p.c.)	82	6	0		
Machinery (at 10 p.c.)	63	12	0		
Vans (at 10 p.c.)	12	18	0		
			155	16	0
			£1,476	15	5

The Council have, by providing an efficient Disinfecting Station, and doing away with the services of a contractor, saved the ratepayers during the year £931 10s. 7d. This is a gratifying fact to be able to report; and the value of the work done is enhanced by the additional advantage of having this important duty carried out by the Council's own officers. The Station has been in existence now for six years, and it is interesting to show the saving in the cost of disinfection which has been accomplished in each year since its establishment:—

			£	s.	d.
1902	...	...	980	0	0
1903	...	...	540	0	5
1904	...	...	252	18	9
1905	...	...	976	12	3
1906	...	...	1,120	13	4
1907	...	...	931	10	7
			£4,801	15	4

The original cost of the Station and machines was £3,200. It will be seen, therefore, that a saving of £4,801 15s. 4d., a sum that is considerably above the original cost of the Station, has been effected by carrying out the work without the intervention of a contractor (apart from the other advantages of such a procedure).

In addition to the work set out in the above tables, the bedding belonging to the Council was on 278 occasions lent out to persons whose bedding had been removed for disinfection. As soon as this has been effected it is returned, and the Council's bedding is collected and brought back to the Disinfecting Station, where, after being disinfected, it is returned to the store-room, on the "clean" side of the building. In this way the maximum results of disinfection are attained with a minimum of inconvenience to the owners of articles requiring disinfection, &c. A great deal of additional work is performed by the staff in this connection, which does not appear in the preceding tables.

Temporary Shelter or House Accommodation.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Section 60, Subsection 4) imposes an obligation on Sanitary Authorities to provide accommodation for persons who have been compelled to leave their dwellings on account of disinfection being carried on therein.

The Reception Shelter in Sheepcote Lane was completed in 1904. In 1905 it was occupied by 33, in 1906 by 31 persons, and during 1907 by 33 persons, whose homes were undergoing disinfection after infectious disease. During 1907, in addition, 7 midwives and 12 nurses, who had been in attendance on cases of puerperal fever, or in contact with cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and erysipelas, had the use of one of the tenements for the purposes of personal disinfection.

One hundred and eighty-two persons, including laundry workers, dressmakers, milk vendors, &c., whose occupation

rendered it desirable, attended for personal disinfection at the Reception Shelter, on account of exposure to infectious disease.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.

Personal Cleansing Station.

The Personal Cleansing Station, which was opened in July, 1906, under the provisions of the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, has been largely availed of during the year by persons requiring the facilities therein provided by the Council. During the year 621 persons who were infested with vermin attended at the Station, and were cleansed, and had their clothing disinfected in the Disinfecting Station adjoining. In the following table are set out the numbers of adult persons of each sex, and of children, who took advantage of this useful provision during each month of 1907 :—

Table showing the number of adult persons of each sex, and of children cleansed, &c., during the year 1907, at the Personal Cleansing Station :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Men ...	31	34	29	26	25	22	40	35	50	67	67	74	500
Women	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
School Children	...	...	1	2	8	24	17	5	27	8	8	17	117

Of the total numbers who were cleansed it will be noted that 500 were men, 4 only women, and 117 children, the latter coming mainly from the public Elementary Schools. In connection with the cleansing of these 617 persons, 7,614 articles of clothing belonging to them were submitted to steam disinfection at the Disinfecting Station. These are not included in the tables of articles disinfected on page 215.

The Personal Cleansing Station, as will be seen from the above figures, has been very largely availed of, and has proved a great boon to those unfortunate persons who, owing to their destitute condition, are unable to provide themselves with a bath and clean clothing. Some of these persons succeeded in getting employment after they had taken advantage of the facilities provided by the Council, which in their previous condition it would have been an impossibility for them to have obtained.

It should be stated that in carrying out this useful hygienic work, the Council is performing a purely voluntary duty. The Act is not in any sense compulsory: a Local Authority is not under a statutory obligation to administer the Act, nor, should the Authority so decide, is there any power to compel any person to avail himself of its provisions. From Dr. Wanklyn's Report to the London County Council in 1905, on the administration of the Act in the Metropolis, it would appear that comparatively few Sanitary Authorities have made any considerable use of the provisions of the Act. In Marylebone the Sanitary Authority began to administer the Act in March, 1898, and from that time up to November, 1904, the number of persons cleansed was 32,500. In St. Pancras the Sanitary Authority availed themselves of the provisions of the Act in 1904, and in the first six months about 1,400 persons were cleansed, of whom 600 were women and children. These are the only two Sanitary Authorities which had up to that time made much use of the provisions of this useful Act; and in many districts the administration of the Act had been left in the hands of the Boards of Guardians.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the desirability of extending this really useful sanitary work. The resources of the present station are strained to the utmost to cope with the numbers of applicants requiring to be cleansed. Under the provisions of the Act, "Local Authorities may expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances and attendants, that may be required for the carrying out of this Act, and any expenses for these purposes may be defrayed out of any rate or fund applicable by the Authority for general sanitary purposes or for the relief of the poor."

The present Station, in addition to the accommodation being inadequate to deal with the number of applicants, is unsuitable in many respects for the purpose; and I would suggest that the piece of waste ground adjoining the Reception Shelter, and belonging to the Council, might be utilised for the purpose of building more commodious and suitable premises for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Hitherto little attention has been paid by Sanitary Authorities to matters of personal hygiene, and personal cleanliness is the foundation of personal hygiene. The success which has attended the Council's initial, and so far inexpensive, attempt to develop this useful measure of sanitary administrative reform amongst the less fortunate members of the community, will, I have little doubt, encourage them to extend the existing facilities in the direction indicated.

The Midwives' Act, 1902.

This Act, which contains important provisions dealing with the prevention of disease is administered in London by the London County Council, who are the local Supervising Authority; but the important duty of disinfection devolves upon the Borough Councils, in accordance with Rule V. of the Rules framed by the Central Midwives Board, and which is as follows:—

"Whenever a midwife has been in attendance upon a patient suffering from puerperal fever, or from any other illness

supposed to be infectious, she must disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances, to the satisfaction of the Local Sanitary Authority, and must have her clothing thoroughly disinfected before going to another labour. Unless otherwise directed by the local Supervising Authority, all washable clothing should be boiled, and other clothing should be sent to be stoved (by the Local Sanitary Authority) and then exposed to the open air for several days."

In Battersea one of the three tenements in the Reception Shelter is used for the disinfection of midwives and monthly nurses who have been in attendance on patients suffering from puerperal fever and other infectious cases. The nurse has a disinfectant bath, while at the same time her clothing, bag, instruments, and other appliances are disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, which adjoins the Shelter. During 1907 2 midwives and 9 nurses attended at the Reception Shelter for purposes of disinfection.

Mortuary.

The number of bodies removed to the Mortuary in Sheepcote Lane during 1907 was 302, as compared with 244 in 1906, and an annual average for the Parish of Battersea for the five years 1896-1900 of 288. On 288 of these bodies inquests were held, and 14 were removed for sanitary reasons from crowded houses.

The following table gives the number of bodies removed to the Mortuary in each week during the year :—

Week ending.	No. of bodies removed.	Week ending.	No. of bodies removed.
Jan. 5	6	July 6	5
„ 12	6	„ 13	2
„ 19	6	„ 20	6
„ 26	4	„ 27	9
Feb. 2	6	Aug. 3	1
„ 9	7	„ 10	4
„ 16	7	„ 17	3
„ 23	8	„ 24	7
Mar. 2	10	„ 31	1
„ 9	8	Sep. 7	9
„ 16	8	„ 14	10
„ 23	2	„ 21	5
„ 30	8	„ 28	2
April 6	9	Oct. 5	5
„ 13	9	„ 12	5
„ 20	10	„ 19	10
„ 27	7	„ 26	3
May 4	2	Nov. 2	8
„ 11	5	„ 9	1
„ 18	11	„ 16	8
„ 25	10	„ 23	2
June 1	7	„ 30	7
„ 8	4	Dec. 7	4
„ 15	4	„ 14	4
„ 22	5	„ 21	4
„ 29	3	„ 28	5

The following table gives the number of bodies removed to the Mortuary in each year since 1892 :—

YEAR.	Number of bodies received in the Mortuary.	Number of bodies upon which <i>post-mortem</i> examinations were held.	Number of bodies upon which Coroner's inquests were held.
1892	193	163	187
1893	243	200	237
1894	224	197	208
1895	259	210	232
1896	293	242	278
1897	289	246	273
1898	294	238	267
1899	274	221	260
1900	291	234	273
1901	321	271	304
1902	239	198	224
1903	223	207	213
1904	221	161	204
1905	253	176	236
1906	244	167	239
1907	302	204	288

Inquests.

During the year 1907 inquests were held in 288 cases, with the following results :—

NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	182
OPEN VERDICT—				
Found dead	...	...	6	
Found drowned	...	...	1	
			—	7
ACCIDENTAL CAUSES—				
Burns and Scalds	...	...	16	
Drowning	...	...	1	
Run over (in street and on railway)			14	
Falls, &c.	...	...	29	
Suffocation	...	...	3	
Other injuries	...	...	8	
			—	71
				<hr/>
			Carried forward	260

				Brought forward	260
SUICIDE—					
Cut throat	...	...	...	2	
Drowning	...	...	...	7	
Hanging and strangulation			...	2	
On railway	...	..	...	1	
Poison	...	...	...	15	
				—	27
HOMICIDE—					
Fractured skull		...	...	1	
				—	1

				Total	288
					—

Ambulances.

The Council have for some years past provided a wheeled ambulance at each of the following six points in the Borough :—

Queens Road (at Queens Circus).

Clapham Junction (at Junction of Falcon Road and Lavender Hill).

Bridge Road (at junction of Cambridge Road and Bridge Road).

York Road (at junction of York Road and Plough Road).

Battersea Park Road (outside Christ Church).

Nightingale Lane (Wandsworth Common End).

These ambulances are freely accessible to the public. They are frequently availed of by the police, and have been found most serviceable for the speedy and humane removal to hospital of persons meeting with accident or illness in the street. Each ambulance is provided with the necessary surgical appliances and dressings for rendering “first aid” to the injured.

Protection of the Food Supply.

Protection of the Food Supply.

During the year 1907 the protection of the food supply has occupied the attention of the Health Department to a considerable extent. The work has comprised meat inspection and seizure, registration and systematic inspection of the milk shops, dairies and cowsheds, and the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. A good deal of time has also been devoted to the sanitation of bakehouses (*vide* section dealing with the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act) and to premises wherein food is prepared as potted meat, and for sausage manufacture. Other premises in which the sale and preparation of food in various ways is carried on have claimed the attention of the Department, such as ice-cream shops, milk shops, butcher shops, restaurant kitchens, &c. ; all of these premises being frequently and systematically inspected by the Council's officers.

Unsound Food.

During the year under review the following seizures of unsound food were made :—

Unsound meat	...	...	...	5
Unsound fruit and vegetables			...	4
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>

Proceedings were taken in all cases, and in one case the summons was dismissed. In the remainder fines and costs amounting to £21 16s. were imposed.

The case which was dismissed referred to the seizure by the Medical Officer of Health of the carcase of an ox in an advanced stage of generalised tuberculosis, in a private slaughterhouse in York Road. The case, which was decided on a point of law, was heard at the South-Western Police Court, on the 30th January, before Mr. Paul Taylor. The learned

magistrate, though accepting the diseased condition of the carcase as a fact, dismissed the case, with ten guineas costs against the Council, on the ground that the defendant did not have an opportunity of inspecting the carcase prior to seizure.

In view of the decision of the learned magistrate, it may be interesting to recall the circumstances surrounding the seizure. In October, 1906, while engaged in inspecting my district, in company with Inspector Benjamin, I inspected a private slaughterhouse at York Road. The premises were rarely used, the owner, who had a butcher's shop adjoining, seldom killing his own meat. I was surprised to find, therefore, that two oxen had been slaughtered, one of them being already dressed and hung, the carcase being very thin and emaciated. The other carcase was being flayed when I arrived, being apparently in much better condition than the one already dressed. After making a careful examination of the dressed carcase and offal without being able to find any definite evidence of disease, I waited until the other carcase was dressed. On inspection of that I was of opinion that it was affected with generalised tuberculosis. On asking for the owner of the slaughterhouse, I was informed that he was absent, but a man named Greenwood, a butcher, who has a butcher's shop a short distance away, in the Borough of Wandsworth, was present, and stated that he sold the beasts to the owner of the slaughterhouse, a statement which he later denied in writing. I pointed out that the carcase was unfit for human food, and that it should be destroyed. To this course he demurred, and asked for time to consult his trade organisation. I agreed to this, and later two officials of the trade organisation arrived, both of whom protested at the decision at which I had arrived, and that the offal only was affected, and that it was a case of localised tuberculosis, the carcase in their opinion being perfectly sound. I informed them that unless the carcase was given up to me, I would seize it, and, seeing that I had made up my mind to this course, they asked that they should be allowed to call in an expert on their behalf. I agreed to this, and later Professor Pemberthy, of the Royal Veterinary

College, arrived, and, having examined the carcase and offal, gave it as his opinion that the carcase was sound and fit for human food. I did not agree with this gentleman's opinion, and, notwithstanding the protests of the owner and the trade officials, I seized it, as well as the offal, and had them removed to the Council's premises at Lombard Road, whence next day they were taken to the South-Western Police Court, and inspected and condemned by the magistrate, Mr. de Grey.

The facts were fully reported to the Health Committee, as well as the subsequent inquiries which were made by Inspector Chuter into the sale of the animals to Greenwood. From these inquiries it was reported that the two beasts had been purchased by a peripatetic dealer named Howard for £8 from the steward of an estate near London (who admitted that he sold the ox in question because it had "not done as well as the others"), and resold to Greenwood for £10, though the latter stated he gave £13 for the two beasts.

The trade officials asked for an interview with the Health Committee, which was granted. After giving the case careful consideration, the Committee ordered proceedings to be taken, with the result already mentioned.

The Committee decided to instruct the Council's Solicitor to get the magistrate to state a case, but later the Solicitor informed the Committee that he had been in communication with the solicitors for the defendant, who offered to forego the costs which had been given against the Council, if the Council took no further action. The Committee accepted this offer, and reported their action to the Council. The extract from the Minutes of the Council, dated 13th March, 1907, reads as follows :—

"The Solicitor has reported that he has been in communication with Messrs. W. T. Ricketts and Son, the solicitors to the defendant in the proceedings recently taken by the Council in respect of the seizure of the carcase of an ox from No. 49 York Road, as to the payment of the costs given against the

Council, and he has now received a letter from them, stating they have received instructions from their client that if further proceedings are stayed, he will consent to forego such costs.

“ We have authorised the Solicitor to accept the suggestion referred to.”

It is the practice in cases when the retail vendor has unknowingly purchased articles of food unfit for human consumption, and has made no attempt to sell the articles, when the latter are brought to the Health Department for inspection and destruction, to grant a certificate which enables the retailer to claim the return of the money paid for the articles to the wholesale dealer. The food is destroyed at the Council's destructor. During 1907 certificates were granted in respect to the following articles of food, all of which were first covered with disinfectant, and then taken to the destructor and destroyed :—

Food.	Quantity.	Where purchased.
Apples ...	1 barrel ...	Borough Market
Bananas ...	7 crates ...	Covent Garden Market
„ ...	4 stalks ...	„ „ „
„ ...	1 crate ...	„ „ „
Bloaters ...	4 boxes ...	Billingsgate Market
Brined Cauli- flower ...	1 hogshead ...	27 Eldon Street, E.C.
Cherries ...	12 crates ...	Borough Market
Cod ...	1 trunk ...	Billingsgate Market
Crabs ...	1 barrel ...	„ „
Dabs ...	1 box ...	„ „
Hake ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Herrings ...	1 case ...	„ „
„ ...	1 box ...	„ „
„ ...	1 case ...	„ „
„ ...	2 half barrels ...	„ „
„ ...	2 boxes ...	„ „
Kippers ...	4 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Mackerel ...	1 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	„ „
„ ...	1 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Magnums ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Megrims ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Plaice ...	1 „ ...	„ „
Rabbits ...	24 ...	„ „
Rock Salmon	1 box ...	„ „
Skate ...	2 barrels ...	„ „
Skate Wings	1 box ...	„ „
„ ...	1 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	2 stone ...	„ „
Soles ...	1 kit ...	„ „
Tomatoes ...	2 boxes ...	Borough Market
„ ...	12 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	11 „ ...	„ „
„ ...	4 „ ...	Spitalfields Market
Onions ...	2 bags ...	Borough Market
„ ...	2 „ ...	„ „
Winkles ...	1 bag ...	Billingsgate Market

Slaughterhouses.

The following are the 5 slaughterhouses situated in the Borough of Battersea :—

- 205 St. John's Hill.
- 351 York Road.
- 345 Battersea Park Road.
- 235 Battersea Park Road.
- 96 Falcon Road.

The slaughterhouse situated at 49 York Road has been discontinued during the year, the owner not having applied for the renewal of his license at the Annual Licensing Sessions in October.

These slaughterhouses have been frequently inspected. The premises are comparatively small, and are, generally speaking, not well situated. They are, however, usually kept clean, and the paving and drainage is satisfactory.

These premises are licensed annually by the Licensing Authority, viz., the London County Council, but the duty of inspection, which was formerly carried out by this body, has been transferred to the Borough Councils by the London Government Act, 1899. This is a very important duty, consisting as it does of the enforcement of the bye-laws and regulations made for the sanitation of these premises.

Cowhouses.

There are only three licensed cowsheds in the Borough of Battersea, situated as follows :—

- 14 Belle Vue Road.
- 122 Usk Road.
- 17 Wiseton Road.

These premises are licensed by the London County Council annually, but the duty of enforcement of the regulations and bye-laws made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

Orders in connection with these premises devolves on the Borough Councils, which, prior to the passing of the London Government Act of 1899, was carried out by the London County Council. In Battersea they are frequently inspected, and any insanitary conditions found are remedied.

Ice Cream.

During the year 1907 there were 110 registered premises, as compared with 104 in 1906, from which ice-cream was sold in the Borough. Systematic supervision is exercised over these premises by Inspector Benjamin, and during the period under review 18 defects under the Public Health Act, in connection with the premises, were discovered and remedied. In addition, 5 cautionary letters for breaches of the Regulations made by the London County Council under the General Powers (London County Council) Act, 1902, were sent. Nine of the premises wherein ice-cream is manufactured are occupied by Italians, and 25 barrows are in use by them in the Borough for the sale of their commodity. The trade in ice-cream is carried on by the Italians all the year round, while in the English shops it is confined mainly to the summer months. During 1907, owing to the comparative coolness of the summer, many of the latter gave up manufacturing ice-cream.

There has been a considerable improvement in the premises in which this article is manufactured. Persistent efforts have been specially made to compel the Italians to carry out the Regulations. During the year 284 inspections of ice-cream premises have been made.

Restaurants and Eating-houses.

The annual inspection of these premises was systematically commenced in 1902, and since then a general sanitary supervision has been exercised over them by Inspector Benjamin. The total number on the register at the end of 1907 was 93. Eleven were newly opened and 2 were discontinued during the

year. In 6 of these premises the kitchen was underground. During the year it was found necessary to take action in connection with sanitary defects in 55 instances. In the majority of cases these defects were not of a very serious nature, and there is evidence that the strict sanitary supervision that is being carried out has effected a considerable improvement.

The chief defects were dirty floors, walls and ceilings, unclean or defectively-paved yards or areas, where food was being prepared. In a number of instances there was an absence of proper and sufficient dust-bin accommodation, and in several the sanitary conveniences were defective. In four cases the sanitary convenience was found to ventilate into the room where food was being prepared, contrary to the bye-law of the London County Council, which states that no sanitary convenience shall directly communicate with a room in which food is being prepared. In three of these premises the nuisance has been abated, and in the fourth the work in connection with the abatement is being carried out.

In many of these premises the proprietors conduct their business in a satisfactory manner as regards cleanliness and freedom from contamination in the preparation of food. Some of them, however, require a constant reminder of their duty in this respect, and it is not always the small and cheaper restaurant proprietors that are the defaulters, many of the more pretentious premises requiring a frequent visit from the inspector.

The following is a list of the restaurants and eating-houses in the Borough at the end of the year 1907 :—

RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

PREMISES.	PREMISES.
4 Abercrombie Street	64 New Road
16 Battersea Park Road	10 Nine Elms Lane
24 " "	71 " "
34 " "	93 " "
35 " "	4 Northcote Road
126 " "	8 " "
141C " "	14 " "
160 " "	35 " "
178 " "	63 " "
183 " "	151 " "
262 " "	13 Park Road
335 " "	96 Plough Road
431 " "	138 " "
491 " "	35 Queens Road
503 " "	174 " "
575 " "	218 " "
583 " "	35 St. Andrew's Street
35 Battersea Rise	1c St. John's Hill
64 " "	2 " "
91 " "	4 " "
94 " "	17 " "
21 Bridge Road	18 " "
41 " "	26 " "
42 " "	39 " "
68 " "	64B " "
70 Chatham Road	85 " "
89 Church Road	93 " "
114 Culvert Road	146 " "
29 Falcon Road	45 St. John's Road
101 " "	62 " "
125 " "	73 Stewarts Road
135 " "	45 Webbs Road
166 " "	24 Winstanley Road
184 " "	10 York Road
19 High Street	25 " "
22 " "	45 " "
86 " "	76 " "
130 " "	139 " "
150 " "	159 " "
87 Lavender Hill	167 " "
73 " "	183 " "
190 " "	201 " "
233 " "	204 " "
235 " "	216 " "
266 " "	329A " "
291 " "	357 " "
23 New Road	

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of Battersea has been carefully supervised during 1907, and the milk-shops in the Borough have been systematically visited and inspected. The necessity for exercising a vigilant supervision over this article of food, bearing in mind its susceptibility to contaminating influences and its importance as the staple diet of infants, is apparent, and has been fully recognised by the Health Department. It has been the practice, therefore, in Battersea to devote a good deal of care and attention to premises where milk is sold, with a view to ensuring, as far as it is practicable to do under the existing law, precautions against contamination.

The number of registered milk-shops in Battersea at the end of 1906 was 264. During 1907 55 new milk-shops were added and 65 discontinued, the total number at the end of the year being 254.

In only 76 of these premises was dairy produce alone sold. Of the remaining premises wherein milk was sold, 157 were general shops, 13 were confectioners, and in 8 instances the milk was sold from a dwelling-house.

As showing the number of hands through which the milk passes before it reaches the consumer, of the 254 registered milk vendors, 129 obtain their supply through milk contractors, 99 vendors are supplied from retail shops in the Borough, and 10 from retail shops outside the Borough. In only 16 instances does the milk vendor obtain his supply direct from the farmer.

The quantity of milk sold per day by these 254 milk vendors is as follows :—

- 106 (*i.e.*, 41·7 per cent.) sell less than one gallon.
- 59 (*i.e.*, 23·2 per cent.) sell from one to ten gallons.
- 89 (*i.e.*, 35·1 per cent.) sell over ten gallons.

A register in the form of a card index system, is kept of all dairies and milk-shops in the Borough, containing particulars as to sanitary conditions, &c.

The necessity of exercising a constant and systematic supervision over milk-shops, to prevent breaches of the law, will be apparent from a perusal of the following tabulated statement relating to 72 defects under the Public Health Act, and 160 breaches of the Regulations of the London County Council. In no case was it found necessary to take proceedings, all the notices served being complied with, and the cautionary letters attended to, on re-visiting the premises.

Intimations served under the Public Health (London) Act.			Cautionary letters for breaches of the Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.		
Dirty Premises	...	24	Want of covers for utensils	...	102
Defective Paving	...	22	Dirty premises	...	3
Defective Dustbin	...	9	Exposing milk to contamination	...	8
Accumulation of refuse	...	6	For not being registered	...	44
Dirty w.c.	...	3	Dirty utensils	...	1
Dirty drinking water cistern	...	3	No name or address on barrow	...	2
Defective w.c.	...	1			
Other defects	...	4			
Total ... 72			Total ... 160		

In the above list the defects and breaches of the Regulations were chiefly those relating to want of cleanliness and the neglect of precautions against contamination of milk by dust, flies, &c. In 102 instances it was necessary to send cautionary letters for failing to have the vessel in which the milk was stored protected from dust and flies by means of a suitable cover. In many of these cases the cover was provided, but was not being used or was not kept clean at the time the inspector made his inspection.

On the whole, it may be said that there is a distinct improvement in the condition of the premises in which

milk is sold in Battersea. This satisfactory state of affairs has only been attained by constant effort of the Council's officers to rigidly enforce the Regulations of the London County Council and the provisions of the Public Health Act. Much more requires to be done before the conditions under which milk is sold in the Borough can be said to be satisfactory. The new sanitary powers which are sought in the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, 1908, in which a clause is provided to enable sanitary authorities "to refuse to register, or to remove from the register," milk vendors, will be of great assistance in controlling the conditions under which milk is sold in London. This is a most important advance, and, while I am of opinion that the annual licensing of milk vendors would have been more useful, the new clause, which, it is to hoped, will soon become law, must be considered a step in the right direction.

The problem of the milk supply of the Metropolis can never, however, be considered satisfactory until sanitary authorities can control the source of the supply. Most of the milk supply of London comes from long distances, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire contributing the greater portion of the supply. This means that the milk does not reach the milk-shop from the farm until twelve hours or more have elapsed. Before it reaches the consumer it passes through the hands of the contractor to the retail milk vendor, and he in turn frequently supplies small general shops, wherein all sorts of commodities are sold, such as pickles, kippers, soaps, candles, &c., as well as milk.

The conditions under which the milk trade of the country is carried on require careful consideration by the Legislature. In England and Wales it is computed that the milk trade represents a sum of over £15,000,000 annually. It is, therefore, a very important industry, and, apart from its importance from the public health standpoint, it should receive greater attention than it seems to do as a commercial asset of the country.

It is, however, with the public health aspect of the

question that sanitary authorities are most concerned, and in this respect the necessity for some more adequate control over the sources of the milk supply will be at once apparent, when the various sources of contamination to which milk is exposed in its passage from the farm to the consumer, and that the sanitary authority has no control over it until its arrival in their district, are remembered.

Contamination of milk may take place

1. At the farm.
2. In transit.
3. After arrival at the milk-shop.
4. In the house of the consumer.

The conditions under which milk is produced at the farm are notoriously unsatisfactory. These have reference to diseases of the cow (*e.g.*, tuberculosis: 7 per cent. of the milk supply of London is said to contain the tubercle bacilli), want of grooming of the cows, insanitary, badly lighted and ill-ventilated cowsheds, uncleanly methods of milking, and diseased or dirty milkers. From personal observation I can testify as to the insanitary conditions of cowsheds in various parts of England. Very little attempt is in many districts made to enforce the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order in relation to farms where milk is produced. A more general levelling up to a fair sanitary standard is urgently called for, and this can only be accomplished by strengthening the present law, and forcing local authorities in rural districts to make use of the powers they already possess, but which they fail to do.

Milk is subject to contamination in transit to the milk-shop owing to the long time it has to remain in the train, very often in unsuitable vans, or lying on dusty platforms. Railway companies ought to be compelled to provide refrigerator vans for the conveyance of milk. In milk, unless kept cool, bacteria rapidly develop, hence it is important to keep the temperature down to about 40° F. The condition in which milk arrives at its destination, after being eight or ten hours on rail in an

unsuitable van, especially in warm weather, is calculated to increase its liability to further rapid contamination when it reaches the milk-shop. The need for the use of preservatives in milk would be to a considerable extent unnecessary were proper conditions observed in transporting milk long distances, but unfortunately these conditions are not carried out, and the milk contractor is obliged, for this and other reasons, to resort to boracic acid or other preservatives in order to protect his pocket.

Milk, when it arrives at the milk-shop, is stored usually either in the shop or in the yard at the rear of the premises, where it remains for a variable period. Usually, in the case of the larger milk-shops, it is kept in the churn in which it arrives until the bulk is transferred to the barrow churn for delivery, the remainder being kept for sale in the shop, in cases where milk is sold both on and off the premises. In 145 (*i.e.*, 57 per cent.) of the milk-shops in the Borough of Battersea milk is sold on the premises only, and the milk on arrival is at once poured into the counter pan in the shop. These pans hold from one to four or five gallons of milk, and the milk in them is constantly exposed to contamination every time a customer has to be served. In every instance a cover for this receptacle is suggested in Battersea, but it is not uncommon to find its use "more honoured in the breach than the observance," and, as will be seen from the tabulated statement of defects, 102 cautionary letters had to be sent for neglect of this precaution in 1907. It is exceedingly difficult to ensure that the covers are being used, and it is to be feared that they are more frequently off than on the receptacle. The stock of milk in these vessels constitutes the day's supply, and the length of time it is exposed more or less to contamination from the dust of the roadway, flies, &c., is dependent on the amount of trade done and the use that is made of the cover. That the condition of the milk, especially in the small general shops to which allusion has already been made, becomes seriously contaminated there can be little doubt, and it is little cause for surprise that in the poorer districts where these small

general shops abound the summer diarrhœa of infants, which is so fatal during the third quarter of the year, is so prevalent. The remedy for this state of things is to prevent the sale of milk in premises which are considered unsuitable by the sanitary authority for any reason.

The fourth source of pollution to which milk is exposed is in the house of the consumer. The extent to which this occurs is largely a matter for conjecture, but that it does occur, especially in the homes of the poorer classes of the community, to a considerable extent there is little doubt. It should be remembered, however, in this connection, that the milk, when it is purchased, is frequently in a condition to become rapidly contaminated when kept in crowded or dirty rooms. The proper storage and prevention from contamination of milk in the home is largely a matter of opportunity and education; and the Council's health visitor has devoted a good deal of attention to the instruction of the mothers in the best methods of protecting food from contamination, and there is evidence that this has been attended with considerable success. Owing to the lack of proper food cupboards, it is not always an easy matter to carry out the instruction that is given.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, contains provisions for the prevention of tuberculous milk entering the Metropolis. These only aim at this aspect of the problem, but constitute a distinct advance in the efforts that are being made for the protection of the milk supply of London. It is to be hoped that Parliament will deal with the entire question, as has been promised, during 1908. Until this is done it will be hopeless to expect that sanitary authorities in the Metropolis can adequately safeguard this most important article of food from deleterious influences, which, to a large extent, arise before its arrival in their districts.

Fish Shops.

There are 67 of these premises in Battersea. In 47 of

these places fried fish only is sold; in 16, wet and dried fish only is sold; and 4 shops sell wet, dried and fried fish.

These premises are frequently inspected, and during the year notices were served in 8 instances for various insanitary conditions, all of which were complied with.

Butchers' Shops.

There are 92 butchers' shops in Battersea, all of which are systematically inspected by Inspector Chuter. On 56 of these premises sausage-making or meat-chopping is carried on, the work being done by hand in 42 cases, and by machinery in 14 cases. Ninety of the shops are provided with ice-safes. The trade refuse is removed as follows:—

Once a week	...	...	3 shops
Twice a week	...	...	70 shops
Three times a week	...	...	15 shops
Four times a week	...	...	2 shops
Daily	...	...	5 shops

The premises generally are well kept and are on the whole in a satisfactory condition.

During the year 958 inspections of butchers' shops were made.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following table shows the number of samples taken during 1907, and the number found to be genuine or otherwise:—

Description of Article.	Total No. of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Inferior.
Arrowroot ...	4	4	—	—
Brandy ...	1	1	—	—
Butter ...	106	86	17	3
Coffee ...	11	9	2	—
Coffee & Chicory	1	1	—	—
Gin ...	1	1	—	—
Milk ...	799	728	71	—
„ (pasteurised skimmed)	4	2	2	—
„ (separated)	39	30	9	—
„ (skimmed)	11	8	3	—
Mustard ...	4	4	—	—
Pepper (white)	4	4	—	—
Preserved Fish	3	3	—	—
„ Meat	2	2	—	—
Rum ...	1	1	—	—
Vinegar ...	6	4	1	1
Whisky ...	3	3	—	—
Totals ...	1,000	891	105	4

The adulterated samples formed 10·9 per cent. of the total number of samples taken.

The percentage of adulteration during the years 1900 to 1907 are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of Samples taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1900	514	46	8.9
1901	474	35	7.4
1902	500	52	10.4
1903	500	67	13.4
1904*	700	107	15.3
1905	700	90	12.8
1906	925	129	13.9
1907	1000	105	10.9

* Since 1904 a new system has been adopted, a special inspector being appointed to carry out the duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts instead of, as formerly, several of the district inspectors doing this work.

It will be noted that the percentage of adulteration during 1907 is considerably less than in 1906. There are two inferences which may be drawn from this fact. One is that less activity is being displayed, or, on the other hand, that the rigid administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts which has been carried out in the Borough during the past five or six years is now bearing fruit. I am satisfied that the latter, however, is the correct inference to be drawn. The steady increase in the number of samples taken, under the instructions of the Council, has contributed, in my opinion, to the increased efficiency of administration. For the past two years the number of samples taken has reached the large total of 1,000 in each year. During 1907, 85 per cent. of the total number were milk samples. The importance of taking a large proportion of milk samples is obvious, as this article of food is by far the most frequently adulterated, and, forming as it does the staple diet of infants and invalids, the need for

protecting the public against fraud is, from the public health standpoint, most pressing. There is evidence, therefore, in my opinion, that the activity displayed in regard to milk sampling has been very effective in putting a stop to much of the fraud which, owing to the inadequate powers which sanitary authorities in the Metropolis possess, and to the leniency which magistrates at times exhibit in dealing with milk vendors who have even been convicted for adulteration, has been carried on in the Borough. In my report for 1906 I drew attention to the case of a milk vendor in the Borough, who, by registering his men as milk vendors in their own names (although he was the employer, and reaped the profits), was for a long time able to evade the consequences of his fraud. Altogether this individual employed a dozen men, who, when convicted, as nearly all of them were at different times, were fined small penalties. The amount of attention devoted to this gang, however, has at length been successful in driving them, including the principal, from the Borough.

Of the total number of samples taken during the year under review, 862 were taken on week days and 138 on Sundays. Samples were taken on 23 Sundays in the year, all of which were milk. Of the 862 week day samples 82, or 9.51 per cent., were adulterated, while out of the 138 samples taken on Sundays, 21, or 15.2 per cent., were adulterated. The need for continuing the practice of sampling on Sundays is still evident from these figures, though the adulteration of Sunday samples shows a decrease as compared with former years.

The Health Committee, in July, 1906, gave instructions that samples which it had not been the practice to take heretofore during August should be taken during that month. Ninety samples were taken—79 of milk and 11 of butter. Of these 90 samples, 36 were taken by Inspector Chuter, and 54 by Inspector Lawrence, who acted as Food Inspector during the absence of the former on his annual leave.

Samples taken by Inspector Chuter :—

Milk : 31 samples. Genuine, 29. Adulterated, 2.

Butter : 5 samples. Genuine, all. Adulterated, nil.

Samples taken by Inspector Lawrence :—

Milk : 48 samples. Genuine, 41. Adulterated, 7.

Butter : 6 samples. Genuine, all. Adulterated, nil.

In only three of the cases of adulterated samples taken by Inspector Lawrence were proceedings taken. Of the remaining four, in two cases the amount of adulteration certified by the Analyst was small, and it was not considered advisable to take proceedings, and in the other two a disclosure was made at the time of purchase that the article was “ skimmed milk.” Two of the prosecutions for adulteration in connection with these cases were for the addition of boric acid.

A warranty defence was relied on in five cases, and in two of these proved successful, and the summonses were dismissed. In the remaining three cases the warranty was held by the magistrate not to be valid. In one of these, heard before Mr. Plowden, the learned magistrate said that the warranty was not in order, but at the same time he did not think the defendant had tampered with the milk, and simply ordered him to pay the costs, amounting to 12s. 6d.

In the two other cases, one relating to a sample of butter and the other to a sample of milk, taken in the same shop, a warranty was relied on for the defence in each case. With respect to the butter sample, the magistrate (Mr. Garrett) was “ not satisfied that the sample was not served from the same bulk as that stated in the warranty invoice.” With respect to the milk sample, it was shown that there were two deliveries, the first at 5 a.m., and the second at 12 noon. The carman’s book was signed for both deliveries at the midday delivery. The sample which was the subject of the proceeding was taken from the morning delivery. The Council’s Solicitor pointed out to the Court that there was nothing to connect the early delivery, from which the sample was taken, with the contract. The learned magistrate upheld this view of the case, and the

defendant was convicted and fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs in respect of each sample, butter and milk.

Summary of Result of Proceedings.

The results of the proceedings relating to 103 cases of adulteration under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were as follows :—

Convictions	...	...	...	74
No proceedings	...	...	...	20
Dismissed (warranty defence)			...	2
Defendants absconded	...	...	...	3
*Withdrawn after issue of summons	...			4
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	103
				<hr/>

* These 4 cases were withdrawn for the following reasons :—(a) Owing to difference between analysts as to results of analysis obtained, withdrawn, on defendant agreeing to pay £2 2s. costs ; (b) withdrawn by order of the Health Committee, defendant having written to the Committee that the milk had been tampered with in transit ; (c and d) small amount of boric acid in Pasteurised skimmed milk—summonses withdrawn on defendants agreeing to pay in each case 12s. 6d. costs.

In the 20 cases in connection with which no proceedings were taken, the adulteration varied from 1 to 3 per cent. of extraneous water, or 2 to 5 per cent. devoid of fat. The amount of adulteration in all of these cases was not considered sufficiently serious to take into Court.

A case which appears to show the inadequacy of the fines imposed by the magistrates in connection with convictions obtained against defendants for adulteration under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, may be cited as a good example. The difficulty of capturing these evildoers is, further, well brought

out in this case. The defendant was proprietor of one of the best dairy businesses in the Borough. Some months previously this man had a sample of milk taken and it was found to be deficient in fat to a small extent. He addressed a letter to the Health Committee, pointing out that he had been in the Borough for very many years, and that he had never been brought up on a charge before, and suggesting that the milk must have been tampered with in transit. The Committee, on consideration, agreed to accept his statement, and ordered that no proceedings were to be taken. The Food Inspector had suspicions as to the quality of the articles sold in the shop, although milk sampled on the rounds was invariably found to be within the limits allowed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. He laid his plans accordingly, and, with the aid of an agent, he obtained a sample each of milk and butter. The former was found on analysis to be deficient in fat and badly adulterated with water, and the latter was simply margarine. Both samples were served by a girl who was said to act as servant to the manager's family, who lived on the premises. The Inspector received information that this would be put forward as an excuse, and that the girl had no authority to serve in the shop. A week later, by the aid of a different agent, the Inspector again obtained two samples of butter, at 1s. 2d. and 1s. per pound respectively. Both samples on this occasion were served by the manager's wife, who constantly serves in the shop, and were also found on analysis to be margarine.

The first two cases came on for hearing on the 25th June, and a fine of £2 and 14s. 6d. costs in respect of the butter sample, and 20s. and 14s. 6d. costs for the milk sample, were imposed. The two latter cases were heard a fortnight later, and notwithstanding that the circumstances associated with the former convictions were mentioned to the magistrate, the defendant was only fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs in respect of each sample.

During 1907 6 cases of adulteration with chemical preservatives were reported by the Analyst, boric acid being the preserv-

ative in each instance. The decrease in the number of samples adulterated with preservatives is probably, in part at least, accounted for by the climatic conditions which prevailed in the summer of 1907 rendering it unnecessary to resort so frequently to their use. All of the six samples related to milk. The amount of adulteration ranged from 1'006 to 22'4 grains per pint. Proceedings were taken and convictions obtained in 3 cases, fines and costs being inflicted. In 2 of the remaining cases, owing to the small quantity of adulteration reported by the Analyst—less than two grains to the pint—the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs. In the remaining case, for a similar reason no proceedings were taken.

A circular letter was issued to local authorities in 1906 by the Local Government Board, in which the Board suggested that milk vendors should be advised by the District Councils that proceedings would be taken under the Acts in instances in which preservatives are reported in milk, and that in cases where a declaration is made with the object of escaping liability, the Board suggested that frequent samples should be taken to ascertain the condition of such milk in regard to preservatives; and in cases in which preservatives are reported in milk then sold, the question would arise whether, in view of the nature and quantity of the preservative added, it can be considered that the article has been rendered injurious to health to an extent sufficient to justify proceedings. The Board state in this circular letter that they are advised that the presence in milk of formalin to an amount ascertained by examination *within three days of collecting the sample* to exceed 1 part in 40,000 (1 part in 1,000 of formaldehyde), and in the case of boron preservative, to an amount exceeding 57 parts of boric acid per 100,000, or 40 grains to the gallon, raises a strong presumption that the article has been rendered injurious to health.

As pointed out in my Annual Report for 1906, it was to be feared that use would be made as a defence of the Board's circular letter, in cases where a disclosure is made, in reference to proceedings where *no* disclosure is made when the quantity

of preservative reported by the Analyst is small. This has been borne out by our experience during 1907, and in cases where the amount of adulteration was small it has been considered advisable to withdraw the summons. This is to be regretted, in view of the recommendation of the Departmental Committee:—"That the use of any preservative or colouring matter whatever in milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom be constituted an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into force at the beginning of 1902, and in consequence, a number of additional duties devolved on the local authority. Section 132 of the Act lays down that the Medical Officer of Health of every district council shall every year report specifically on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces in the district under his supervision, and transmit a copy to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In this portion of the Annual Report will be found everything which has concerned the Health Department in relation to workshops and workplaces. The only exceptions are milk-shops and restaurant kitchens, which are more appropriately included in the section dealing with the protection of the food supply.

In the following table is shown a summary of the various premises in the Borough where work is done which are now registered in the Health Department :—

Workshops and workplaces	...	...	823
Factories	...	...	152
Bakehouses	...	...	86
Restaurant Kitchens, &c.	...	..	93
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	110
Home Workers	...	...	217
Stables	...	...	589
Total			2,070

Factories.

The Factory Act contains a sanitary code which is administered by the Factory Inspectors. The duties of the Sanitary Authorities in relation to factories are therefore not

very extensive, and are mainly those connected with drainage and the provision of proper and sufficient sanitary accommodation for factory employees, under the provision of the Public Health (London) Act. There is no statutory obligation upon the sanitary authority to register factories, but for purposes of convenience the undermentioned register of all factory premises in the Borough is kept in the Department.

The following table shows the various trades and occupations carried on in factories in the Borough of Battersea, which are now on the factory register in the Health Department :—

TRADE.		Number of Factor- ies on the Register	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults	Young Persons	Adults	Young Persons
Barge builder ...	...	2	34	1	—	—
Baker ...	...	6	127	28	41	43
Bootmaker ...	...	4	10	1	—	—
Builder ...	...	5	75	9	—	—
Butter blender ...	...	3	58	31	—	—
Carpenter ...	...	2	29	3	—	—
Chemical work ...	...	3	121	10	14	13
Chaff cutter ...	...	6	115	—	—	—
Cycle ...	...	2	4	3	—	—
Dyer ...	...	2	39	—	22	—
Engineer ...	...	8	373	31	—	—
Flour mill ...	...	2	155	10	—	—
Firewood ...	...	4	36	—	28	—
Founder ...	...	4	87	6	—	—
Lift maker ...	...	2	79	18	—	—
Mason ...	...	11	185	4	—	—
Mineral water ...	...	3	39	1	17	—
Printer ...	...	14	88	17	3	4
Steam Laundry ...	...	30	150	22	738	137
Other trades ...	...	39	4,963	141	441	207
Totals ...	...	152	6,767	336	1,304	404

The following is a list of the defects discovered and remedied in factories during 1907 :—

Defects in sanitary conveniences :—			
Defective w.c. apparatus	...	...	12
Want of proper flush in urinals	...	...	—
Dirty condition of w.c.'s and urinals	...	...	24
Defective condition of urinals	...	...	2
Want of doors to w.c.'s	...	...	—
„ screens to w.c.'s	...	...	—
„ fastenings to w.c.'s	...	...	—
„ separate accommodation for two sexes	...	...	1
„ proper and sufficient number of w.c.'s	...	...	—
W.C.'s opening direct into factories	...	...	4
Stoppage of drains	...	...	9
Defects in drains	...	...	—
Want of drainage of wet floors	...	...	2
Defective condition of roof	...	...	—
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	4
Defective condition of yard paving	...	...	5
Dilapidations	...	...	4
Dirty drinking-water cistern	...	...	2
Other defects remedied	...	...	14

Workshops.

The Workshops in Battersea are under the supervision of the two Workshops' Inspectors—one male and one female Inspector. The former deals with Workshops where men only are employed. The latter with Workshops where female labour is utilised. Workshops in which both male and female labour is employed are supervised by both Inspectors.

The following is a list of the workshops on the register at the end of 1907 :—

TRADE.	No. of Work- shops on Register.	No. of Work- rooms.	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ...	80	82	182	5	—	—
Billiard Table Maker...	1	1	10	—	—	—
Blindmaker ...	2	3	7	—	—	—
Bootmaker ...	65	66	131	17	3	—
Carpenter ...	6	9	19	2	—	—
Coach Builder ...	15	26	72	5	—	—
Coffin Maker ...	2	2	3	—	—	—
Cycle Maker ...	17	17	29	8	—	—
Dressmaker ...	129	151	—	—	389	136
Embroiderer ...	4	9	5	—	127	1
Farrier and Smith...	13	13	38	5	—	—
Firewood Cutter ...	7	7	21	1	5	—
Florist ...	3	3	—	—	6	2
Ironmonger ...	2	2	3	1	—	—
Jeweller ...	4	4	8	—	—	—
Laundry ...	34	82	4	—	193	—
Mason ...	2	2	11	1	—	—
Milliner ...	20	23	—	—	75	15
Musical Instrument Maker ...	2	3	20	—	—	—
Photographer ...	3	4	1	—	4	—
Picture Frame Maker ...	3	3	5	1	—	—
Plumber ...	4	5	12	—	—	—
Rag Sorter ...	9	9	24	2	3	—
Saddler ...	5	5	10	—	—	—
Sculptor ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Tailor ...	42	59	70	7	68	19
Trunk and Hat-case Maker ...	2	6	11	—	2	1
Underclothing Maker ...	4	5	—	—	13	6
Upholsterer ...	4	8	21	1	5	—
Other Trades ...	39	51	103	12	63	13
Totals ...	524	661	822	68	956	193

At the beginning of 1907 the number of workshops on the register was 559. During the year the occupation of

87 of these premises was discontinued, while 54 new workshops were registered, so that at the end of 1907 the number of workshops on the register was 526, in which were employed 2,041 persons: 892 males and 1,149 females.

Section 133 of the Act provides that "when any woman, young person or child is employed in a workshop in which no abstract of the Act is affixed, as by this Act required, and the Medical Officer of Health becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the Inspector for the district." This section is important, providing as it does the procedure by which most workshops become known to the Factory Inspectors, who upon receipt of the notice enter the workshop in the Home Office register and send an abstract of the Act to the occupier.

The following table shows the workshops notified to H.M. Inspector during 1907, in pursuance of Section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

TRADE.	Number of Work- shops.	Protected Persons employed.			
		Women	Young Persons	Chil- dren.	Total.
Balloon-making ...	1	1	—	—	1
Blind-making ...	1	—	1	—	1
Boot-making ...	4	—	4	—	4
Cab-painting ...	1	—	2	—	2
Cabinet making ...	1	—	1	—	1
Carriage work ...	1	—	1	—	1
Confectionery ...	1	—	1	—	1
Dressmaking ...	14	39	9	—	48
Firewood ...	2	—	2	—	2
Metal-working ...	1	—	1	—	1
Millinery ...	1	2	—	—	2
Motor body works ...	1	—	3	—	3
Printing ...	1	—	1	—	1
Rag-sorting ...	1	2	—	—	2
Tailoring ...	5	5	4	—	9
Totals ...	36	49	30	—	79

In addition to the above, a domestic workshop was notified to H.M. Inspector in 1907. A domestic workshop, it may be explained, is one in which the persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there. Such workshops (unless the work carried on is one that has been certified by the Secretary of State as dangerous) are exempted from the special provisions as to means of ventilation, &c., but are otherwise, so far as sanitary conditions are concerned, to be treated as workshops.

It should be noted that the above table does not include all the workshops newly registered in 1907, but only those in which women, young persons or children were employed, and in which no abstract of the Factory Act was affixed in accordance with the Act.

Section 131 of the Act places the Statutory obligation on the Local Authority to keep a register of all workshops situated within its district. This register is kept in the form of a card-register, which has been found more convenient than a book-register. Such workshop has a special card with all particulars recorded thereon.

Sanitary Condition of Workshops.

The Local Authority is the authority responsible for the sanitary condition of the workshops and workplaces in its district. Sanitary conditions include (a) cleanliness, (b) air space, (c) ventilation, (d) drainage of floors, and (e) provision of sanitary accommodation. For these purposes the provisions of the Public Health Act relating to nuisances apply to all workshops and workplaces, supplemented by certain additional provisions in the Factory Act.

(a) Cleanliness.—Every workshop and workplace must be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia. Speaking generally, the condition of the workshops in Battersea as regards cleanliness may be said to be satisfactory. In more than 25 per cent. of the workshops in the Borough dress-making or millinery is the work carried on, and cleanliness

is a necessary condition for the carrying on of this industry. In a good many of the other industries, however, the nature of the work does not lend itself to the same necessity and in some cases the work itself is such as to make it a matter of difficulty to secure cleanliness. During the year it was found necessary to serve 114 notices for the cleansing of workshops.

(b) Air Space.—Workshops and workplaces must not be so overcrowded while work is being carried on so as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed. Section 3 of the Act lays down a standard of 250 cubic feet per head and 400 cubic feet during overtime. This standard is rarely contravened in the workshops in Battersea, and during the year only 5 complaints of overcrowding have been reported and dealt with. In the majority of the workshops in the Borough the air space is above the standard.

(c) Ventilation (Section 7).—In every room in the factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation must be provided and maintained. This requirement, so far as the provision of sufficient means of ventilation is concerned, is in the majority of the workshops in the Borough fulfilled. The “maintenance of sufficient ventilation” is not, however, so freely observed, and it is not uncommon to find the windows and sometimes the other means of securing and maintaining ventilation closed, for fear of draughts. During 1907 it has only been necessary to serve notice in one instance for defective ventilation in a workshop, and on the whole the condition of the workshops as regards this important requirement has been very satisfactory.

(d) Drainage of floors in workshops when wet processes are carried on.—Section 8 provides that “in every factory and workshop where the floors are liable to be wet, sufficient means for drainage must be provided.” The class of workshop to which this Section of the Factory Act mainly applies, so far as the Borough of Battersea is concerned, is the laundry class. There are at present 34 workshops laundries registered in the Borough.

(e) Provision of Sanitary Accommodation.—Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, states that “Every factory and workshop must be provided with a sufficient number of sanitary conveniences, with separate accommodation for persons of each sex.” The Section does not apply to London: the powers of the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities in this respect being granted by Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which reads as follows:—

“Every factory, workshop and workplace, whether erected before or after the passing of this Act, shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, regard being had to the number of persons in or in attendance at such building, and also, where persons of both sexes are, or are intended to be, employed, or in attendance with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex.”

This important requirement has been enforced in every instance in Battersea, though at times difficulty has been experienced. In the larger premises in which many hands are employed, there is usually ample accommodation provided, but in the smaller workshops the sanitary convenience is usually a secondary consideration, and is in many cases badly constructed and inconveniently situated. Part of this difficulty arises from the fact that the sanitary accommodation provided is that which existed for the use of the family residing in the dwelling which has later been utilised as a workshop. Many of the workshops in the Borough are situate in private houses, and the accommodation for the requirements of the inmates which at one time was sufficient is now inadequate or unsuitable in other respects. It is not always easy to overcome this difficulty, even when the occupier is prepared to meet the requirements of the Act, owing to perhaps structural or other unsuitability.

The “standard of accommodation” in Battersea is that fixed by the Home Office Order of 1903. The provisions of the Order are as follows:—

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1903.
No. 89.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.
Sanitary Accommodation.

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION ORDER OF 4TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

In pursuance of Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby determine that the accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences provided in a factory or workshop shall be deemed to be sufficient and suitable within the meaning of the said Section if the following conditions are complied with and not otherwise :—

1. In factories or workshops where females are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 females.

In factories or workshops where males are employed or in attendance there shall be one sanitary convenience for every 25 males ; provided that—

- (a) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 100, and sufficient urinal accommodation is also provided, it shall be sufficient if there is one sanitary convenience for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 40 after ;
- (b) in factories or workshops where the number of males employed or in attendance exceeds 500, and the District Inspector of Factories certifies in writing that by means of a check system or otherwise, proper supervision and control in regard to the use of the conveniences are exercised by officers specially appointed for that purpose it shall be sufficient if one sanitary convenience is provided for every 60 males, in addition to sufficient urinal accommodation. Any certificate given by an Inspector shall be kept attached to the general register, and shall be liable at any time to be revoked by notice in writing from the Inspector.

In calculating the number of conveniences required by this order, any odd number of persons less than 25, 40, or 60, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25, 40, or 60.

2. Every sanitary convenience shall be kept in a cleanly state, shall be sufficiently ventilated and lighted, and shall not communicate with any workroom except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space: provided that in workrooms in use prior to 1st January, 1903, and mechanically ventilated in such a manner that air cannot be drawn into the workroom through the sanitary convenience, an intervening ventilated space shall not be required.

3. Every sanitary convenience shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and if for the use of females, shall have a proper door and fastenings.

4. The sanitary conveniences in a factory or workshop shall be so arranged and maintained as to be conveniently accessible to all persons employed therein at all times during their employment.

5. Where persons of both sexes are employed, the conveniences for each sex shall be so placed or so screened that the interior shall not be visible, even when the door of any convenience is open, from any place where persons of the other sex have to work or pass; and, if the conveniences for one sex adjoin those for the other sex, the approaches shall be separate.

6. This order shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1903.

7. This order may be referred to as the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 4th February, 1903.

A. AKERS DOUGLAS,
*One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

Home Office, Whitehall,
4th February, 1903.

During the year 4 cases of insufficient sanitary accommodation in relation to factories, workshops and workplaces, and two cases where separate accommodation for persons of each sex was not provided have been remedied. In addition, in 116 instances in which the sanitary conveniences were found

to be in a dirty or defective condition these were cleansed and repaired.

The following is a summary of the year's work carried out in connection with the sanitary condition of workshops, &c. During the year 3,917 visits of inspection to factories and workshops and workplaces, exclusive of home workers visits, have been made by the workshops Inspectors. In addition, the district Sanitary Inspectors in the ordinary course of their duties, have made 512 inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, principally in connection with drainage defects.

Paving.—47 Intimation notices have been served for defective paving of floors, yards, &c., of premises used as factories, workshops and workplaces, as follows:—

Factories	...	...	...	4
Workshops and Workplaces	...			43

In 45 of these cases the notices have been complied with, and in connection with the remainder the work is in hand.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work carried out in connection with workshop inspection during the year, so far as it admits of tabulation:—

Workshops inspections and re-inspections ...	...	1,558
Workrooms measured ...	...	54
Workshops notified to H.M. Inspector ...	...	36
Cards distributed showing number of persons legally employed in workrooms ...	...	22
Written intimations issued ...	...	192
Statutory notices served ...	...	65
Defects discovered in Workshops and remedied :—		
Workrooms in a dirty condition ...	...	114
„ overcrowded ...	...	5
„ badly ventilated ...	...	1
„ with defective walls or ceilings ...	...	20
„ with defective floors ...	...	2
Workshops with defective yard paving ...	...	14
„ with defective drains ...	...	2
„ with blocked drains ...	...	5
„ without proper dustbins ...	...	17
„ with defective w.c. apparatus ...	...	23
„ with sanitary conveniences insufficient in number or absent ...	...	4
„ with sanitary conveniences opening into workrooms ...	...	1
„ with sanitary conveniences without proper doors or fastenings ...	...	—
„ with sanitary conveniences in dirty condition ...	...	18
Coal bins provided in bakehouses ...	...	—
Accumulations of refuse removed ...	...	10
Other defects remedied ...	...	16

The following notices of defects were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories. In each case a notice was served on the person responsible, and the defects remedied :—

PREMISES.	TRADE.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.
220 Queens Road	Embroidery ...	All walls and ceilings are in a dirty state and require cleansing.
86 St. John's Road	Millinery ...	Requires limewashing.
211 Lavender Hill	Dressmaking	Requires cleansing.
A1 Biscuit Co., Queens Road	Biscuit making	Effluvia from water closets.

Underground Workrooms.

Excluding the underground bakehouses there are 32 underground workshops and workplaces in Battersea, and the number in each trade is given below :—

WORKSHOP.

Laundries	...	...	...	2
Picture frame making	...	...	...	2
Cycle making	...	...	...	3
Tailoring	...	...	...	1

WORKPLACES.

Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	6
Meat chopping	...	...	...	6
Small exempted laundries	...	...	...	12

Bakehouses.

Bakehouses are either factories or workshops within the meaning of the Act according as mechanical power is or is not used in aid of the processes carried on. They are therefore subject to the provisions of the Act, and although in the main the factory bakehouses in the Borough are supervised by the

Factory Inspectors, by far the greater part of the work connected with the supervision of bakehouses in Battersea devolves on the Council as the Sanitary Authority.

In the Borough of Battersea during 1907, there were registered 86 bakehouses, 6 of which were factory bakehouses, with regard to which the duties of the Council are few, and 80 were workshop bakehouses. Of the latter, 49 are above ground and 31 underground, according to the definition given in the Factory Act.

A list of the workshop bakehouses is given below :—

49 ABOVE GROUND.

ADDRESS.	ADDRESS.
25 Battersea Park Road	48 New Road
257 " " "	89 " "
292 " " "	148 " "
343 " " "	205 " "
1 Battersea Rise	10 Northcote Road
78 " "	23 " "
31 Bridge Road	64 " "
84 " "	94 " "
64 Castle Street	62 Plough Road
45 Culvert Road	76 " "
83 " "	112 " "
139 Chatham Road	41 Queens Road
47 Este Road	121 " "
29 Falcon Road	38 Rowena Crescent
88 Grayshott Road	93 Stewarts Road
45 Harroway Road	29 Stockdale Road
11 Hanbury Road	90 St. John's Hill
49 High Street	Sugden Road
80 " "	32 Tyneham Road
173 " "	102 Usk Road
137 Lavender Hill	46 York Road
313 " "	70 " "
64 Latchmere Road	198 " "
93 " "	287 " "
29 Meyrick Road	

31 UNDERGROUND.

ADDRESS.	ADDRESS.
163 Battersea Park Road	103 Falcon Road
189 " " "	46 Frances Street
200 " " "	30 Lavender Hill
219 " " "	123 Maysoule Road
265 " " "	36 Orkney Street
310 " " "	23 Plough Road
373 " " "	34 " "
501 " " "	109 Salcott Road
525 " " "	140 St. John's Hill
48 Broomwood Road	8 Tyneham Road
2 Burland Road	23 Webbs Road
35 Castle Street	47 Winstanley Road
83 Chatham Road	79 " "
83 Church Road	6 York Road
4 Currie Street	345 " "
43 Falcon Road	

Before the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into force, there were in Battersea 49 underground bakehouses. Owing to the action taken by the Local Authority, 18 of these premises have since been closed, leaving 31 now in use. These have been greatly improved to meet the requirements of the Sanitary Authority, and certificates have been granted as to their suitability.

The sanitary regulation of bakehouses is a matter of great importance, and a good deal of attention has been given to the inspection of these premises during the year. On the whole, the condition of the bakehouses, both above ground and under ground, have been satisfactory, and very few complaints of a serious character have been reported. The underground bakehouses have decreased by one during the year. Underground bakehouses can never, of course, be considered as satisfactory, as it is a difficult matter to secure in them efficient lighting and ventilation, in addition to the other drawbacks

associated with their use. What has been possible to attain in regard to making these places as sanitary as under the circumstances can be expected has been done. Under the systematic supervision exercised by Inspector Benjamin, both the above ground and underground bakehouses have been kept up to a fair standard as regards the requirements of the Act. Only one serious contravention of the Act occurred during the year. This had reference to the temporary use of a disused underground bakehouse. The occupier of an above-ground bakehouse in Northcote Road, owing to pressure of work just before Christmas, had used an old underground bakehouse in the same premises for the purpose of baking cakes. On the matter being reported to me by Inspector Benjamin, I visited the premises. The occupier, on his attention being drawn to the breach of the law, expressed his regret, and immediately discontinued the offence. He was cautioned as to his future action.

The following is a list of the 6 factory bakehouses in the Borough :—

Altenburg Gardens	...	Bread and Confectionery.
Park Road	...	„ „ „
Broughton Street...	...	Biscuits only.
37 Grayshott Road	...	Bread.
465 Battersea Park Road	...	„
465 Battersea Park Road	...	„

The following summary of the work done during the year in connection with the supervision of the bakehouses in the Borough of Battersea may, for convenience of reference, be set down here. It should of course be remembered that these are all included in the tables giving the results of general factory and workshops inspection.

Above ground bakehouses.—55 intimation notices were served for various defects, and in 11 cases it was found necessary to serve statutory notices. All of these notices were complied with.

Underground bakehouses.—23 intimation notices were served for various defects, and in 4 cases it was found necessary to serve statutory notices, all of which were complied with.

The defects for which these notices were served had reference to want of cleanliness, defective sanitary fittings, paving, &c.

In the case of one of these premises in which there was evidence of effluvia nuisance in the bakehouse, the drains were tested and found defective. The necessary repairs were carried out and the drains were found on retesting with water to be satisfactory.

The half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing required under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act have, on re-inspection, been found to have been in every case complied with.

Homework.

This term has reference to persons who carry on certain classes of work in their own homes. Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, very important powers are given to District Councils for controlling the conditions under which the work is done. The powers conferred by the Act of 1901 aim at the prevention of home-work being done (1) in dwellings which are injurious to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, through overcrowding, want of ventilation or other insanitary defects; (2) in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

The home-workers residing in Battersea are employed both by firms established in the Borough and by firms belonging to other Boroughs.

The list of trades specified by the Home Secretary, to which Sections 107, 108 and 110 apply, are set out in the Home Work Order of the 23rd May, 1907, which reads as follows:—

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1907.
No. 408.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.
Home Work.

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF 23RD MAY, 1907.

In pursuance of Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I hereby make the following Order:—

I. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of Work:—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
- The making of electro-plate;
- The making of files;
- Fur-pulling;
- The making of iron and steel cables and chains;
- The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
- The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
- The making of locks, latches, and keys;
- The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
- The making of artificial flowers;
- The making of nets other than wire nets;
- The making of tents;
- The making or repairing of sacks;
- The covering of racket or tennis balls;
- The making of paper bags;
- The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
- The making of brushes;
- Pea picking;
- Feather sorting;
- The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks, and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
- The making of stuffed toys;
- The making of baskets;
- And any processes incidental to the above.

II. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work :—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said section specified);
 The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
 Upholstery work;
 Fur-pulling;
 The making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
 The making of artificial flowers;
 The making of nets other than wire nets;
 The making of tents;
 The making or repairing of sacks;
 The covering of racket or tennis balls;
 The making of paper bags;
 The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
 The making of brushes;
 Pea picking;
 Feather sorting;
 The carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
 The making of stuffed toys;
 The making of baskets;
 And any processes incidental to the above.

2. The lists of out-workers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule hereto.

3. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 23rd May, 1907.

4. The Home Work Order of the 15th August, 1905, is hereby revoked.

H. J. GLADSTONE,
*One of His Majesty's Principal
 Secretaries of State*

Home Office, Whitehall,
 23rd May, 1907.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF OUT-WORKERS.

A correct list of out-workers employed in the following classes of work:—

- (a) the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
- (b) The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- (c) cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
- (d) the making of electro-plate;
- (e) the making of files;
- (f) fur-pulling;
- (g) the making of iron and steel cables and chains;
- (h) the making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
- (i) the making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
- (j) the making of locks, latches, and keys;
- (k) the making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
- (l) the making of artificial flowers;
- (m) the making of nets other than wire nets;
- (n) the making of tents;
- (o) the making or repairing of sacks;
- (p) the covering of racket or tennis balls;
- (q) the making of paper bags;
- (r) the making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material;
- (s) the making of brushes;
- (u) pea picking;
- (v) feather sorting;
- (w) the carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks, and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
- (x) the making of stuffed toys;
- (y) the making of baskets;
- (z) and any processes incidental to the above;

must be kept in the form and with the particulars specified below in the factory or workshop or place from which the work is given out, and must be open to inspection by H.M. Inspectors and the officers of the local authority; and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the first day of February and on the first day of August in each year.

(a) Give name of employer.
(b) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.

(b) _____ in the business of, but outside, the above Factory, Workshop, or Place, in the classes of work specified above.

Name in full.	Whether employed as Workman (W) or Contractor (C).	Class of work. (Specify by means of index letters as above.)	Place of Employment <i>i.e.</i> place where the work is actually done.	Address [No entry need be made in this column if the entry in column (4) is a sufficient address.]
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

The subject of home-work in Battersea was fully dealt with by me in a report to the Health Committee contained in my Annual Report for 1906, as the result of a circular letter received by the Council in October, 1905, from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, drawing the attention of district councils to their powers under the Act and the little use made in many districts of these powers.

During 1907, special attention was devoted to outworkers. The results of the work accomplished will be found set out in the following tables. Systematic inspection is carried out by Inspector Benjamin and Miss Fairbairn. The former deals with male outworkers and the latter with females. In addition, the lists kept by firms established in Battersea of outworkers are regularly inspected, and care taken that these lists

are kept in the manner and form prescribed by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

The names and addresses of 787 outworkers as compared with 520 in 1906, were received during the year. Lists were sent in by employers, and by the Medical Officers of Health of the following Metropolitan Boroughs :—

BOROUGH.	No. of Lists.	BOROUGH.	No. of Lists.
Camberwell ...	6	Kensington ...	9
Chelsea ...	5	Lambeth ...	6
City of London ...	12	St. Marylebone ...	2
Finsbury ...	8	Shoreditch ...	1
Fulham ...	1	Southwark ...	4
Hammersmith ...	2	Wandsworth ...	36
Holborn ...	2	Westminster ...	9

The names and addresses of 191 outworkers which were sent in by employers were found to refer to other districts, and were accordingly forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of these districts.

The premises occupied by the outworkers are registered and regularly inspected, and any insanitary conditions found remedied. The premises generally were in a very fair condition, and comparatively few notices were required. The following table shows the number of such places which have been registered, together with the trades and the number of persons employed :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.		Persons Employed	
	Premises	Rooms	Males.	Females.
Art needlework ...	4	4	—	
Blouse makers ...	7	7	—	11
Bootmakers ...	29	29	32	1
Dressmakers ...	11	11	—	11
Embroiderers ...	35	35	—	38
Glove makers ...	34	36	—	40
Hosiers ...	2	2	—	2
Tailors ...	63	63	38	43
Underclothing makers ...	18	18	—	22
Upholsterers ...	1	1	—	3
Other trades ...	13	13	3	11
Totals ...	217	219	73	186

During the year 751 inspections were made, and 57 written notices were served in connection with home-work inspection.

The following defects relating to male outworkers' premises were discovered and remedied as the result of the visits paid by Inspector Benjamin :—

Dirty premises ...	...	9
Defective paving ...	...	2
Defective w.c. fittings ...	...	5
Defective walls, floors and ceilings ...	...	6
Defective dust bins ...	...	5
Miscellaneous ...	...	5

Owing to the continual movements taking place amongst outworkers, it is very difficult to trace them. Every effort is

made in each case where a removal is reported to trace the new address of the outworker. Owing to the resignation of Miss Dawson, part of whose duty was to look after, and the delay in filling the vacancy, the work was, during the latter part of the year considerably hampered. The new lady Inspector, Miss Fairbairn, is rapidly overtaking the arrears of work in connection with workshops and home-work inspection.

A satisfactory fact to be able to record in connection with home-work provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, is the great improvement which has taken place with regard to the keeping of lists of outworkers by employers and the avoidance of delay in sending in the half-yearly lists to the Health Department. This has greatly facilitated the more rapid inspection of these premises, and has led to less difficulty in tracing the movements of outworkers who have changed their addresses. 251 visits were made to the premises of 46 employers, and the printed form, No. 44, was on examination found to be correctly kept in each case.

Workplaces.

Workplace is not defined in the Factory and Workshop Act, but the term is used in the Public Health Acts, and in a case under Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, where the phrase "Factory, Workshop and Workplace" occurs, it was held that the term "Workplace" includes "any place where work is done permanently, and where people assemble together to do work permanently of some kind or other." The term has therefore, a much wider significance than the word "Workshop," and it has been held that a stable and stable-yard where men are employed as ostlers and cab-cleaners is a "Workplace."

In addition to the supervision of restaurants and kitchens, ice cream shops and milk shops, which will be found on page 163 in the part of the Report dealing with the protection of the food supply, marine store dealers and wharves were inspected during the period under report. 132 Intimation Notices and 26 Statutory Notices were served for various nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act and remedied.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal Proceedings.

Summary of Legal Proceedings.

The facts relating to the legal proceedings instituted by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department are set out on pages 282 to 297, and are summarised below :—

	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Fines.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	138	74	154	5	0	55	12	6
Smoke nuisances ...	16	10	15	0	0	2	1	0
Unsound Food ...	10	5	20	14	0	1	2	0
Contravention of Bye- Laws	13	5	2	10	0	2	16	0
Other proceedings ...	17	13	12	5	0	4	12	0
Total ...	194	107	204	14	0	66	3	6

Note.—In two cases the defendants went to prison in default.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891,
AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

DATE HEARD.	BEFORE WHOM.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1906. Nov. 7 & Dec. 5 1907. Jan. 16	Mr. Paul Taylor	Miss J., 3 Livingstone Road	Non-compliance with closing order relating to No. 3 Livingstone Road	Fined £4 10s. and 2s. costs
Jan. 2 & 30	"	E. J. G., 276 York Road, Wandsworth	Depositing unsound ox for preparation for sale at No. 49 York Road, Battersea	Summons against defendant, E. J. G., dismissed with ten guineas costs, and summons against defendant, J. T. B., withdrawn
"	"	J. T. B., 49 York Road		
" 16	"	Mr. G., 14 Boundaries Road, Balham	Neglecting to deposit plans of reconstruction of drains at No. 122 Balham Park Road	Plans having been deposited, defendant ordered to pay 5s. costs
Feb. 13 & 27	Mr. Francis	F. N., Hope Dairy, Hope Street	Nuisances at Nos. 6 and 8 Mendip Road	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs on each of 3 summonses and 2s. costs on two summonses, making total fines and costs £2
"	"	Mr. B., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.	Nuisance at No. 27 Winstanley Road	Order for abatement within 7 days and 5s. costs
Feb. 13 & 27, Mar. 13 & April 10 & 18	"	W. B., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.	Nuisance at No. 27 Winstanley Road	Fined 10s. with £2 2s. costs
April 10 & 24 & May 8	Mr. de Grey	M. M., Ltd., Flour Mills, Church Road	Black smoke nuisances (seven offences)	Fined £1 and £1 3s. costs for offence on 2nd November, and summonses for other offences dismissed, the magistrate not being satisfied there was a nuisance
May 8	"	J. W., 29 Ascalon Street	Fixing new trap at No. 134 Taybridge Road without giving notice to Sanitary Authority	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891,
AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855—(continued).

DATE HEARD.	BEFORE WHOM.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1907. May 8	Mr. de Grey	H. C. U., 41 Harbut Road	Fixing a soil pipe and flushing apparatus at No. 78 Harbut Road without giving notice to Sanitary Authority	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs
"	"	Do.	Neglecting to make joints of cast iron soil with molten lead	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs
Mar. 13, Apr. 24 & May 8 & 22	Mr. Garrett	M. & B., Ltd., The Chemical Works, Church Road	Black smoke nuisances (4 offences)	Fined £1 and 2s. costs in each case. £4 8s. in all
Apr. 24 & May 8 & 22	"	R. Bros., 72 St. John's Hill	Black smoke nuisances (5 offences)	Fined £2 and 2s. costs in each case. £10 10s. in all
May 22 & June 19	"	T. W., 25 Gonsalva Road	Exposing unsound beef and mutton for sale	Fined £10 and 4s. costs
July 3	"	S. E., 55 Sarsfeld Road	No proper water supply at No. 55 Sarsfeld Road	Closing Order made but not to be drawn up for 7 days, and or- dered to pay 5s. costs
"	"	A. A., 176 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield	(a) Exposing unsound meat for sale at No. 67 High Street, Bat- tersea (b) Depositing unsound meat for sale at No. 67 High Street, Bat- tersea (c) Depositing unsound meat for sale at No. 85 High Street, Bat- tersea	Fined £10 and 4s. costs on first summons, and ordered to pay 4s. costs on the sec- ond summons and 2s. costs on third
" 17	Mr. de Grey	Miss J., 3 Living- stone Road	Nuisance at No. 7 Livingstone Road	Order made to abate same in 28 days and ordered to pay 5s. costs
"	"	Do.	Nuisance at No. 9 Livingstone Road	Closing order made and ordered to pay 5s. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891,
AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855—(continued).

DATE HEARD.	BEFORE WHOM.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1907. July 17	Mr. de Grey	Miss J., 3 Living- stone Road	Nuisance at No. 11 Livingstone Road	Closing order made and ordered to pay 5s. costs
1906. Dec. 19 1907. Jan. 16, Feb. 13, Mar. 13 & July 17	"	Mrs. W., 36 Boling- broke Road	Non-compliance with bye-law as to paving of yards and open spaces at Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Somerset Street	Work done and nui- sance abated and summonses with- drawn on payment of £1 1s. costs
"	"	Do.	Nuisance at No. 2 Somerset Street	
July 31 & Sept. 25	"	Mr. S., 170 High Street, Clapham	Nuisance at No. 283 Battersea Park Road and no dustbin	Work having been done, dustbin pro- vided, and 6s. costs paid, summonses withdrawn
Sept. 25	"	Miss J., 3 Living- stone Road	Non-compliance with notice to abate nui- sance at No. 7 Livingstone Road	Fined £5 and 2s. costs
"	"	Do.	Non-compliance with notices to abate nuisance and pave yard at Nos. 9 and 11 Livingstone Road	Closing orders having been made sum- monses adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
"	"	W. G., 126 Old Kent Road, S.E.	Non- deposit of plans of drainage at Palace Wharf, Nine Elms Lane	Fined £1 and 2s. costs
"	"	Do.	Constructing a water closet there without notice	Ordered to pay 2s. costs
Oct. 9	"	A. D., 30 Britannia Place	Exposing unsound fruit for sale	Fined 10s. and 4s. costs Fined 2s. and 2s. costs Fined 2s. and 2s. costs
"	"	W. H., 15 Living- stone Road	Do.	
"	"	J. M., 1 Tritton Street, Plough Road	Do.	
" 23	Mr. Garrett	J. W., 91 Durham Buildings, York Road	Exposing unsound fruit for sale	Summons withdrawn on directions of Health Committee

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891
AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855—(*continued*).

DATE HEARD.	BEFORE WHOM.	INITIALS AND ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1907. Oct. 23 & Nov. 6	Mr. Plowden	E. B., 24 Laburnum Street, N.	Non deposit of plans of drainage at No. 54 Battersea Rise	Summons withdrawn, plans having been deposited and 10s. 6d. costs paid
Dec. 4	Mr. Francis	J.M., 53 Strathblaine Road	Exposing himself while suffering from scarlet fever	Fined 15s. and 7s. costs
,, 4 & 18	Mr. Mead	D. M., 48 Arthur Street	Non-deposit of plans of drainage	Summons withdrawn, plans having been deposited and 7s. 6d. costs paid

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS.

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
657	1907. Jan. 2	Mr. Paul Taylor	J. T., 46 New Road	Selling butter containing 80 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
663	"	"	Do.	Exposing margarine for sale without a label	Ordered to pay 2s. costs
647	"	"	S. B., 38 Clyston Street, Wandsworth Road	Selling separated milk containing less than 9 per cent. of milk solids	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs or one month in default
649	"	"	E. O., 38 Clyston Street, Wandsworth Road	Do.	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
517	1906. Nov. 7 and Dec. 5 1907. Jan. 2	"	J. J., 109 Larkhall Lane, Clapham	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons against R. A. withdrawn on J. J. taking responsibility and he having required the third sample to be sent to Government Analysts, they reported they could not give a definite opinion owing to the state of decomposition which had set in, and the summons was thereupon, on the Magistrate's suggestion, withdrawn
			R. A., 41 Portslade Road	Do.	
—	"	"	J. J., 109 Larkhall Lane, Clapham	No name on barrow	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs
476	1906. Nov. 7, Dec. 5 and 19 1907. Jan. 2 and 30	"	F. C., 56 Grayshott Road W. C. T., 25 Ashbury Road	Selling milk containing 0.035 per cent. of boron trioxide	F. C. fined £2 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against W. C. T. was withdrawn

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
487	1906. Nov. 7, Dec. 5 and 19. 1907. Jan. 3, 10 & 17	Mr. Garrett	G. D., 221B Eversleigh Road	Selling milk containing 0.0425 per cent. of boron trioxide	Defendant pleaded warranty. The Magistrate held that the contract of warranty, which was dated 20th March, 1906, was sufficient, but held, though with hesitation, that the writing on which the defendant relied to connect such warranty with the consignment of milk from which the sample was taken was not a sufficient identification within the recent case of <i>Watts v. Stevens</i> , 70 J. P., 418. He, however, thought it would be a hardship on the defendant to convict him, and therefore dismissed the summons on payment by the defendant of 12s. 6d. costs
659	Jan. 2 and 30	Mr. Paul Taylor	W. J., 46 St. Andrews Street	Selling milk containing 22 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
673	„ 16	„	C. R., sen., Culverhouse, Motcombe, Dorset	Selling milk from which 12.6 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure. Sample taken in course of delivery	Fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs
672	„	„	Do.	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of extraneous water and 16.4 per cent. devoid of fat. Sample taken in course of delivery.	Fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
666	1907. Jan. 16	Mr. Paul Taylor	S. B., 2 Tennyson Street	Selling milk containing 8 per cent. of extraneous water	S. B. fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E. B. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. B., 2 Tennyson Street		
744	Feb. 13	"	C. R., 28 Crichton Street	Selling milk from which 6 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
726	"	"	J. C. G., 65 Grant Road	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	J. C. G. fined 5s. and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against A. H. withdrawn
—	"	"	A. H., 65 Grant Road		
669	Jan. 16 and Feb. 13	"	H.S., 30 Totteridge Road	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	H. S. fined £3 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against J. B. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. B., 6 Simpson Street		
746	Feb. 13	"	J. T., 46 New Road	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> , defendant J. T. having left the neighbourhood
—	"	"	J. J. T., 46 New Road		
729	"	"	E. G., 93 Stainforth Road	Selling butter containing 81 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
784	" 27	Mr. Francis	J. W. Y., 22 Oldridge Road, Balham	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	Summons against J. W. Y. dismissed, he proving warranty, and summons against G. S. withdrawn
—	"	"	G. S., 29 Oldridge Road, Balham		
767	"	"	E. H., Cannon Court Farm, Milbourne Port, Wilts	Selling milk from which 33 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure. Sample taken in course of delivery	Fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
796	1907. Feb. 27	Mr. Francis	T. R., 21 Pearson Street	Selling butter containing 37 per cent. of foreign fat	J. R., who took responsibility, fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs, and summons against T. R. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. R., 21 Pearson Street		
797	"	"	T. R., 21 Pearson Street	Exposing margarine for sale by retail without a label	J. R., who took responsibility, fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs, and summons against T. R. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. R., 21 Pearson Street		
480	1906. Nov. 7 and Dec. 5. 1907. Mar. 13	Mr. Paul Taylor	The W. U. D., Ltd., Pans Lane, Devizes, Wilts	Selling cream containing 0.40776 per cent. of boron trioxide. Sample taken in course of delivery	Summons withdrawn by order of the Health Committee. The third sample was at defendants' request sent to the Government Analysts
779	Feb. 27 and Mar. 13	"	J. V. E., 99 Northcote Road	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. of extraneous water	J. V. E. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against D. E. withdrawn
—	"	"	D. E., 99 Northcote Road		
747	"	"	W. T., 572 Garratt Lane, Tooting	Selling skimmed milk containing at least 8 per cent. of extraneous water and less than 9 per cent of milk solids	Fined £5 and costs amounting to £1 17s. 6d., or one month
808	"	"	Do.	Selling skimmed milk containing less than 1 per cent. of fat	
809	"	"	Do.	Selling skimmed milk containing less than 1 per cent. of fat	
822	"	"	J. F., 61 Bridge Road	Selling milk from which 5 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Summons withdrawn by order of the Health Committee on payment by J. F. of 14s. 6d. costs
—	"	"	T. E., 61 Bridge Road		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
790	1907. Feb. 27 and Mar. 13	Mr. Paul Taylor	F. D., 30 Totteridge Road	Selling milk containing 12 per cent. of extraneous water	F. D. fined £5 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against J. B. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. B., 6 Stimpson Street		
858	Mar. 13	"	W. P., 51 Gwynne Road	Selling butter containing 50 per cent of foreign fat	Summonses dismissed on defendants paying 14s. 6d. costs
—	"	"	K. P., 51 Gwynne Road		
837	" 27	Mr. Curtis Bennett	W. J., 4 Sandall Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.	Selling separated milk containing at least 4·4 per cent. of extraneous water and less than 9 per cent. of milk solids	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
911	Apr. 10	"	A. M., 140 Meyrick Road	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	A. M. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E. M. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. M., 140 Meyrick Road		
913	"	"	F. C., 54 Winstead Street	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
949	" 24	"	E. B., 147 High Street	Selling milk containing 21 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
939	"	"	F. J., 3 Cabul Road	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of extraneous water and 7 per cent. of milk devoid of fat	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
938	"	"	H. J., 121 May-soule Road	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
973	"	"	A. E. H., 34 Savona Street	Selling milk from which 31 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	A. E. H. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against A. H. withdrawn
—	"	"	A. H., 34 Savona Street		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS — (continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
934	1907. Apr. 24	Mr. Curtis Bennett	F. H., 15 Plough Road	Selling butter containing 30 per cent. of foreign fat	F. H. fined £3 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E.H. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. H., 15 Plough Road		
935	"	"	F. H., 15 Plough Road	Exposing margarine for sale without a label	F. H. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E.H. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. H., 15 Plough Road		
990	May 8	Mr. de Grey	D. M., 123 York Road	Selling butter containing 78 per cent. of foreign fat	H. A. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against D.M. withdrawn
—	"	"	H A., 123 York Road		
19	" 8 and 22	Mr. Garrett	F.D., 30 Totteridge Road	Selling separated milk containing less than 9 per cent. of milk solids and at least 10·47 per cent. of extraneous water	F. M. ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs, and summons against F. D. withdrawn
—	"	"	F. M., 58A Aslett Street, Wandsworth		
—	"	"	F.D., 30 Totteridge Road	Having no name or address inscribed on barrow	F. M. ordered to pay 2s. costs, and summons against F. D. withdrawn
—	"	"	F. M., 58A Aslett Street, Wandsworth		
—	"	"	F.D., 30 Totteridge Road	Do. (2nd offence)	F. M. ordered to pay 2s. costs, and summons against F.D. withdrawn
—	"	"	F. M., 58A Aslett Street, Wandsworth		
30	" 22	"	F. J. C., 131 Sugden Road	Selling butter containing 43 per cent. of foreign fat	F. J. C. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against K.C. withdrawn. Warranty defence
—	"	"	K. C., 131 Sugden Road		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No of Sample	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
31	1907. May 22	Mr. Garrett	F. J. C., 131 Sugden Road	Selling milk containing 16 per cent. of extraneous water	F. J. C. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against K. C. withdrawn. Warranty defence
—	"	"	K. C., 131 Sugden Road		
75	June 5	"	E. D., 27 Etruria Street	Selling milk from which 13 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
68	"	"	H. P., 10 Jew's Row. Wandsworth	Selling separated milk containing at least 11·77 per cent. of extraneous water and less than 9 per cent. of milk solids	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
69	"	"	J. B., 17 Heaver Road	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of extraneous water	J. B. fined £4 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E. B. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. B., 17 Heaver Road		
113	" 19	"	A. K., 90 Grayshott Road	Selling milk from which 14 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
119	"	"	T. C., 81 Grant Road	Selling milk from which 6 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	T. C. fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against C. C. withdrawn
—	"	"	C. C., 81 Grant Road		
101	"	"	J. M. K., Didswell Manor, West Guildford	Selling milk from which 18 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure. Sample taken in course of delivery	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
98	1907. June 19	Mr. Garrett	J. M. K., Didswell Manor, West Clandon, Guildford	Selling milk from which 17 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure. Sample taken in course of delivery	Fined £2 and 28s. costs
100	"	"	Do.	Selling milk from which 14 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure. Sample taken in course of delivery	
27	May 22 and June 19	"	W.F., 30 Totteridge Road	Selling milk from which 18 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d costs
44	"	"	L. E., 24 St. George's Street	Selling milk containing at least 14·67 per cent. of extraneous water and less than 9 per cent. of milk solids	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
41	"	"	T.W., 25 Gonsalva Road	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
154	July 3	"	W. J. M., 35 Hanbury Road	Selling milk containing less than 9 per cent. of milk solids and at least 8·95 per cent. of extraneous water	W. J. M., fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and on his taking responsibility, summons against T. B. withdrawn
—	"	"	T. B., 5 Nursery Street, Wandsworth Road		
800	Feb. 27, Mar. 27, Apr. 24, May 8 and July 17	Mr. de Grey	L.E. and J.H., 212 Battersea Park Road	Selling milk from which 10 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted without disclosure	Summons withdrawn by order of the Health Committee on payment of £2 2s. costs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
162	1907. July 17	Mr. de Grey	W. W., 10 Lubeck Street	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	J. W. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on her taking responsibility, summons against W. W. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. W., 10 Lubeck Street		
259	" 31	"	J. F., 61 Bridge Road	Selling butter containing 77 per cent. of foreign fat	J. F. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against R. E. withdrawn
—	"	"	R. E., 61 Bridge Road		
261	"	"	J. F., 61 Bridge Road	Selling butter containing 78 per cent. of foreign fat	J. F. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against R.E. withdrawn
—	"	"	R. E., 61 Bridge Road		
232	"	"	J. F., 61 Bridge Road	Selling butter containing 78 per cent. of foreign fat	J. F. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against L. P. withdrawn
—	"	"	L. P., 61 Bridge Road		
237	"	"	J. F., 61 Bridge Road	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. of extraneous water with 19.4 per cent. devoid of fat	J. F., who relied on a warranty, fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against L.P. withdrawn
—	"	"	L. P., 61 Bridge Road		
214	"	"	J. W. P., 104 Salcot Road	Selling milk containing 7 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
201	"	"	C. S., 301 York Road	Selling separated milk containing at least 11.5 per cent. of extraneous water and less than 9 per cent. of milk solids	C. S. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against M. A. S. withdrawn
—	"	"	M. A. S., 301 York Road		
—	"	"	A. M., 18 Lockington Road	Obstructing Inspector Chuter	Fined £3 and 2s. costs, and in default 1 month

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
239	1907. July 31	Mr. de Grey	M. M., 56 Bridge Road	Selling coffee containing 33 per cent. of chicory	M. M. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on her taking responsibility, summons against S. C. withdrawn
—	"	"	S. C., 56 Bridge Road		
317	Sept. 25	"	D. J. E., 21 New Road	Selling butter containing 84 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs
336	"	"	L. H. T., 1 Tennyson Street	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of extraneous water	L. H. T. fined £1 and 22s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against F. T. withdrawn
—	"	"	F. T. 1 Tennyson Street		
377	"	"	G. D., 127 Laver Hill	Selling milk containing 7 per cent. of extraneous water	G. D. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against W. C. withdrawn
—	"	"	W. C., 24 Morrison Street		
307	"	"	F. J., 3 Cabul Road	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. of extraneous water	F. J. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E. J. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. J., 3 Cabul Road		
299	"	"	J. B., 33 High Street	Selling milk containing 8 per cent. of extraneous water	J. B. ordered to pay 14s. 6d. costs and summons against C. H. withdrawn
—	"	"	C. H., 163 Church Road		
383	"	"	W. C., 56 Bridge Road West	Selling milk containing 0.021 per cent. of boron trioxide	W. C. fined 10s. and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against J. F. withdrawn
—	"	"	J. F., 11 Freeland Street		
343	"	"	F. G. H., 15 Plough Road	Selling coffee containing 55 per cent. of chicory	F. G. H. fined £2 and 14s. 6d. costs and F. H. fined £2
—	"	"	F. H., 35 Tyneham Road		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE
ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
368	1907. Sept. 25	Mr. de Grey	L. G. & N. H. D. Co., Ltd., Canterbury Road, Brixton	Selling milk containing 0·0123 per cent. of boron trioxide	L. G. & N. H. D. Co., Ltd., fined 10s. and 16s. 6d. costs, and on their taking responsibility, summonses against H. B. and L. P. withdrawn
—	"	"	H. B., 2A Bridport House, Wandsworth Road		
—	"	"	L. P., 27 Alford Road, Clapham		
433	Oct. 9	"	L.H.T., 1 Tennyson Street	Selling milk containing 0·143 per cent. of boron trioxide	L.H. T. fined £3 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against F. T. withdrawn
—	"	"	F. T., 1 Tennyson Street		
432	"	"	J. E., 1 Arden Street	Selling milk containing 14 per cent. of extraneous water	J. E. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against K. E. withdrawn
—	"	"	K. E., 1 Arden Street		
478	" 23	Mr. Garrett	H. A., 131 Laverder Road	Selling vinegar containing 90 per cent. of vinegar of the lowest strength and 10 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
438	"	"	W. P., 14 Candahar Road	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	W. P. fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against S. P. withdrawn
—	"	"	S. P., 14 Candahar Road		
471	"	"	G. A. B., 185 New Road	Selling milk containing 15 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
484	Nov. 6	Mr. Plowden	I. R., 63 Ascalon Street	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	I. R. fined 10s. and 14s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against A. R. withdrawn
—	"	"	A. R., 63 Ascalon Street		

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND MARGARINE ACTS—(continued).

No. of Sample.	Date Heard.	Before whom.	Initials and Address of Defendant.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
493	1907. Nov. 6	Mr. Plowden	W. H., 18 Plough Road	Selling milk from which 9 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Defendant who pleaded warranty defence ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs
528	Nov. 20, Dec. 4 and 18	Mr. Mead	F. C. C., 27 Gambetta Street	Selling butter containing 72 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined £6 and 23s. costs
502	"	"	M. M., 14 Leopold Street, Vauxhall	Selling pasteurised skimmed milk containing boracic acid	Summons withdrawn on defendant paying 12s. 6d. costs
548	Nov. 20 and Dec. 18	"	F. J. C., 131 Sugden Road	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. of extraneous water	F. J. C., who pleaded warranty, fined £5 and 23s. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against G. V. withdrawn
—	"	"	G. V., 131 Sugden Road		
581	Dec. 18	"	A. G., 38 Orkney Street	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. of extraneous water	Fined £2 and 23s. costs
600	"	"	A. B., 355 York Road	Selling milk containing 13.5 per cent. of extraneous water	A. B. fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs, and, on her taking responsibility, summons against H. W. withdrawn
—	"	"	H. W., 355 York Road		
564	"	"	W. J., 99 Church Road	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. of extraneous water	W. J. fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs, and, on his taking responsibility, summons against E. C. withdrawn
—	"	"	E. C., 99 Church Road		
585	"	"	M. M., 56 Bridge Road	Selling butter containing 56 per cent. of foreign fat	M. M. fined £6 and 23s. costs, and, on her taking responsibility, summons against G. W. withdrawn
—	"	"	G. W., 56 Bridge Road		
—	"	"	J. J., 109 Larkhall Lane, Clapham	Having no name on barrow	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs

Appendix.

REPORTS AND TABLES.

TABLE I.
(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		Rate*					
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate*						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1897	166,059	5,266	31.7	845	160	2,620	15.7	459	270	387	2,737	16.4	
1898	166,814	5,157	30.9	840	162	2,762	16.5	495	258	388	2,892	17.3	
1899	167,570	5,179	30.9	838	161	2,858	17.0	597	301	348	2,905	17.3	
1900	168,339	5,161	30.6	826	157	2,951	17.5	598	293	320	2,978	17.6	
1901	169,100	5,025	29.7	828	164	2,729	16.1	603	311	348	2,766	16.3	
1902	171,401	4,844	28.2	654	135	2,451	14.2	601	298	428	2,581	15.0	
1903	173,422	4,973	28.6	688	138	2,425	13.9	622	299	350	2,476	14.2	
1904	175,465	4,849	27.5	706	146	2,517	14.3	725	372	398	2,543	14.4	
1905	177,532	4,843	27.3	550	114	2,542	14.3	741	399	418	2,561	14.4	
1906	179,622	4,654	25.9	611	131	2,425	13.5	786	444	403	2,384	13.2	
Averages for years 1897-06.	171,632	4,995	29.1	738	148	2,628	15.3	622	324	379	2,682	15.5	
1907	181,736	4,552	25.0	534	116.7	2,431	13.4	817	446	421	2,406	13.2	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the Borough on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the Borough on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2139.9 acres. Total population at all ages, 168,997; number of inhabited houses, 23,462; average number of persons per house, 7.19—at Census of 1901

TABLE II.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.				2. EAST BATTERSEA.				3. NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.				4. SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1897 ...	166,059	5266	2737	853	71,848	2431	1265	411	49,775	1824	1007	326	44,436	1011	465	116
1898 ...	166,814	5157	2892	855	71,942	2424	1400	441	49,747	1744	1017	311	45,125	989	475	103
1899 ...	167,570	5179	2905	837	72,020	2424	1412	437	49,719	1791	954	299	45,831	964	539	101
1900 ...	168,339	5161	2978	822	72,119	2418	1370	411	49,691	1749	1044	314	46,529	994	564	97
1901 ...	169,100	5025	2766	821	72,226	2357	1271	407	49,663	1658	932	296	47,211	1010	593	118
1902 ...	171,401	4844	2581	657	72,797	2208	1133	312	49,631	1643	911	270	48,973	993	537	75
1903 ...	173,422	4973	2476	671	73,310	2298	1101	316	49,593	1692	851	268	50,519	983	524	87
1904 ...	175,465	4849	2543	715	73,931	2249	1159	305	49,564	1584	845	248	51,970	1016	539	102
1905 ...	177,532	4843	2501	636	74,589	2278	1159	305	49,536	1622	873	256	53,407	943	529	72
1906 ...	179,622	4654	2384	588	75,169	2150	1100	316	49,520	1570	759	198	54,933	934	525	74
Averages of years 1897 to 1906	171,632	4995	2682	745	72,995	2323	1237	372	49,644	1687	919	279	48,893	983	526	94
1907 ...	181,736	4574	2406	526	75,740	2139	1125	257	49,481	1552	793	211	56,515	883	488	58

NOTE.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the Borough, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						East Battersea.	N. West Battersea.	S. West Battersea.	East Battersea.	N. West Battersea.	S. West Battersea.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	2	131	154	15	...	...	138	103	69	132	101	62
Diphtheria	310	...	4	1	...	8	...	3	1	1	2	...	1
Membranous croup	5	...	9	14	12	112	15	78	72	23	18	16	5
Erysipelas	173	11	223	592	72	28	...	348	378	196	344	374	170
Scarlet fever	922	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	5	9	11	...	...	14	13	9	12	12	6
Enteric fever	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	7	1	5	6	1	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...
Totals	1,463	21	372	772	113	170	15	590	569	304	516	505	244

TABLE IV.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	East Battersea.	North-West Battersea.	South-West Battersea.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	72	15	54	3	...	...	...	36	27	9	28
Scarlet Fever ...	20	1	15	3	1	...	...	8	4	8	...
Whooping Cough ...	62	23	39	...	...	...	...	29	21	12	25
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	38	...	28	10	...	...	...	11	19	8	...
Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1
Other Continued ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	22	1	...	...	...	20	1	9	10	3	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	47	36	9	...	...	2	...	28	15	4	...
Enteritis ...	43	30	8	...	...	2	3	16	20	7	23
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	4	2	1	9
Erysipelas ...	5	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	1
Other Septic Diseases ...	14	2	1	2	...	9	...	5	4	5	5
Phthisis ...	219	2	5	12	40	153	7	117	54	48	92
Other Tubercular Diseases	85	13	30	18	9	15	...	48	22	15	24
Cancer, Malignant Disease	153	1	2	2	2	93	53	53	58	42	76
Bronchitis ...	281	72	23	1	1	74	110	133	104	44	66
Pneumonia ...	185	43	49	6	8	58	21	99	66	20	50
Pleurisy ...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	17	...	...	2	...	7	8	10	3	4	2
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	27	...	1	...	...	23	3	8	7	12	7
Veneral Diseases ...	13	8	...	...	...	5	...	7	5	1	10
Premature Birth ...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	21	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	3	3	1
Heart Diseases ...	108	...	1	7	12	54	34	42	31	35	59
Accidents ...	66	9	8	9	7	25	8	33	24	9	43
Suicides ...	23	...	...	...	5	17	1	9	7	7	7
All other causes	760	148	34	30	26	263	259	349	242	169	283
All causes	2406	526	313	106	113	838	510	1125	793	488	817

TABLE V.—Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Battersea. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

[illegible]

BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.

Population (estimated to middle of 1997).—181,736.

Births in the year:—Legitimate, 4,406; Illegitimate, 1,000.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—2,406.

TABLE V.—(continued).

North-West Battersea. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.—Certified.	48	14	6	8	76	20	17	19	11	10	13	7	7	14	10	7	211
Common Infectious Diseases.
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria: Croup
Whooping Cough
Diarrhoea, all forms
Enteritis { Mucous
Gastro-intestinal Catarrh
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh
Premature Birth
Congenital Defects
Injury at Birth
Want of Breast-milk
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus
Tuberculous Diseases.
Meningitis
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberculous Mesenterica
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Bronchitis
Laryngitis
Pneumonia
Suffocation, overlaying
Other Causes
	48	14	6	8	76	20	17	19	11	10	13	7	7	14	10	7	211

SUB-DIVISION OF NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA. Population (estimated to the middle of 1907).—49,481. Births in the year.—Legitimate, 1,503; Illegitimate, 49. Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 292; Illegitimate Infants, 19. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—793.

TABLE V.—(continued).

South-West Battersea. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES.—Certified.	20	6	2	3	31	5	5	2	..	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	58
Common Infectious Diseases.
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria: Croup
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	8
Diarrhoea, all forms	1	..	..	2
Enteritis: { Muco	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
{ Gastro	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh
Premature Birth ..	15	4	..	1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Congenital Defects ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth	1
Want of Breast-milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous	1	..	..	..	1
{ Meningitis
{ Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes
{ Mesenterica
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Erysipelas
Syphilis
Rickets...
Meningitis
{ (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Laryngitis
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Suffocation, overlaying
Other Causes ..	4	1	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Causes ..	20	6	2	3	31	5	5	2	..	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	58

SUB-DIVISION OF SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA. Population (estimated to middle of 1907) = 56,515. Births in the year.—Legitimate, 862; Illegitimate, 21. Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 53; Illegitimate Infants, 5.

The Tables on pages 309 to 312 have been drawn up by the Home Secretary “for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces and homework.” They are intended to provide for uniformity in the presentation of such particulars as lend themselves to statistical treatment.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	621	73	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,558	258	...
Workplaces	1,738	158	...
Homeworkers' Premises	751	57	...
Total	4,668	546	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.				NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
				Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>							} Nil.
Want of Cleanliness ...	...	...	184	184	—	
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	3	3	—	
Overcrowding ...	...	...	5	5	—	
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	3	2	1	
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	220	220	—	
Sanitary accommodation	{	Insufficient ...	...	4	4	—
		Unsuitable or defective...	...	116	116	—	
		Not Separate for Sexes...	...	2	2	—	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>							
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (sec. 101)	1	1	—	} Nil.
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (secs. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	53	53	—
Other Offences (excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	519	590	1	—

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.*				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.*	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.*	Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Notices served.
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.					
Wearing Apparel—									
Making, &c. ...	88	410	—	—	316	182	688	57	57
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery ...	4	7	—	—	2	2	4	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Stuffed Toys... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other trades ...	—	—	1	1	43	5	48	—	—
Total ...	92	417	2	2	368	191	751	57	57

* For these figures the February and August lists are added together.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at
the end of 1907 :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	80
Bootmakers	...	...	...	65
Dressmakers	...	...	...	129
Laundries	...	...	...	34
Milliners	...	...	...	20
Tailors	...	...	...	42
Other Trades	...	...	...	156
				<hr/>
				524
				<hr/>

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...	...	...	37
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—				
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	4
Other	...	...	...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—				
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	—
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	31

Proceedings during 1907.

(The following tables are suggested by the Medical Officer of Health to the County of London in order to secure uniformity of tabulation in the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs).

Premises.	Number of Places.				No. of Inspections, 1907.	No. of Intimation Notices, 1907.	No. of Prosecutions, 1907.
	On Register at end of 1906.	Added in 1907.	Removed in 1907.	On Register at end of 1907.			
Milk premises ...	264	55	65	254	710	72	—
Cowsheds ...	3	—	—	3	14	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	6	—	1	5	80	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	2	—	—	2	29	2	—
Ice-cream premises ...	104	16	10	110	284	18	—
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	123	—	—	123	*	102	—

* These premises are subject to frequent inspection.

Total number of intimation notices served for
all purposes ... 5,794

Overcrowding—

Number of dwelling-rooms overcrowded... 129
Number remedied ... 129
Number of prosecutions ... —

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during the
year ... 91
Number of rooms closed ... 91

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health
(London) Act ... 3
Number closed under the Housing of the
Working Classes Act ... —
Number of verminous premises cleansed
under Section 20 of the L.C.C.
(General Powers) Act, 1904 ... —

Shelters provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	33
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year ...	...	15
Number of tenements comprised therein		43
Number of tenements for which certificates were:—(a) Granted ...	...	43
(b) Refused ...	...	8
(c) Deferred ...	...	35

Number of prosecutions under bye-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(a)	For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c.	...	—
(b)	For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, &c.	...	—
(c)	For prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	...	—
(d)	As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses	...	5
(e)	In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c.	...	—
(f)	As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c.	...	—
(g)	For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c.	...	—
(h)	With respect to water-closets, &c.	...	3
(i)	With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets	...	—
(j)	With respect to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)		1
(k)	With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Bye-laws) Act, 1899)	...	4

Mortuary—

Total number of bodies removed	...	302
Total number of infectious bodies removed		14

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan
Borough of Battersea.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

Acting upon the instructions of the Council I beg to report as follows:—

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, received the Royal Assent on 24th August, 1907. This Act is the outcome of Battersea's and other Councils' representations to Government Departments for the purpose of minimising the present appalling infantile death-rate. The Battersea and other Councils have again and again pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the question of infantile mortality, on account of the necessary information through registration of births being obtained only after an interval of 42 days. Endeavours have frequently been made to limit this period as *e.g.* in Scotland to 21 days, or, still better as in France, to 3 days. I welcome, as the Borough Council will, the action of the Legislature in having succeeded in passing a Notification of Births Act which makes it compulsory upon those concerned to notify all births and still-births within a period of 36 hours.

Primarily, the "duty" of notifying a birth to the Medical Officer of Health devolves upon the father of the child, and, in his absence, then upon "any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within 6 hours after the birth."

The notice must be "given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard within 36 hours of the birth" or by delivery of a "written notice of the birth (in either case) at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health within the same time." The Local Authority are required to supply without charge addressed and stamped post-cards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife practising or residing in their area who applies for the same. The notification is, "in addition to, and not in substitution

for, the requirements" of the Act "relating to the registration of Births" and it applies to any child born after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead." Liability to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings is incurred by any person who fails to give notice of a birth.

The necessary resolution will, I am sure, be readily passed in view of the previous action of the Borough Council as far as the Borough of Battersea is concerned.

The Council have already given the required Statutory Notice of not less than one calendar month.

All sanitarians are agreed that this early information will be of the greatest value in helping Sanitary Authorities to deal with the question of Infantile Mortality. It will materially increase the present success which has attended the Council's efforts in connection with their Infants' Milk Depôt. The Council have already adopted the report of the Health Committee suggesting the appointment of a Health Visitor, whose work will be connected with, and entirely depend upon, this early information of births obtainable under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and in this connection it is satisfactory to note that the London County Council propose to include a clause in their General Powers Bill for the Session of 1908 to enable the Council to repay to the Metropolitan Borough Councils a moiety of the salaries of Health Visitors as they now repay half the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors.

In the opinion of some it is perhaps to be regretted that the suggested provision exempting medical men was, at the last moment, dropped by the promoters of the Bill, but I am of opinion that the Act will not be in any way irksome or derogatory to the medical practitioners throughout the Borough, who are at all times anxious to assist the Borough Council and its Officers to protect the public health.

(Signed) G. QUIN LENNANE,
Medical Officer of Health.

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

To the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, I beg to submit my report as Medical Officer of Health on the question of dealing with insanitary property in the Borough of Battersea under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. I propose restricting my report to the advantages of the Housing Act, and the desirability of putting its provisions into force as occasion may require, together with the reasons for so doing.

The Solicitor will deal with the legal aspects of the Act, as to procedure, &c.

My attention has been much engaged for some considerable time with this subject of insanitary houses, and the difficulty at times encountered in dealing therewith, *e.g.*, in getting owners of such houses to put them into proper order and condition, and so render them fit for human habitation, under the powers vested in Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Acts. Such difficulties will be realised when I remind the Council that over twelve months ago a Closing Order, under the Public Health Act, was obtained from the Magistrate in connection with certain premises within the Borough, and that up to date such order has not been enforced, owing to the practical difficulties met with. As Medical Officer of Health, therefore, I advise the Council to take advantage of the powers conferred on them under Part 2 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. These powers, so far as I can ascertain, have never been exercised by the Sanitary Authority of Battersea, though it would appear that other Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities have used them with advantage. The Annual Reports of the London County Council from 1890-1905 show that nearly 5,000

houses have been dealt with under the Housing Act, Part 2, dealing with unhealthy dwellings within the Metropolitan area. In recently recommending that notices should be served under Section 32 of the 1890 Housing Act, with respect to houses in Europa Place, I was of opinion, after careful consideration, that more satisfactory results would accrue from proceedings under the Housing Act than under the Public Health Act, as the state of the premises (more especially as pointed out in my report, Nos. 21-27) was such as to render it practically impossible to state specifically all the defects or nuisances as required under the Public Health Act. My opinion is being justified, having regard to the fact that difficulties are already being experienced in getting the work carried out under the Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, served by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has even found it necessary to write in his official capacity to the London County Council as the Building Authority, drawing their attention to the state of the property in so far as it contravenes the Building Acts in addition to the Public Health and Housing Acts.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, consists of 7 parts, and these will, doubtless, be dealt with by the Solicitor in his report. Suffice it to say that the general experience of Medical Officers of Health is that Part 1 of the Act is cumbersome in procedure, officially and legally dilatory, costly to the ratepayers and otherwise unsatisfactory, while good results are obtainable under Part 2 of the Act dealing with unhealthy dwelling houses. Under this Part 2 it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health (he has no option in the matter) under Section 32 to "represent to his Authority any dwelling house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation," so that notices may be served calling upon the owners concerned to do certain work, so as to put the premises into proper order and condition or to have the premises closed.

The advantages of this procedure under the Housing Act over the procedure under the Public Health Act are worthy of

the Council's consideration, experience in other Metropolitan Districts shewing that insanitary property can be more effectually dealt with under the former Act in cases where the conditions are sufficiently bad as to call for its application. Speaking generally, the premises represented by the Medical Officer of Health are put into proper order and condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority and any financial cost involved falls upon the owners. In this way owners are compelled to put their own insanitary property in order—a most desirable condition of things. Further, the “owner” under the Housing Act, is practically the freeholder, being the person having more than 21 years' interest in the property, and such a person is not anxious to have his property closed, preferring rather to have it put into proper habitable repair.

For purposes of comparison, I herewith summarise reasons for action being taken under the Housing Act, 1890, rather than under the Public Health Act, 1891, it being understood that the more stringent powers of the Housing Act are only required in my opinion, in exceptional instances, such as Nos. 21 to 27 Europa Place, the powers under the Public Health Act sufficing in the majority of cases:—

1. In consequence of the Local Government Board as a Central Authority having drawn the attention of Local Authorities to the powers which they already possess under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, but which have not been used in the past as the Legislature expected, and calling upon such Authorities to use such powers as may be found necessary in the future.
2. Where the premises are in such a condition as to require a lot of structural and other work to be done, the Closing Order (under the Housing Act) not being withdrawn until the Sanitary Authority certifies to the Magistrate that they are satisfied with the improved condition of the premises.

3. Where it is advisable to serve a notice upon the freeholder or person or persons having a long interest in the property, it being unfair in my opinion to saddle a short leaseholder with the responsibilities of practically rebuilding or reconstructing premises.
4. When the Public Health Act is used the notices must state specific defects, and when these are remedied the notices are complied with, thus limiting, under certain circumstances the works that are necessary to put the premises into proper order and condition ; some of such work not coming within the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Act.
5. When the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is used a Closing Order in practice is difficult to enforce, more especially when some of the nuisances mentioned in the notices have been abated, as shown by an actual case in Battersea mentioned in this report.

In conclusion, I am firmly convinced that it would greatly facilitate the object which the Council have so warmly at heart, *i.e.*, the proper housing of the Working Classes, if they would adopt these powers under the Housing Act in such special cases as may from time to time be brought by the Medical Officer of Health to their notice. In this way the work of the Public Health Department will be made easier, whilst the intrinsic value of the powers conferred will exert a powerful influence upon such owners as may prove recalcitrant from any cause.

Systematic house-to-house inspections, which have been so effectively carried out, especially for the past five years, in the Borough (*vide* Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health), are most desirable, with the object of levelling up all houses to a fair and proper standard. Any individual houses which may be found in the course of such house-to-house inspections to be sanitarily unfit, can be dealt with

under the Public Health or Housing Acts, as may be required, with a view to their being put into proper order and condition, and so rendered fit for human habitation.

I thank the Council for giving me an opportunity of laying my official views before them on the important subject of dealing with insanitary property throughout the Borough. I need hardly say that my only desire is to do the best for the Borough of which I have the honour of being the Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. QUIN LENNANE.

LITTLE EUROPA PLACE.

To the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the Council's instructions I beg to report to you as to the best course to adopt to abate nuisances at certain dwelling-houses in the above street.

I understand the nuisances complained of arise from the fact that the houses are in a bad state of repair, and are not fit for human habitation while in such a state of dis-repair, but that they are capable of being put into a habitable condition.

The case is similar to many cases which the Council have had before, and in which cases they have found, by the adoption of the procedure laid down by the Public Health (London) Act, they have been able to get the nuisance abated and the premises restored to habitable condition.

The procedure under that Act, shortly, is as follows:—A notice is served by the Health Committee, to whom the Council's powers have been delegated in these matters, requiring the owner of the property to abate the nuisance within a specified time, and then, in default of his doing so, to issue in the Police Court a summons for what is known as a Closing Order, that is, an order prohibiting the premises from being used for human habitation. Where there has been a proper case for such an order, I have never known any difficulty in obtaining it, but it has been generally found in practice that the Council have been able to get the nuisance abated by obtaining the order but not having it drawn up for a certain number of days sufficient to give the owner an opportunity of making the premises fit for human habitation.

The Act enforces compliance with the order by imposing a daily penalty not exceeding 40s. a day, so long as it remains uncomplied with, while on the other hand it gives the Court power, on being satisfied that the premises have been made fit for human habitation, to cancel the order, the onus of showing

the premises having been made so fit being of course on the owner.

The Court has also the power, in making a closing order, of inflicting a fine not exceeding £20, and both this fine and the daily fine of 40s. go to the Council towards their expenses of executing the Act.

Instead of going under the Public Health Act, the Council could, if they choose, take proceedings for a closing order under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

With certain exceptions to be mentioned, the procedure is similar to that under the Public Health Act. These exceptions concern special circumstances which do not appear to apply to the present case. If, for instance, the Council are of opinion that the premises are not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, or are in such a state that the occupation of them should be immediately discontinued, it is not necessary if proceeding under these Acts for a closing order, to first serve a notice on the owner to abate the nuisance, but the Council may at once issue a summons for an order. These Acts also make special provisions for the ejection of occupying tenants where an order has been made.

With regard to these exceptions, as I have before stated, it does not appear in this case that the premises are not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, nor does there seem to be any urgent reason why the statutory notice should not precede the summons, because such notice can specify the time in which the premises are to be put in order, and such time can be made as short as the Council deem requisite to meet the case, and as to getting rid of any tenant, it has never been found in practice that there is any difficulty about this, and if the premises are so bad as to be unfit for human habitation, the tenants, as a rule, are easily persuaded to vacate them.

What has been stated above affects the procedure down to the making and enforcing of the closing order. I should add

that a fine of £20 can also be inflicted as in proceedings under the Public Health Act, but it is doubtful whether the Court has power to inflict a daily penalty in the event of the order not being complied with, and it is important to notice that it does not appear to be at all clear that either the £20 or the daily penalty, if there is power to inflict this, would go to the Council in the same way as it would under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

So far, then, it would appear there is good reason, having regard to the past experience of the Council in these cases, for not departing in the present case from their previous practice of taking proceedings under the Public Health Act.

It might be urged that there is one great advantage in taking proceedings under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and that is, the Council would have under these Acts power to order the demolition of the property. Admitting that there might be cases in which it was desirable to put this power in force, there does not seem to be any ground for saying that if the proceedings were taken under these Acts in the present case the Council could exercise any such power, because the conditions on which the power depends does not appear to exist.

Under these Acts the Council can order the demolition of buildings unfit for human habitation, for the following reasons only: that is to say, where a closing order has not been cancelled, and the Council are of opinion that the premises have not been rendered fit for human habitation, that the necessary steps are not being taken with due diligence to render them so fit, and that the premises or any part of them are dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or the inhabitants of neighbouring houses. All these conditions must exist, and the failure of one of them would imply that the Council could not exercise the power in question.

This power appears to have been intended to meet the case of buildings so dilapidated as to be a source of danger to passers by in any thoroughfare adjoining them, or to the inhabitants of

neighbouring houses, that is to say, this provision goes one step further than the closing order. A closing order is intended to protect those who might otherwise have been inmates, while this power is intended to protect outsiders who might be passing by or standing near premises in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. It does not appear, however, that such a condition of things exists in the present case.

There may be cases, as I have said before, where it would be advisable to proceed under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, but so far as my information goes, the present does not appear to be such a case.

I therefore in this case recommend the Council to proceed as before, namely, under the Public Health Act.

In conclusion, I would point out that the cases under which dwelling-houses may be closed are more numerous under the Public Health Act than under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Under the latter Acts dwelling-houses can only be closed if their state or condition is so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation. This would not appear to include, among other things, cases of overcrowding, absence of water fittings, or absence of water supply, whereas under the Public Health Act, closing orders may be obtained in all these cases.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL CAUDWELL.

Endocarditis ...	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	3	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	23	...	17	...	12	...	...	...	40	...	61	...	3	...	1	...	39	...	28	...	34	...
Hypertrophy of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Angina Pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Gangrene... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	30	...	...	...	68	...	87	...	155	...	62	...	57	...	36	...	...	...
Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	18	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	11	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	74	...	68	...	142	...	73	...	54	...	15	...	...
Chronic Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	34	...	...	...	66	...	73	...	139	...	...	...	60	...	50	...	...
Poisons, poisonous vapours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Narcosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falls not specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise, not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUICIDES.																																					
By Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	13	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
By Hanging and Strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Cut or Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By other and unspecified methods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By defined and unspecified causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Drowned ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Dead ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS																																					
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	63	...	145	...	175	...	238	...	280	...	269	...	189	...	52	...	1225	...	1181	...	2406	...	1125	...	793	...	488	...	...

APPENDIX No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
PUBLIC ANALYST
 FOR THE
Year ended 31st March, 1908.

To the Battersea Borough Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following report,—prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Borough Council as to the nature and extent of the information desired,—for the year ended on the 31st March, 1908:—

1. During the year ended on 31st March, 1908, *one thousand* samples of Food were submitted to me for analysis, under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, 1875, 1879, 1887, 1899, and 1907, by Inspector Alfred Chuter.

2. Taking the population of Battersea as 168,907 (Census Population, 1901), the number of samples of all kinds taken in the year is equal to about one for every 169 persons.

TABLE I.

NAME OF SAMPLE.	GENUINE COMPOSITION OR NOT ADULTERATED.	ADULTER- ATED.	INFERIOR.	TOTAL.
Milk ...	685	74	—	759
Butter ...	104	19	10	133
Separated Milk ...	29	9	—	38
Coffee ...	12	2	—	14
Skimmed Milk ...	9	2	—	11
Vinegar ...	4	1	1	6
Arrowroot ...	4	—	—	4
Cocoa ...	4	—	—	4
Mustard ...	4	—	—	4
White Pepper ...	4	—	—	4
“Pasteurised Skim- med Milk ” ...	1	3	—	4
Cheese ...	1	2	—	3
Whisky ...	3	—	—	3
Preserved Fish ...	3	—	—	3
Preserved Meat...	2	—	—	2
Margarine ...	2	—	—	2
Brandy ...	1	—	—	1
Gin ...	1	—	—	1
Rum ...	1	—	—	1
Preserved Beans	—	1	—	1
Preserved Peas...	1	—	—	1
“Coffee and Chicory ” ...	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	876	113	11	1000

TABLE II.
PERCENTAGES.

YEAR.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Genuine ...	56.48	50.0	49.5	56.2	65.0	71.6	67.6	75.0	85.0	84.1
Adulterated	40.74	39.8	44.9	34.3	30.0	25.5	27.5	18.6	12.0	10.7
Inferior ...	2.78	10.2	5.6	9.5	5.0	2.9	4.9	6.4	3.0	5.2
No. of Samples	108	108	107	105	100	102	102	280	301	308

YEAR.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Genuine ...	77.0	76.0	80.8	81.2	82.4	77.7	79.9	84.0	85.5	87.6
Adulterated	12.5	12.2	8.9	10.3	11.8	.8	14.7	14.5	12.9	11.3
Inferior ...	10.5	11.8	10.3	8.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.1
No. of Samples	418	500	505	504	500	552	700	702	1,001	1,000

TABLE III.
PERCENTAGES—MILK.

YEAR.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Genuine ...	56.0	44.9	33.3	51.6	54.0	56.8	55.0	54.4	74.2	76.2
Adulterated	39.0	40.8	60.3	35.4	36.0	35.1	38.3	30.1	17.5	14.8
Inferior ...	5.0	14.3	6.4	13.0	10.0	8.1	6.7	15.5	8.3	9.0
No. of Samples	59	49	63	62	50	37	60	103	97	122

YEAR.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Genuine ...	63.2	59.2	59.4	68.1	69.1	77.1	79.9	85.9	87.5	90.3
Adulterated	13.8	16.0	16.6	10.2	17.7	12.4	16.7	13.5	10.9	9.7
Inferior ...	23.0	24.8	24.0	21.7	13.2	10.5	3.4	0.6	1.6	0.0
No. of Samples	152	206	175	138	152	258	448	513	800	759

TABLE IV.
MILK.

ADULTERATED AND INFERIOR SAMPLES.

1907-1908	9.7 per cent.	1897-1898	23.8 per cent.
1906-1907	12.5 " "	1896-1897	25.8 " "
1905-1906	14.1 " "	1895-1896	45.6 " "
1904-1905	20.1 " "	1894-1895	45.0 " "
1903-1904	22.9 " "	1893-1894	43.2 " "
1902-1903	30.9 " "	1892-1893	46.0 " "
1901-1902	31.9 " "	1891-1892	48.4 " "
1900-1901	40.6 " "	1890-1891	66.7 " "
1899-1900	40.8 " "	1889-1890	55.1 " "
1898-1899	36.8 " "	1888-1889	44.0 " "

TABLE V.

PARTICULARS OF THE 113 CASES OF ADULTERATION.

No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.	No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.
1	Milk ...	67% Milk devoid of fat	23	Milk ...	13% Extraneous Water
2	Milk ...	58% Milk devoid of fat	24	Milk ...	13% Milk devoid of fat
3	Milk ...	36% Milk devoid of fat and 1·214 grains Boric Acid per pint	25	Milk ...	12·6% Milk devoid of fat
4	Milk ...	36% Milk devoid of fat	26	Milk ...	11·5% Extraneous Water
5	Milk ...	33·5% Extraneous Water	27	Milk ...	11% Extraneous Water
6	Milk ...	10% Extraneous Water and 19·4% Milk de- void of fat	28	Milk ...	11% Extraneous Water
7	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water and 23% Milk devoid of fat	29	Milk ...	11% Extraneous Water
8	Milk ...	25% Milk devoid of fat	30	Milk ...	10·4% Extraneous Water
9	Milk ...	8·5% Extraneous Water and 9·5% Milk de- void of fat	31	Milk ...	10% Extraneous Water
10	Milk ...	7·5% Extraneous Water and 10·5% Milk de- void of fat	32	Milk ...	10% Extraneous Water
11	Milk ...	18% Milk devoid of fat	33	Milk ...	10% Extraneous Water
12	Milk ...	18% Milk devoid of fat	34	Milk ...	9% Extraneous Water
13	Milk ...	18% Milk devoid of fat	35	Milk ...	9% Extraneous Water
14	Milk ...	18% Milk devoid of fat	36	Milk ...	9% Extraneous Water
15	Milk ...	17% Milk devoid of fat	37	Milk ...	9% Milk devoid of fat
16	Milk ...	16% Extraneous Water	38	Milk ...	9% Milk devoid of fat
17	Milk ...	15% Extraneous Water	39	Milk ...	8% Extraneous Water
18	Milk ...	15% Extraneous Water	40	Milk ...	8% Milk devoid of fat
19	Milk ...	14% Extraneous Water	41	Milk ...	8% Milk devoid of fat
20	Milk ...	14% Milk devoid of fat	42	Milk ...	7·5% Extraneous Water
21	Milk ...	14% Milk devoid of fat	43	Milk ...	7% Extraneous Water
22	Milk ...	13·5% Extraneous Water	44	Milk ...	7% Extraneous Water
			45	Milk ...	6% Extraneous Water
			46	Milk ...	6% Extraneous Water
			47	Milk ...	6% Extraneous Water
			48	Milk ...	6% Extraneous Water

TABLE V.—*continued.*

No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.	No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.
49	Milk ...	6% Extraneous Water	74	Milk ...	1.43 grains Boric Acid per pint
50	Milk ...	6% Milk devoid of fat	75	Separated Milk	31% Extraneous Water
51	Milk ...	5% Extraneous Water	76	Separated Milk	18% Extraneous Water
52	Milk ...	5% Extraneous Water	77	Separated Milk	11.77% Extraneous Water
53	Milk ...	5% Extraneous Water	78	Separated Milk	11.5% Extraneous Water
54	Milk ...	5% Extraneous Water	79	Separated Milk	10.47% Extraneous Water
55	Milk ...	5% Milk devoid of fat	80	Separated Milk	10% Extraneous Water
56	Milk ...	4.5% Extraneous Water	81	Separated Milk	8.95% Extraneous Water
57	Milk ...	4% Milk devoid of fat	82	Separated Milk	3% Extraneous Water
58	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	83	Separated Milk	2% Extraneous Water
59	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	84	Skimmed Milk	20.4% Extraneous Water
60	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	85	Skimmed Milk	7% Extraneous Water
61	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	86	"Pasteurised Skimmed Milk"	12.8% Extraneous Water
62	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	87	"Pasteurised Skimmed Milk"	1.214 grains Boric Acid per pint
63	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water	88	"Pasteurised Skimmed Milk"	1.006 grains Boric Acid per pint
64	Milk ...	3% Extraneous Water and 1.389 grains Boric Acid per pint	89	Butter ...	86% Foreign Fat
65	Milk ...	3% Milk devoid of fat	90	Butter ...	84% Foreign Fat
66	Milk ...	2% Extraneous Water			
67	Milk ...	2% Milk devoid of fat			
68	Milk ...	1% Extraneous Water			
69	Milk ...	1% Extraneous Water			
70	Milk ...	22.84 grains Boric Acid per pint			
71	Milk ...	3.354 grains Boric Acid per pint			
72	Milk ...	1.964 grains Boric Acid per pint			
73	Milk ...	1.85 grains Boric Acid per pint			

TABLE V.—*continued.*

No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.	No.	SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.
91	Butter ...	84% Foreign Fat	103	Butter ...	55% Foreign Fat
92	Butter ...	82% Foreign Fat	104	Butter ...	43% Foreign Fat
93	Butter ...	82% Foreign Fat	105	Butter ...	33% Foreign Fat
94	Butter ...	81% Foreign Fat	106	Butter ...	30% Foreign Fat
95	Butter ...	80% Foreign Fat	107	Butter ...	2·4% Excess Water
96	Butter ...	78% Foreign Fat	108	Cheese ...	71·8% of the Fat re- quired deficient
97	Butter ...	78% Foreign Fat	109	Cheese ...	20·5% of the Fat re- quired deficient
98	Butter ...	77% Foreign Fat	110	Coffee ...	55% Chicory
99	Butter ...	76·5% Foreign Fat	111	Coffee ...	33% Chicory
100	Butter ...	72% Foreign Fat	112	Vinegar	10% Extraneous Water
101	Butter ...	56% Foreign Fat	113	Preserved Beans	2·622 grains Copper Sulphate per pound
102	Butter ...	56% Foreign Fat			

REMARKS.

3. The term "Genuine Composition" is to be understood to mean that the composition of the samples so described was in accordance with the scientific definitions which can at present be given to the various articles dealt with, and that adulteration could not be certified in regard to them. The term "Inferior" means that the samples so described were of low quality or of doubtful character, and that actual adulteration could not be certified in regard to them.

4. MILK.—Of the 685 samples reported as being of genuine composition, 299 were of "good" quality, 251 were of "fair" quality, and 135 were of "poor" quality.

5. The amounts of "Extraneous Water" and of "Milk devoid of fat" stated, are, in each case, *minimum* percentages.

6. BUTTER.—The amounts of "foreign fat" (fat other than butter fat) stated, are, in each case, *minimum* percentages.

7. Of the 114 samples of Butter (104 "genuine," 10 "inferior") found to have the composition of unadulterated Butters, or of Butters which must at present be regarded as unadulterated, or of Butters in regard to which actual adulteration could not be certified, and which have therefore been certified as "genuine," and as "inferior," respectively, 91 (including 8 of the 10 "inferior" samples) contained Boric Acid, a preparation of which had been added for "preserving" purposes. In view of the definition laid down in the Margarine Act, and for other reasons which have previously been stated at length, it is at present necessary to report samples of *Butter* containing Boric Acid preservatives (and not adulterated in other respects) as "genuine," or "inferior," as the case may require. The 19 samples of "Butter" reported as adulterated all contained Boric Acid.

8. SEPARATED MILK AND SKIMMED MILK.—The particulars relating to the composition of the 9 samples of Separated Milk, the 2 samples of Skimmed Milk, and the 3 samples of "Pasteurised Skimmed Milk," reported as adulterated, are as understated:—

TABLE VI.

		Extraneous Water. per cent.	Milk devoid of Fat. per cent.	Milk of Genuine Composition (poorest quality). per cent.	Boric Acid (grains per pint) and Remarks.
1	Separated Milk	... 31.0	58.3	10.7	—
2	" "	... 18.0	58.34	23.66	—
3	" "	... 11.77	78.90	9.33	—
4	" "	... 11.5	81.2	7.3	—
5	" "	... 10.47	75.2	14.33	Artificially coloured
6	" "	... 10.0	83.3	6.7	"
7	" "	... 8.95	76.39	14.66	—
8	" "	... 3.0	87.0	10.0	—
9	" "	... 2.0	88.0	10.0	—
10	Skimmed Milk	... 20.4	55.6	24.0	—
11	" "	... 7.0	68.4	24.6	Artificially coloured
12	" Pasteurised Skimmed Milk "	12.8	46.2	41.0	"
13	" "	...	56.6	43.4	1.214
14	" "	...	57.3	42.7	1.006

9. The terms "Skimmed Milk" and "Skim Milk" mean "hand-skimmed" milk obtained by the process of surface skimming. Such articles should contain *at least* 1 per cent. of fat. The samples numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Table VI. respectively contained 0.72, 0.74, 1.23, 1.3, and 1.28 per cent. of fat.

10. The remaining sample described as "Pasteurised Skimmed Milk" was not a skimmed milk. It was found to have the composition of an unadulterated *Milk* of poor quality, and was therefore reported as genuine.

11. VINEGAR.—The particulars relating to the sample of Vinegar reported as adulterated are as understated:—

Vinegar of genuine composition, but of the			
lowest strength in Acetic Acid	...	90	per cent.
Extraneous water	...	...	10 ,,

12. Actual adulteration could not be certified with respect to the sample of Vinegar reported as inferior. This sample was weak in Acetic Acid, but the amount present was not below the lowest limit allowed, namely, 3 per cent.

13. SPIRITS: BRANDY, GIN, RUM, AND WHISKY.—The 6 samples of Spirits submitted were found to have the composition of unadulterated samples of Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Whisky, respectively, or of samples which must be regarded as unadulterated, and to be of the strengths required by law or above those strengths, and they were therefore certified to be genuine. The limits of strength laid down by the "Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1879," are 25 degrees under proof for Brandy, Rum, and Whisky, and 35 degrees under proof for Gin.

14. CHEESE.—The 2 samples of Cheese reported as adulterated were found to be deficient in fat. The particulars are as understated:—

- (1) 71.8 per cent. of the fat required deficient.
- (2) 20.5 ,, ,, ,,

An article to which the term "Cheese" is applied, without qualification, should contain not less than 16 per cent. of fat, and the above statements as to the percentage of fat deficiency are based on this fact in these cases. The limit taken is an extremely low one.

The remaining sample had the composition of an unadulterated Cheese containing a proper proportion of fat, and was therefore certified to be genuine.

15. PRESERVED BEANS.—The sample of Preserved Beans reported as adulterated was found to contain Copper, the particulars being as understated:—

Copper per cent.		Crystallised Sulphate of Copper grains per pound.
(1) 0.0095	equivalent to	2.622

16. Crystallised Sulphate of Copper ("Blue Vitriol") is added to preserved vegetables for the purpose of imparting a bright green colour to these articles. The practice is most reprehensible. The salts of Copper are highly poisonous, and articles of food to which they have been added are not only thereby rendered injurious to health, but such articles may be very dangerous when eaten by persons who are specially susceptible to the effects of the poison. The Departmental Committee appointed by the Local Government Board to report on the treatment of food with preservatives and colouring matters, condemned the addition of compounds of Copper to food, and specially recommended that the use of these poisons for such purposes should be absolutely prohibited.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

APPENDIX No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1907.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, pursuant to the Standing Orders of the Council, is to contain information under the following heads:—

- (a) A general account of the sanitary state of the district as regards drainage, water supply, nuisances, &c., together with any suggestions for its improvement.
- (b) An account of his general inspections, and of any special inspections or inquiries.
- (c) An account of his proceedings under the Statutes.
- (d) An account of the action taken in the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts.

Taking in the first place a general survey of the work accomplished and as shewn in the report, the year has been one of continued progress in the effort to improve the sanitary condition of the borough, the environment and health of its inhabitants.

To assist the Council in estimating the beneficial effects of the administration of the Sanitary and other Acts by the Health Committee, who represent the Council in these matters, I purpose following the practice adopted in previous reports by calling special attention to those details of work which appeal mostly to sanitarians. Before doing so I regard it

as a matter of the greatest importance to call attention to the low death-rate for the year, as upon this, together with the amount of infectious disease, the sanitary condition of a district is usually judged.

Whilst there must arrive a time when both these rates cannot be further reduced, that time has not yet arrived, and until all the resources at the disposal of the health administrators of the country, be they the elected representatives of the people or their officers, are exhausted in the saving of human life, every effort must continue to be made to reach the minimum to which it can be hoped to reduce preventible mortality, and this is the ideal sanitary officers should always have in view in the discharge of official duty.

In last year's report it was possible to record the lowest death-rate since 1857, in which year it was 21·4. For 1892, the first year in which it may be said improved sanitation was possible consequent upon the coming into operation of the Public Health (London) Act (which repealed the older sanitary Statutes), the rate was 18·1. For the year under review the rate had decreased to 13·2 per 1,000 or exactly the figure for the previous year.

The estimated population of the borough is 181,736, housed in 23,462 habitations (Census 1901), upon an area of 2,139·9 acres (excluding water). This would appear to show that the rate per house was equal to 7·75, but it will be observed that whilst the population is estimated, the number of inhabited houses is that given in the Census for 1901. As is well known, there has been a great increase in the number of houses erected during the six years following 1901. These have not been taken into consideration, and although there is no doubt that the rate per house has increased, I am of opinion that it does not exceed 6·75. This increase is due to social and economic conditions, and as these become more strenuous it is to be feared that an increased crowding upon space will result. In fact, I could point to several areas in the borough in which the houses that during my early official

life were occupied by one family are now occupied by two or more, and that rack renting of rooms then almost unknown is daily becoming more prevalent, and the population more migratory. These are the altered conditions with which sanitarians and social reformers are largely concerned.

Bearing these facts in mind and that the Council has ever endeavoured to grapple with them, the highly satisfactory result of its efforts is obvious.

The tabulated statement contained on page 343 furnishes an index to the work of the past ten years, and is useful for the purposes of comparison.

Excepting for a slight decrease in two years, viz., 1903 and 1906, concerning which explanations were furnished in the reports for these years, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase year by year in the number of sanitary operations. This is gratifying from a numerical point of view as shewing no lack of zeal on the part of your Officers, but the value of the work can only be judged by analysing the various details recorded.

By reference to the summary of sanitary operations, it will be seen that the year has been one of exceptional effort and success, especially under certain heads, particularly in regard to first inspections, in which are chiefly contained :—

House-to-house visits.

Premises visited upon complaint or which have been inspected owing to infectious disease.

In the first of these there is an increase of 492. I had hoped that even a greater increase under this head would have resulted, but an increase of 34 premises visited in consequence of infectious disease, and 919 upon complaint, made it impracticable. With a decrease under these two heads it should be possible even with the present staff to considerably augment the number of inspections under the first heading.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this branch of the work, and the first section of the Public Health (London) Act, imposing the duty of inspection of the district upon the Council, appears to point to the fact that the Legislature viewed the position in the same light.

At the same time the energies of your Officers are necessarily first directed against the spread of infectious disease, the attendance upon complaints received and the equally important feature of supervising and testing sanitary work carried out, and if there are increases under these heads there must necessarily follow a falling off in house-to-house visitation.

Of the total house inspections, viz., 44,450, in which number is calculated original visits and re-visits, 4,101 were the result of house-to-house inspection, 1,579 in consequence of infectious disease and 3,903 upon complaint as set forth in tabular form on page 345.

On page 344 is recorded the streets inspected, together with the number of houses visited and the number in which defects were discovered.

The enquiries made and visits paid consequent upon infectious disease show a slight increase as compared with the previous year, but the number of actual cases notified was for 1906, 1,470, and for 1907, 1,463. This work necessarily absorbs a great deal of time, as the enquiries made during the past few years are much more searching and far-reaching than was the case prior to about four years since. During the year under review house-to-house visitation has not been carried out by the women inspectors. Their whole time has been absorbed in the work for which they were primarily appointed and are most fitted. I drew attention to this point in the report for 1906, and am satisfied that where house-to-house inspection is conducted from the point of view of ascertaining the sanitary fitness of houses for occupation and the examination for structural sanitary

defects, the work is such as to demand the practical knowledge and experience of the male inspector. On the other hand, where the inspection is made for the purpose of enquiries into cleanliness, overcrowding, and other conditions attaching to home life and the advising of mothers in the care of the children, most excellent work is possible at the hands of the woman inspector, more particularly in houses occupied by the poorer classes; not only so, but the work of the Department requires to be conducted as far as is practicable to prevent overlapping, and this is found to occur to a great extent where too much specialising takes place. By this I mean where special inspectors for particular work are appointed whose duties are not confined to a district, it occurs that two or more inspectors may visit the same premises on the same day or during the same week. I am of opinion that excepting in certain particular instances it is better to make the inspectorial districts smaller and the officer for that district responsible for all the duties of an Inspector therein.

Before concluding these general remarks I should add that the work of the Department has proceeded smoothly, the Inspectors generally and the inside staff working cordially together.

Considerable difficulty necessarily arises at times, and great tact has to be displayed with owners who frequently feel aggrieved by the demands made upon them under the Acts relating to sanitation, but an interview has usually resulted in the demands being fairly met and much summary procedure avoided. I am of opinion that the Acts should be judiciously enforced in all cases, but to be too exacting in unimportant details tends to friction and the weakening of the powers of the Council in those directions in which it is all powerful. In no instance during the year was refusal to admit the Council's Officers persisted in.

I have previously referred to the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease as being 1,463, and the visits paid

as 1,579. The increase is largely accounted for by the visits made in consequence of measles, tuberculosis, &c.—which diseases are not compulsorily notified—and also enquiries concerning contacts with infection.

Of complaints attended to, it will be seen that there is a great increase—no less than 919—over 1906. It has been explained in former reports that this must always be a varying quantity, dependent upon several causes, but there is a marked increase concerning nuisances which are not controllable under the Public Health Statutes, such as cock-crowing, noise of dogs, machinery, &c. The premises are, however, visited and the abatement of such nuisances secured by dealing with conditions other than those primarily complained of.

The figures dealing with the items specially mentioned in this general survey of the work are set out in tabular form on page 343.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Total sanitary operations ..	72,782	73,535	76,098	77,303	77,923	79,356	80,423	82,637	82,575	84,127
House inspections ...	47,630	47,348	37,590	38,136	34,004	39,737	43,456	45,810	42,335	44,450
Bakehouse inspections ...	539	545	540	492	561	570	286	278	294	232
Bakehouse nuisances abated ...	33	42	32	44	41	58	186	73	44	78
Urinals—inspections ...	450	452	468	447	414	366	579	340	292	425
Do. altered, repaired, or water laid on ...	78	58	69	85	75	87	92	86	94	124
Intimations served under Sec. 3...	3,807	3,739	3,330	3,520	3,430	4,404	5,366	5,767	4,720	4,889
Notices served under Sec. 4 ...	1,138	1,180	1,040	1,196	802	1,447	1,975	1,694	1,408	1,562
Notices served under Secs. 62 & 65	1,779	1,560	1,257	1,093	1,447	978	1,085	2,653	1,684	2,698
Complaints received & attended to	3,847	3,538	2,855	2,678	2,911	2,964	3,424	3,249	2,984	3,903
Houses disinfected ...	1,608	1,666	1,404	1,208	1,612	1,180	1,215	2,589	1,991	2,998
Houses supplied with disinfectants	6,739	7,761	5,621	6,011	4,793	6,381	4,171	5,044	5,565	6,133
House drains flushed with disinfectants after infectious disease	923	928	764	919	1,712	1,217	1,217	2,851	1,984	2,987
Overcrowding abated ...	107	74	78	53	71	77	58	56	71	78
Premises cleansed and repaired...	934	1,124	1,111	858	698	1,750	1,970	1,459	1,723	2,515
Drains Tested ... By smoke ...	1,550	1,425	1,250	1,372	1,616	1,328	1,209	1,137	1,072	1,213
„ water ...	6,959	7,777	7,408	6,489	5,888	5,771	5,142	5,987	4,349	4,688
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	725	752	759	288	223	653	460	413	339	422
Drains relaid ...	1,070	1,165	867	817	848	701	689	620	443	534
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed...	...	...	...	46	170	146	152	151	80	79
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	1,283	1,208	1,013	1,318	1,275	746	561	458	426	449
Sink and rain water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	584	325	333	304	325	645	532	413	526	453
Water closets cleansed & repaired	683	295	285	510	384	1,017	993	847	901	880
Cesspools abolished ...	4	4	1	1	2	3	9	8	...	...
Mews & stables drained & paved	36	8	30	28	16	42	132	25	24	11
Yards, &c., drained and paved ...	929	603	470	669	510	1,144	1,740	1,302	948	1,031
Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided	180	58	90	126	109	113	158	144	117	116
Dust receptacles provided ...	690	483	881	450	378	912	728	564	627	652
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	409	298	326	429	341	1,003	787	531	668	728
Houses supplied with water, and fittings repaired ...	141	112	166	221	206	229	316	248	235	285
Water closets supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	925	685	714	631	618	857	818	664	683	783
Cisterns covered, cleansed and repaired ...	541	447	498	688	386	822	629	637	771	904
Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	21	18	19	74	45	96	153	108	78	88
Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	46	160	546	77	66	487	262	175	215	205
Certificates of disinfection granted	1,740	1,615	1,192	1,119	2,018	1,595	1,333	2,152	2,606	3,123
Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 48) ...	327	408	526	285	251	381	270	235	47	31
Proceedings ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	1,213	2,215	2,196	3,094	2,861	3,441	4,593	4,462	4,455	5,158
Summonses issued...	72	142	337	99	116	113	142	180	164	194
Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	62	100	312	88	91	90	119	93	95	107
Factory & workshop inspections ...	...	...	229	66	1,919	4,623	4,701	3,194	4,429	4,429
Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories & Workshops, Sec. 38	180	5	78	12	260	168	185	394	549	335
Underground sleeping rooms disused ...	28	6	8	15	4	55	39	7	11	91
Gipsy van inspections ...	110	86	101	99	185	232	229	259	168	224
Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	287	415	524	298	220	362	270	235	47	31
Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	400	500	500	500	500	500	700	700	925	1,000
Other sanitary operations ...	...	...	...	123	133	137	972	612	854	934

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

344

EAST BATTERSEA.			NORTH-WEST BATTERSEA.			SOUTH-WEST BATTERSEA.		
Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.	Name of Road.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects existed.
Acanthus Road	23	10	Abercrombie Street...	63	49	Abyssinia Road	18	10
Arless Road	50	21	Barnore Street	21	19	Aliwal Road	53	44
Arthur Street	12	11	Benfield Street	39	39	Amner Road	31	8
Beaufoy Road	1	1	Bolingbroke Road	45	32	Auckland Road	32	17
Belfour Street	37	33	Cabul Road	71	53	Battersea Rise	...	24
Berkeley Street	16	14	Candahar Road	59	51	Beauchamp Road	...	40
Blondel Street	88	66	Church Lane	33	25	Boutflower Road	17	16
Bramwell Street	17	15	Cottage Place	21	17	Bramfield Road	53	23
Brougham Street	55	34	Duffield Street	45	40	Broomwood Road	190	58
Carlton Grove	10	7	Falcon Grove	45	27	Burland Road	13	9
Cupar Road	20	13	Falcon Terrace	41	25	Chatto Road	1	—
Currie Street	47	36	Fords Place	60	50	Dents Road	36	17
Dickens Street	18	10	Freeland Street	20	17	Dulka Road	19	4
Eland Road	83	23	Grant Road	106	75	Freke Road	22	7
Everett Street	39	38	Harley Street	27	16	Garfield Road	23	18
Landseer Street	65	46	Hyde Lane	24	14	Gorst Road	54	46
Lavender Hill	83	38	Kerrison Road	45	34	Gowrie Road	47	17
Longhedge Street	73	63	Lavender Terrace	34	26	Grandison Road	29	22
Lurline Gardens	66	30	Little Europa Place...	37	37	Hillier Road	64	33
Macduff Road	10	6	Lombard Road	13	5	Hillier Road	49	17
Ponton Road	30	24	Lothair Street	9	8	Ilminster Gardens	31	23
Ponton Street	15	15	Newman Street	26	18	Keildon Road	36	25
Prairie Street	57	33	Parkham Street	39	24	Kyrle Road	1	—
Roundell Street	18	16	Pearson Street	21	14	Lavender Hill	45	16
Sabine Road	158	86	Randall Street	38	22	Leathwaite Road	30	17
St. James Grove	13	9	Speke Road	84	54	Limburg Road	23	19
Savona Street	36	25	Stanmer Street	48	30	Mallinson Road	65	35
Shellwood Road	16	10	Wayford Street	28	24	Marney Road	82	55
Silverthorne Road	65	29	Winstanley Road	54	37	Nansen Road	61	55
Theatre Street	72	66				Rush Hill Mews	9	9
Tipthorpe Road	29	9				Rush Hill Road	30	24
Trollope Street	36	15				Shelgate Road	54	45
Wellington Road	6	6				Stormont Road	7	7
Wickersley Road	152	102				Strathblaine Road	3	3
William Street	29	27						
Woodgate Street	32	32						
Wycliffe Road	6	6						
Totals	1,583	1,025	Totals	1,196	882	Totals	1,322	763

NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED DURING HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Sanitary District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1907.	476	491	398	542	718	433	521	522	4101
1906.	464	375	389	514	495	310	522	540	3609

NUMBER OF HOUSES VISITED IN CONSEQUENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Sanitary District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1907.	290	201	278	237	158	181	104	130	1579
1906.	255	213	271	262	197	192	101	54	1545

NUMBER OF PREMISES VISITED UPON COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

Sanitary District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Factory and Workshop Inspectors.	Health Visitor.	Total.
1907.	722	449	595	526	306	499	452	260	83	11	3903
1906.	460	207	329	429	299	494	460	222	51	33	2984

Overcrowding.

The number of cases of overcrowding discovered and abated was 78, an increase of 7 over the previous year. This form of nuisance is extremely difficult to deal with owing to the concomitant generally obtaining, viz., poverty. Where the family has more than one room the remedy can usually be obtained by a re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation, but in those cases in which the families live and sleep in one room there is no alternative but to cause them to remove altogether or for some of the older members to sleep elsewhere. In several cases the latter arrangement has been secured, more particularly amongst the van dwellers.

There is little doubt that since the Census of 1901 was taken there has been an increase in the number of one-roomed tenements. The figures then stood at 3,413, but it is interesting to observe that the persons occupying these only exceeded 4 in 63 cases. In 48 cases 5 persons, in 12 cases 6 persons each tenement, and in 3 cases only was this number exceeded, viz., 7, 8 and 9 persons. As the information from the Census Returns has not previously appeared in these reports, I think it worthy of reproduction here.

The causes of overcrowding were referred to in the report for 1906, and it is not necessary that they should be repeated on this occasion, but speaking from long experience and observation, I do not consider that overcrowding is willingly resorted to. It is found in numerous instances that the overcrowded families are the "victims" of what we usually term for want of a more truthful definition "the irony of fate." Excepting with regard to certain of the van dwellers, I am pleased to say that as the result of the work of the Department during 1907, it was not necessary to resort to summary procedure in order to secure the abatement of overcrowding. Concerning the summary proceedings instituted against the van dwellers, as these proceedings were determined during the year 1908, the results will appear in the report for that year.

CENSUS OF 1901.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TENEMENTS AND THE TENEMENTS OF LESS THAN FIVE ROOMS, DISTINGUISHING THOSE OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS NUMBERS OF PERSONS, IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA.

TOTAL TENEMENTS, 38,987.	ROOMS IN TENEMENT.	NO. OF TENEMENTS.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more.
Tenements of less than five rooms, 24,089	1	3413	1613	1011	533	193	48	12	1	1	1	—	—	—
	2	5887	482	1768	1424	1054	600	331	157	60	9	2	—	—
	3	7934	231	1827	1973	1529	1021	625	398	211	77	31	9	2
	4	6855	75	701	1243	1359	1133	905	699	384	212	93	42	9

Premises Cleansed and Repaired.

Under this head the figures for 1907 show 2,515, or an increase over 1906 of 792. The London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1904, gives extensive powers to the Borough Council to deal with verminous premises, and considerable use has been made of this power, although but few premises have been certified as provided by the Act, the nuisances having been in most cases abated either upon the intimation notices served or upon notices under section 4 of the Public Health (London) Act. These notices have usually referred to dilapidations or other insanitary conditions, apart from the fact that the premises were verminous; the latter nuisance has therefore been included with the other nuisances requiring abatement, thus avoiding the service of additional notices dealing with the verminous conditions.

For some years past the work under this head has progressed, but it should be remembered the term applies to premises not only verminous, but those in which dampness, defective floors, walls, staircases, &c., are found to exist. It might be advisable in future reports to sub-divide this heading, but as the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is circumscribed, it is necessarily incumbent to include many subjects dealt with in this abbreviated form under specified headings.

Paving of Yards and Open Spaces.

With regard to the paving of yards, &c., I am compelled to say that whilst an effort has been made by the Inspectorial Staff to secure the more extended impervious paving of open spaces about dwelling houses in all cases where it was found necessary, this is one of the most difficult matters to enforce. In former years the usual procedure was to require an impervious pavement to be laid from three to four feet in width extending along all walls of the building and to allow the remaining part of the open space to

be raised by hard core, gravel, &c., and this was carried out willingly by those responsible. To follow a year or two afterwards and make a further demand for the extension of impervious pavement causes considerable irritation, and I must express the opinion that each district inspector should be allowed a certain discretion in the matter. As I have in previous reports explained each case requires to be dealt with on its merits, and no hard and fast line can be laid down. Confidence in the Officers appointed to the districts, who are acquainted with the conditions obtaining in each case is necessary, and no attempt should be made to destroy the desire on the part of the occupiers to cultivate a few shrubs or flowers, unless it gives rise to nuisances from dampness in the walls of the houses, the collection of stagnant waters, or other insanitary conditions. There is a tendency, I fear, to carry the question of impervious paving of open spaces too far, especially in those cases in which the existing paving has been carried out some five or six years since under the direction of, and after service of notice by, the Department. It may be advisable to quote the by-law which deals with this question, from which I think it will be seen not to possess that extensive application which is oftentimes claimed for it:—

“As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling houses.

10. “The owner of every dwelling house in connection with which there is any yard or open space shall, *where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions* that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom; and he shall cause such pavement to be kept in proper repair.”

During the year the by-law was successfully put in operation in 1,031 instances as compared with 948 with the year preceding. In 197 the open space was entirely paved. In 124 the entire widths of yards and extending to a depth of 12 feet or more were so paved, whilst in 618 cases the open space was paved imperviously to a less distance than 12 feet exclusive of the widths of such pavings, which necessarily varied according to the circumstances of each case. The balance of 92 refers to forecourts, 51 of which were entirely and 41 partially paved.

In addition, mews and stables or stable yards, &c., were similarly dealt with in 11 instances.

Dangerous and Temporary Buildings, &c.

During the year the attention of the London County Council (through the District Surveyors) was directed to dangerous buildings, &c., in 23 cases, whilst the attention of the Borough Surveyor was directed to the erection of structures of a temporary character in 11 instances. The specified height, &c., of these, however, prevents the erection of large numbers of fowl and pigeon houses, &c., being dealt with as temporary structures under the Building Acts. In such cases notices specifying them as nuisances are served, and where possible their removal effected.

Underground Rooms.

Upon referring to the table of sanitary operations it will be observed that in no less than 91 cases underground rooms were found to be occupied illegally as dwellings. These buildings are dealt with under sections 96, 97 and 98 of the Public Health (London) Act. This is the highest number ever dealt with, and the explanation is that the same rooms became occupied after vacation by other families, necessitating action being taken again and again. In 88 of the cases the rooms were situated in No. 4 sanitary district. In one case

summary proceedings were instituted against the owner, and eventually the summons withdrawn upon payment of costs, the nuisance having been abated, and the owner undertaking not to allow the room to be so used again.

Urinals to Licensed Houses.

The special inspection of these conveniences was carried out in December, 1907, and the Health Committee considered the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector thereon at its meeting on the 31st December, 1907. The inspections numbered 425, an excess over the previous year of 133, whilst the defects discovered and remedied or improvements effected therein were 124, exceeding those for 1906 by 30. The following table supplies particulars concerning the numbers, &c., in each sanitary district.

Sanitary District.	NUMBER OF URINALS.		Number of Intimation Notices Served.	Number of Statutory Notices Served.
	Accessible to Customers and Public.	Accessible to Customers only.		
1	18	12	18	3
2	17	11	16	—
3	19	7	5	1
4	14	5	9	1
5	3	—	2	—
6	17	15	5	—
7	1	2	—	—
8	2	4	1	—
	91	56		
Totals	147		56	5

Licences for Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

The Borough Council offered no opposition to the renewal of any of the licences, but at the request of the Licensing Bench the Health Committee consented to the Chief Sanitary Inspector giving evidence concerning the structural and

sanitary condition of seventeen houses which the Justices had selected for objection under the Licensing Act of 1904.

The primary ground of objection was that of redundancy, but the Justices supplement this by the evidence of their Surveyor and your Chief Inspector. The following are brief extracts from the reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, submitted to the Health Committee on the 19th March, 16th July and 3rd September, 1907, respectively, shewing the decision of the Licensing Authorities :—

“ Pursuant to the instructions of the Committee, I have to report that on the 20th February, I received from the Clerk to the Licensing Justices a communication intimating that the following licences had been objected to on behalf of the Licensing Justices, and asking for a copy of my evidence and attendance at the adjourned Licensing Meeting on the 5th March.

Devonshire Arms, 37 Ascalon Street.
 Butchers Arms, 149 New Road.
 Queens Arms, 146 New Road.
 British Flag, 103 Culvert Road.
 Culvert Arms, 63 Culvert Road.
 Royal Albert Park Tavern, 49 Chatham Street.
 Volunteer, 125 Church Road.
 Nightingale, 173 Church Road.
 George, 40 Bolingbroke Road.
 Union Arms, 1 Usk Road.
 Cape of Good Hope, 17 Hope Street.
 Hope, 261 York Road.
 Stags Head Brewery Tap, 275 York Road.
 Bolingbroke Arms, 17 Chatham Road.
 St. George and Dragon, 31 Chatham Road.
 Carpenters Arms, 39 Chatham Road.
 Eagle, 104 Chatham Road.

“ I inspected the several premises and in due course forwarded a copy of my evidence to Mr. Corsellis.

“ On the 5th March, the undermentioned cases were taken :—

Devonshire Arms, Ascalon Street.
 Butchers Arms, New Road.
 Queens Arms, New Road.
 British Flag, Culvert Road.
 Culvert Arms, Culvert Road.
 Royal Albert Park Tavern, Chatham Street.
 Volunteer, Church Road.
 Nightingale, Church Road.
 George, Bolingbroke Road.

“The Justices proceeded to take the cases in groups. For instance, the two houses in New Road and the one in Ascalon Street were taken together, and after consideration, the Justices temporarily renewed the licences and referred the cases to the Compensation Authority. Similar remarks apply in the cases of the Royal Albert Park Tavern, Chatham Street, and the Culvert Arms, Culvert Road. The latter house, it may be remembered, was one of the houses selected for opposition by the Justices last year, but the licence was renewed eventually by the Committee at Quarter Sessions. The licence of the third house selected in this area, viz., the British Flag, Culvert Road, was renewed. It would appear that the Justices had selected this house, together with the two others, for comparative purposes. With regard to those in the Church Road area, viz.,

The Volunteer, Church Road,
 The George, Bolingbroke Road,
 The Nightingale, Church Road,

the licences in the two first mentioned cases were renewed, whilst the Nightingale, Church Road, was referred to the Compensation Authority, the licence being temporarily renewed. The further cases were adjourned until the 15th March, with the following result:—

“The licences of the Stags Head Brewery Tap, York Road, and the Hope, York Road, were renewed. The licences of the Union Arms, Usk Road, and the Cape of Good Hope, Hope Street, were temporarily renewed, the cases being referred to the Compensation Authority. Four licences were

taken for opposition in Chatham Road, viz., the Bolingbroke Arms, the George and Dragon, the Carpenters Arms, and the Eagle. The two latter licences were renewed, whilst the licences for the Bolingbroke Arms and the George and Dragon, were temporarily renewed, and the cases referred to the Compensation Authority.

“ I may state that the work in connection with these licensed houses is not indicated by an inspection simply of the 17 cases referred to, the preparation of evidence and attendance at the Licensing Sessions, and later before the Compensation Committee at Quarter Sessions, but an examination has to be made for purposes of comparison of the several licensed houses in the vicinity of those selected for opposition by the Licensing Justices. It will, therefore, be seen that this question involves a very large amount of work and occupies considerable time.

“ I would add that from a sanitary point of view a very wise selection has been made by the Justices in the houses referred to the Compensation Authority from the 17 cases selected.

“ On the 19th March, last, I reported to the Committee upon the 17 licensed houses chosen by the Justices of the Wandsworth Division for opposition, and as to the decision of the Licensing Justices at the Annual Licensing Meeting on the 5th March, to the effect that the licences of the following houses had been renewed, but the cases referred to the Compensation Authority at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell.

Devonshire Arms, Ascalon Street.

Butchers Arms, New Road.

Queens Arms, New Road.

Culvert Arms, Culvert Road.

Royal Albert Park Tavern, Chatham Street.

Nightingale, Church Road.

Union Arms, Usk Road.

Cape of Good Hope, Hope Street.

Bolingbroke Arms, Chatham Road.

George and Dragon, Chatham Road.

“ On the 5th July, the cases were taken, but it would appear that a preliminary meeting had been held by the Local Licensing Bench, at which it was decided to omit the following three cases referred to the Compensation Authority, and the licences were, prior to the meeting at the Sessions on the 5th July, renewed.

Queens Arms, New Road.
 Bolingbroke Arms, Chatham Road.
 Butchers Arms, New Road.

“ The Compensation Authority refused the renewal of the licences in the five following cases :—

George and Dragon, Chatham Road.
 Union Arms, Usk Road.
 Cape of Good Hope, Hope Street.
 Culvert Arms, Culvert Road.
 Devonshire Arms, Ascalon Street.

“ The two undermentioned cases standing over to be dealt with at an adjourned meeting.

Royal Albert Park Tavern, Chatham Street.
 Nightingale, Church Road.

“ Learned Counsel took exception to the action of the Local Licensing Bench holding a preliminary meeting and deciding not to bring before the Compensation Authority certain licences. The Chairman of the Bench expressed the opinion that all cases, in which the renewal of the licences had been referred, should be considered by the full Bench of Magistrates, more especially where there appeared to be similar grounds of objection in each of the cases selected in any particular area.

“ Prior to the re-hearing of the cases by the full Committee a further inspection of the licensed houses selected for opposition, together with those premises in the vicinity, was made as requested last year by the full Bench of Magistrates.

“Adverting to the report I submitted to the Committee at

its meeting on the 16th July, as to the decision of the Licensing Authority deciding not to renew the licences of certain houses, I have now to state that at the adjourned meeting of the Compensation Authority at the Clerkenwell Sessions House on the 25th July, the licences to the Royal Albert Park Tavern, Chatham Street, and the Nightingale, Church Road, were not renewed, making in all seven cases in which the licences have not been renewed out of the 17 selected originally by the Justices of the Wandsworth Division."

Common Lodging Houses.

The London County Council is the Licensing and Registration Authority for these houses, and excepting for sanitary purposes they are subject to inspection by the Inspectors of the London County Council. Once at least during the year they are, however, inspected by your own Officers in order to see that the drainage and general sanitary arrangements, &c., are in order. The Borough Council is empowered at the Annual Licensing Meeting to offer opposition to the renewal of the licences of these houses in a similar manner as obtains in the case of cowhouses, &c. The several premises having been kept in very fair condition, no objection was taken by the Council to the renewal of the licences. There are three licensed houses less than in 1906, viz., Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Sheepcote Lane, which premises have ceased to be used for this purpose.

The premises in use as Common Lodging Houses are Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 89 and 91 Surrey Lane, 6 Orville Road, and 75 Falcon Road. The total number of lodgers authorised to be received into the houses is 275, consisting of 154 males, 75 females, and in two houses 46 males and females together are received as lodgers.

Smoke Nuisances.

Briefly set out in the accompanying tables is the action taken during the year under review for the abatement of nuisances arising from the emission of black smoke from

chimneys of premises other than dwelling houses. The latter are specially exempted from the operation of the Act. Seventy-five nuisances were reported during the year, a slight excess over 1906. The Health Committee gave careful consideration to each case, directing the service of 12 notices. In addition, 68 preliminary notices were issued and summary action taken against 3 firms. The number of summonses issued, together with the fines and costs imposed, are set out below.

No. of offences reported.	No. of notices sent recording duration of offence and description of shaft, &c.	No. of statutory notices served.	No. of summonses issued.	Total fines and costs imposed.	
				Fines.	Costs.
By Council's Officers } 51	68	12	16	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By L.C.C. ... 9				15 0 0	2 1 0
By C.S.A. Soc. 15					
Total 1907 ... 75					

Name.	Premises.	No. of summonses issued.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Fines.	Costs.
Mark Mayhew, Ltd. ...	Flour Mills, Church Road	7	£ s. d. 1 0 0 (6 summonses dismissed).	£ s. d. 1 3 0
May and Baker, Ltd....	Chemical Works, Church Road	4	4 0 0	0 8 0
Ramsey Bros. ...	72 St. John's Hill	5	10 0 0	0 10 0

Notices Served.

In order to secure the abatement of nuisances, no less than 4,889 intimation or preliminary notices were served. For non-compliance in 1,562 cases, statutory notices were

served, by direction of the Health Committee, who act for the Council in these matters. The several sections of the Act to which these notices referred are set out in the following table, from which it will be seen that for the year 1907, the number exceeds that for 1906 by 323.

Sanitary Districts.	Intimations under Section 3. General Nuisances.	Section 4. General Nuisances.	Section 4. Relative to Overcrowding.	Section 35. Offensive Matter.	Bye-law Notices. (Various).	Section 37.		Section 38. Sanitary Conveniences to Workshops, &c.	Section 96. Underground Rooms.	Removal of Refuse, &c.	L.C.C. (G.P.) Act, 1904.	Totals.
						w.c's.	Dust bins.					
1	345	73	2	—	32	14	14	—	—	—	—	480
2	761	84	3	6	48	15	32	—	—	—	—	949
3	477	64	—	4	47	11	14	—	—	—	—	617
4	772	218	27	2	180	16	49	—	13	—	—	1,277
5	431	66	4	13	29	14	13	—	—	—	—	570
6	422	46	—	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	483
7	762	79	—	8	46	14	16	—	—	—	—	925
8	355	30	—	1	20	12	3	—	—	—	—	421
Workshop Inspector	377	68	—	1	15	2	9	10	—	—	—	482
„	130	36	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	180
Health Visitor	57	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Totals 1907	4,889	769	38	35	437	101	159	10	13	—	—	6,451
Totals 1906	4,720	710	30	34	416	86	127	4	—	—	1	6,128

Summary Action Taken.

Summary proceedings were instituted in 194 cases, as against 184 for the previous year. Of these 138 as against 168 for 1906 were in respect of offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, resulting in fines and costs to the

amount of £209 17s. 6d. as compared with £222 14s. 6d. for 1906. The remainder, 56 in number, had reference to offences under the Metropolis Management and Public Health (London) Acts, or in respect of contravention of by-laws made under these Statutes by the London County Council or Borough Council, resulting in fines and costs amounting to £61, or a combined total of fines £204 14s., and costs £66 3s. 6d., as compared with £198 2s. 6d. and £60 17s. respectively.

The following is a summary of the summonses issued under these Acts and bye-laws :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.							Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.	Total.
	Under Sec. 4 Abatement of Nuisances, &c.	Under Secs. 23 and 24 Smoke Consumption	Under Sec. 47 Unsound Food.	Under Sec. 55 Non- Notification of Infectious Disease.	Under Sec. 68 Exposure of Infected Persons	For contra- vention of Bye-laws P.H.(L.) and M.M. Acts.		
1907	16	16	10	...	1	13	138	194
1906	2	1	9	...	...	4	168	184

Mortuary.

The number of bodies received during the year into the Public Mortuary situated in Sheepcote Lane, was 302, 14 of these being for sanitary reasons, it not being possible in every case to sufficiently isolate the body at the home of the deceased.

Cowhouses and Slaughterhouses.

At present there are within the Borough 5 licensed slaughterhouses and 3 cowhouses. Prior to the Annual Licensing Meeting the several premises were visited by a Sub-committee of the Health Committee, upon whose recommendation it was decided that no opposition should be offered

to the renewal of any of the licences at the October Licensing Meeting of the London County Council.

No application was made for the renewal of the licence attaching to the slaughterhouse at 49 York Road.

So far as the structural condition of the several premises will permit they are fairly well kept. Defects, such as paving, drainage, cleansing, &c., were found in several instances, and these were, after service of notice, properly remedied.

Cowhouses.			Slaughterhouses.
Situation.	No. of cows pre-mises licensed for.	No. of cows on premises.	
14 Belle Vue Road	6	—	205 St. John's Hill
17 Wiseton Road	8	4	351 York Road
122 Usk Road ...	15	3	235 Battersea Park Road
			345 " " "
			96 Falcon Road "
Total ... 3	29	7	Total... ... 5

Condemned Food.

Nine seizures of food were made during the year and proceedings instituted by order of the Health Committee. The following furnishes particulars concerning these :—

Nature of Article.	Where Seized.	Result of Proceedings.
Ox ...	49 York Road	Dismissed.
Beef and Mutton	25 Gonsalva Road	Fined £10 and 4s. costs.
Meat ...	67 High street	Fined £10 and 4s. costs.
" ...	" "	Ordered to pay 4s. costs.
" ...	85 " "	Ordered to pay 2s. costs.
Fruit ...	Junction of Gambetta and Robertson Streets	Fined 10s. and 4s. costs.
" ...	" "	Fined 2s. and 2s. costs.
" ...	" "	Fined 2s. and 2s. costs.
" ...	Junction of Sabine and Grayshott Roads	Withdrawn by direction of Health Committee.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 1907, 1,000 samples were taken under these Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. This is the highest number of samples taken during any one year. The numbers taken during the two previous years were 700 and 925 respectively.

The reports submitted in previous years have contained observations and criticisms upon the question of defence set up under the warranty clauses in these Acts, and there is no necessity to repeat them here except to again emphasise the absolute necessity for a drastic amendment of the Statutes in this direction. Why the community should be daily purchasing watered, skimmed, or chemically treated milk, and have no proper redress through its elected representatives by successfully prosecuting the evildoers, is almost beyond comprehension, but such is the fact. The ease with which the vendor of an article of food can protect himself under the warranty clauses of the Food and Drugs Acts is such that oftentimes it is only by the Council's Solicitor discovering some technical or legal error in the warranty or contract that the prosecution is successful in its proceedings. The actual consumer should be protected against all parties, no means

of defence being afforded to the retailer of an article of food except to recover from the person he purchased from the fines, costs and damages he incurs, if he proves to the entire satisfaction of the Court before whom he may be summoned that he has not been guilty of the offence with which he is charged. Upon reference to the table it will be seen that no less than 853 samples of milk have been taken, of which 85 were found upon analysis to be adulterated, giving a percentage of 9.9. It is generally admitted that the protection from adulteration, disease and filth of the milk supply to the community is of paramount importance, but there is a tendency to overlook some other forms of adulteration of food stuffs which may be almost equally important. From the table it will be seen 106 samples of butter were taken, 17 of which were adulterated and three inferior. This figure represents a percentage of 16.0 as against 9.9 for milk. If, however, is added the inferiors in butters, it will be observed that in what may be deemed of almost as great importance as some forms of adulteration in butter, the percentage is greater in the latter article by 8.9 than in milk.

There were surrendered by retailers to the judgment of the Officers of the Department 39 quantities of food, as follows :—

Fish ...	26	Fruit and Vegetables ...	12
		Meat ...	1

In each case the articles upon submission were examined and sorted if it was found necessary, the unfit food being afterwards destroyed. Certificates were furnished to shew that the food had been examined and destroyed, with a view to assisting the retailer to recover from the wholesale trader the amount paid by him for the goods.

To protect the food supply, frequent inspections are made of the premises from which food is sold, particular attention being directed to bakehouses, milkshops, ice-cream vendors, fishmongers, fruiterers, butchers' shops, restaurants and eating-houses. In addition to the visits by Inspector Chuter, which numbered 1,078, and constant supervision over street

traders, no less than 1,468 inspections were made by Inspector Benjamin, in order to see that the condition of the premises and vessels used in the conduct of the businesses was satisfactory.

On pages 364 and 365 will be found tables, one shewing the number and nature of articles taken for analysis during the year with particulars as to adulteration, &c., and the other a list approved by the Health Committee in 1906, of the nature and approximate number of samples of each to be taken for analysis.

There are many food stuffs subject to adulteration or chemical treatment which, in my opinion, should receive greater attention than obtains generally at the present time.

That 47 summonses were withdrawn or dismissed is largely accounted for by the fact that the invariable practice is to prosecute the actual seller as well as the proprietor, and upon the conviction of the proprietor, to withdraw the summons against the actual seller upon payment of the costs.

In 22 cases no proceedings were instituted owing to the small extent of adulteration. The practice of adulterating milk to a slight extent largely obtains, the view being that prosecutions will not be instituted, or if they should be, the cases would be viewed in anything but a serious light by the Court. Vendors generally are acquainted with the quality of the milk supplied to them, and it is feared in many cases water it down so that it will at least pass the standard, and this practice may be said to obtain not only by those persons who have the means at their disposal to do it scientifically, but also by vendors who have no such means.

I cannot close this portion of the report without saying that to Inspector Chuter, the Food Inspector, all praise is due. He is an excellent officer, zealous in duty, tactful in the discharge thereof, and exceptionally gifted with the detective instinct and ability of a witness. He has discharged his duties remarkably well, and his efforts have succeeded in a considerable degree.

Before passing from this subject I feel it incumbent on me to say that generally with regard to the milk supply the present Government intends to impose more stringent regulations. Not only will the supervision of the Dairies and Cowsheds in districts outside London be brought up to the standard obtaining in the Metropolitan area, but there is an earnest determination to see that the food supply, apart from milk, is better safeguarded than has been the practice or even possible in the past.

Description of Article.	Number of Samples procured.	Certified as			Prosecutions instituted.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Summonses Dismissed or Withdrawn.
		Genuine.	Adulterated.	Inferior.			
Arrowroot ...	4	4	—	—	—	£ s. d. —	
Brandy ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Butter ...	106	86	17	3	28	52 19 0	11; also 1 defendant absconded
Coffee ...	11	9	2	—	4	6 9 0	1
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Gin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Milk ...	799	728	71	—	76	105 11 0	30; also 3 defendants absconded, 22 cases no proceedings, 20 adulteration too small, 2 disclosure made.
„ (pasteurised skimmed)	4	2	2	—	2	1 5 0	2
„ (separated) ...	39	30	9	—	10	15 1 0	3
„ (skimmed) ...	11	8	3	—	3	6 17 6	—
Mustard ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Pepper (white) ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Preserved Fish ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Preserved Meat ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Rum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Vinegar ...	6	4	1	1	1	1 2 6	—
Whisky ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	1000	891	105	4	124	189 5 0	47

Nature of Article.	Number.
Milk	600
Butter	180
Coffee	40
Bread	6
Flour	6
Arrowroot	6
Sugar	10
Tea	10
Spirits	20
Drugs	20
Pepper (4 black, 4 white, 3 cayenne) ...	11
Mustard	6
Cocoa	10
Cheese	10
Margarine	12
Cream	6
Oatmeal	4
Tapioca or Sago	4
Tinned Peas	4
Olive Oil	3
Honey	3
Lard	6
Vinegar	6
Miscellaneous	17
	<hr/>
	1,000
	<hr/>

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

There are 15 persons registered under section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1899, as wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese, no additions having been made during the year under report.

Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shews the number of purveyors of milk registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 :—

Number on Register at 31st December,				
1906	...	...	...	264
Number registered during 1907			...	55
			—	319
Number of persons' names removed from				
the Register during the year	...			65
Number on Register at 31st December,				
1907	...	...	...	254

710 inspections of the premises from which milk is sold were made during the year, and 72 notices served to remedy insanitary conditions, together with 160 cautionary letters for contraventions of the Regulations made under the Dairies and Cowsheds Order with a view to preventing contamination of the milk.

Water Supply.

On the 15th January, the Health Committee decided to discontinue the practice of submitting for analysis samples of water from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board and Council's wells, so that no samples were taken during the year under review.

The supply of water was withdrawn from 52 premises within the borough during the year, as against 41 for the year 1906. The following table furnishes the reasons assigned by the Officers of the Metropolitan Water Board for the withdrawal of the supplies. Inspections of the several premises were made and notices served in those cases where the supply had to be reinstated for domestic or sanitary reasons. It is a noticeable and satisfactory feature in the Board's administration as compared with that of the pre-existing companies, that the number of supplies withdrawn for non-payment of rates in respect of dwelling houses continues to be reduced. Taking the year 1903, being the last complete year previous to the Water Board taking over the companies' undertakings, I find the number of supplies withdrawn for this reason is 36 as compared with 4 for the year under review,

whilst the supplies withdrawn for all purposes were 94 for the year 1903 as against 52 for 1907. The term "other causes" is applied chiefly to premises which have become vacant, or where the supply is not required.

Supply of Water withdrawn.				
Sanitary District.	Defective Service Pipes and Fittings.	Non-Payment of Rates.	Other Causes.	Total.
1	1	—	4	5
2	2	—	1	3
3	4	—	6	10
4	4	1	—	5
5	1	2	4	7
6	3	—	8	11
7	3	—	3	6
8	—	1	4	5
1907	18	4	30	52
1906	11	9	21	41

Water Supply to New Houses.

Thirty-one certificates of water supply were furnished during the year in respect to new houses or tenements under section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act. The requirement of the Metropolitan Water Board as to cisternage, I understand, is that there shall be storage capacity to the extent of 25 gallons per room, and in calculating bath rooms and sculleries are each counted as a room. Thus a six-roomed house with bath room and scullery must be furnished with a storage cistern of 200 gallons capacity. The following figures represent the number of houses and tenements certified in the Lambeth and Southwark, &c., districts respectively, and is less by 16 than for the year 1906.

Water Certificates.*Southwark and Vauxhall District.*

Houses	...	...	...	...	2
Tenements	...	...	...	...	12
					— 14

Lambeth District.

Houses	...	...	...	...	14
Tenements	...	...	...	...	3
					— 17
					—
				Total ...	31
					—

Factories, Workshops, &c.

The following figures indicate the special work carried out during the year by Inspectors Mr. Benjamin, Miss Dawson and Miss Fairbairn, in connection with factories, workshops, workplaces and outworkers' premises.

Factories.

At the end of 1907 there were 152 premises registered as factories, the persons employed therein being 8,071 adults, consisting of 6,767 males and 1,304 females; also 740 young persons, comprising 336 males and 404 females. From these figures it will be seen that 2,044 protected persons were engaged, and, pursuant to the Factory and Workshop Act, 37 cases, in which no abstract had been affixed, were notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The number of inspections was 621, and, to secure abatement of nuisances, or improve the sanitary condition of the premises, 60 intimation and 13 statutory notices were served.

Workshops.

There were registered as workshops 524 premises, as against 559 for the previous year, having 661 rooms in which work was carried on. In these there were employed some 2,039 persons, as against 2,224 for the year 1906, being, of

adults, 822 males and 956 females, together with 261 young persons, of whom 68 were males and 193 females. 1,558 inspections were made of these premises, as a result of which 258 notices were served, the principal matters dealt with in these as well as in factories, being want of or defective sanitary conveniences, want of ventilation, cleansing, drainage to floors, &c.

In addition to the above figures are some 41 domestic laundries in which there are employed 49 adults, these persons being members of the families residing in the houses in which the businesses are carried on. To these premises frequent visits are paid, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices during the year under report.

Outworkers.

Upon the register at the end of 1906 there were 282 outworkers' premises as compared with 217 at the end of 1907. During the latter year 751 inspections of the premises were made. The number of persons employed therein was 259, consisting of 73 males and 186 females. 57 notices were served to secure improvement in the sanitary condition or abatement of nuisances.

Workplaces.

To the 580 registered workplaces, 1,738 visits were paid and 158 notices served to abate nuisances or improve the general sanitary condition.

I think it worthy of mention in describing the work carried out by the staff under the Factory and Workshops Acts, to say that in only four instances during the year has the attention of the Council been directed by H. M. Inspector of Factories to matters over which your Authority have control. This fact would appear to show that the Acts are well administered in the borough.

Shop Hours Act.

Observations were made by Inspector Benjamin upon the shops which are subject to the Orders made by the Council

under this Act, and the reports furnished to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, who act on behalf of the Council in the administration of this Statute. Although five premises formed the subject of complaint no contravention of the Act was discovered.

Van Dwellers.

The vans, &c., occupied as dwellings, were especially inspected during the month of December, 1907. Tables are appended hereto which show the result of this inspection. It will be seen that the number of vans and sheds used as dwellings is 82 as compared with 74 for the year 1906. This is chiefly accounted for by the temporary occupation of land at the rear of No. 222, &c., Lavender Hill, during a period of some months by van dwellers in connection with the fair held there, and these cannot be well compared with those which are almost permanently situated in other parts of the Borough.

I would specially direct attention to the seriously overcrowded condition of a large number of the vans as shewn in the last column of the second table affecting these structures. Fortunately the dwellers were almost entirely free from notifiable infectious disease during the year, but I consider that a large number of families so overcrowded as was found to be the case constitutes a serious menace to the health of the community.

In 26 cases the Health Committee directed statutory notices to be served, and these not having been complied with in 14 instances, summary proceedings were instituted, the result of which will appear in the report for the current year. Several of the families after being served with notice, removed from the Borough, only to return it is feared in the early autumn.

In addition to the overcrowding many other nuisances were abated, whilst the by-law as to the paving of the sites upon which the vans stand was put into operation in certain cases.

Sanitary District.	Position.	Number of Vans.	Population.		W.C. Accommodation.		Dustbin, &c., accommodation.	Convenience for washing.	Water Supply for drinking purposes.	Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.				
2	Mills' Yard, 88 Sheepcote Lane	5*	7	7	1	1	3 metal dustbins	Nil	From cistern	*Including 1 shed.
	Mills' Yard, 80 Sheepcote Lane	4	4	3		1	5 " "	1 Copper	"	
4	Gurling's Yard, High Street	10	25	15	2*	1	Dung-pit used as dustbin	1 Copper	From rising main	*Also 1 urinal.
	Manley's Yard, Falcon Road	3	4	3		1*	2 metal dustbins	Nil	"	*The residents are practically one family. Wash-house not needed.
5	Manley's Yard, Cabul Road	26*	25	36	1	2	2 " "	Good accommodation	"	*Including 1 cottage
	Donovan's Yard, Cabul Road	16*	24	25	2	2	4 " "	Nil	"	*Including 1 shed.
	Mills' Yard, Culvert Road	14	21	26	1	1	10 " "	1 Copper and sink	From cistern	
	"Gray's Fair," Vacant land rear of Nos. 222 to 228 Lavender Hill	5	5	9	w c.'s of 228 Lavender Hill used		Refuse consumed in furnace of engine	Nil	From rising main	
Totals 1907		83	115	124	18		27	4		
Totals 1906		74	100	106	16		25	4		

Overcrowded Vans.	Occupiers.				Cubic Air Space in feet.	Defi- ciency in Cubic Feet
	Over 12 Years		Under 12 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
J.W., Donovan's Yard, Cabul Road	—	2	I	I	434	16
D.T., " "	—	2	I	I	324	126
G.H., " "	I	I	I	I	293	157
F.H., " "	—	I	2	I	295	230
S.S., " "	—	I	I	I	222	153
R.H., " "	—	I	I	I	301	74
P.S., " "	I	I	I	I	324	126
T.S., " "	2	2	I	I	365	235
J.G., " "	I	—	I	I	210	165
J.G., " "	I	—	2	—	253	122
G., Gurling's Yard, High Street	—	2	I	I	225	225
A.T., " "	I	—	I	I	340	35
A.T., " "	3	2	I	I	525	150
T.S., " "	3	2	I	I	374	301
D.P., " "	—	—	2	—	286	14
W.P., " "	4	I	I	I	321	354
G.B., Manley's Yard, Cabul Road	—	I	—	2	262	113.
R., " "	—	—	—	2	287	13
G.B., " "	I	—	I	I	340	35
C.I., " "	I	I	I	I	365	85
A.W., Mills' Yard, Culvert Road	—	2	I	I	420	30
H.S., " "	—	2	I	I	427	23
J.H.B., " "	2	I	I	I	482	43
J.M., " "	I	I	I	I	312	138
T.A., Mills' Yard, 88 Sheepcote Lane	I	I	I	I	434	16

TOTALS 1907.	Vans	82	Overcrowded	25
" 1906.	"	74	"	26

Plans of Drainage.

Upon the recommendation of the Health Committee the Council approved 368 plans relative to the drainage or re-drainage of buildings. These plans, together with reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector thereon, were considered by

a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee, upon whose recommendations the full Committee acted.

For the drainage of 53 new buildings, 39 plans were approved, many of these relating to combined operations. Had the practice in past years been to lay down more largely than existed combined systems of drainage for groups or blocks of houses, not only would the drains have been clear of the actual site of the building, but much expense would have been saved the ratepayers in recent years. This question will be more particularly referred to in its proper place, but in a majority of the cases in which the Council and its predecessors have incurred expenditure in reconstructing such drains as sewers, it has been owing to the fact that either a plan was approved for each house to be drained separately or for two houses to be drained together. To the approved single house drain, or the combined drain, as the case may be, a connection from a rain water pipe, a sink waste or a water-closet from a second or third house was connected. This has been found to have been more largely the practice in houses erected between 20 and 30 years since. It will, therefore, be seen that it is much better for the Sanitary Authority to approve and make their orders as provided by the Metropolis Management Acts for the drainage of groups or blocks of houses. The practice now, where possible, is to keep the drains clear of buildings by front and rear lines of main drains, connecting direct to the sewers and ventilating by means of upcast shafts at the extreme ends, thus assisting in the ventilation of the sewers vested in the Sanitary Authority, and overcoming to an appreciable extent the objection so often raised to intercepting traps. Each house or pair of houses is connected to the main drain, being intercepted and ventilated more completely than can be effected where each house connects separately with the sewer. I find, moreover, that fewer stoppages occur in drains laid under this system than in houses separately drained. The attention of your Council is here called to the importance of the subject, primarily from the sanitary aspect, but secondly in the bearing it has upon the

question of liability of sanitary authorities with regard to non-approved systems. In all orders made, care is taken to embrace the whole of the premises included in each particular application, whether relating to original drainage or proposed re-drainage. 329 plans had reference to the reconstruction of drains, of which 168 were for separate systems to 175 premises, the remainder, 161 in number, being for combined operations affecting 398 premises. The by-laws requiring the deposits of plans, &c., are rigidly enforced in order to secure a record of the drainage of the borough. Frequently the plans and sections have to be returned several times owing to incompleteness or inaccuracy. In addition, 173 printed notices, known as 1, 1a and 2, were sent out, together with 17 special letters by the order of the Health Committee, stating summary proceedings would be instituted if the by-laws were not complied with within seven days from the date of the letters. In only four cases, however, had summary proceedings to be instituted during the year.

Drainage Construction.

The number of drains constructed to new houses, tenements, &c., was 31, which number added to that of drains re-constructed to buildings already in existence, viz., 534, gives a total of 565 drains laid or relaid under the supervision of the Department during the year. There were in addition 79 frontage drains newly laid or re-constructed by the Works Department. In my report for 1906 I stated that 14,324 or 58 per cent. of the total houses then in the borough had been provided with modern water-tight drainage. By the addition of the 565 during the year under report the number of houses so provided is 14,889 or 60 per cent. of the estimated number of houses in the borough in October, 1906, which was 24,655.

The following summary furnishes information as to the number of houses re-drained during the year in each of the sanitary districts together with number for the year 1906.

NUMBER OF DRAINS RE-CONSTRUCTED.									
Sanitary District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1907	28	89	49	72	123	81	64	28	534
1906	52	72	36	33	34	90	71	55	443

It may be stated that of the 534 drains re-constructed during the year no less than 123 referred to houses on the Shaftesbury Park Estate, as follows:—

12 in Sabine Road.
 6 ,, Morrison Street.
 1 ,, Tyneham Road.
 3 ,, Elsley Road.
 7 ,, Grayshott Road.
 22 ,, Kingsley Street.
 22 ,, Ashbury Road.
 27 ,, Holden Street.
 23 ,, Eversleigh Road.

Not only was it found necessary to deal with the tributary drains of the houses in question, but the main lines of drains also, which are private sewers, for which the Artizans' Labourers and General Dwellings Co. are responsible under an Agreement entered into in May, 1878, with the late Board of Works for the Wandsworth District. Under this Agreement the Company are responsible for the maintenance of the drains and sewers within the curtilage of the buildings, the Board of Works and its successors being simply responsible for drains and sewers under the footpaths and roadways.

Considerable credit is due to Inspector Baxter for the zeal, tact, and ability he has displayed in dealing with this property, and I desire to say that the Company, their Surveyor (Mr. Martin T. E. Jackson), and Mr. Flowerdew, who succeeded Mr. May as the manager of the Estate, have shewn every desire to meet the demands of your Council.

The excellent feature of the drainage of this property is the fact that it is practically clear of all buildings, and in the re-organisation which is taking place considerable improvement is being effected in the line, fall, means of inspection, interception and ventilation, additional outlets to the sewers under the roadways being made where found necessary.

Drain Testing.

The following summary supplies information relative to the testing of drains, those under the head of smoke and chemicals being tests applied to old drains in order to ascertain their condition. The percentage of drains found defective upon testing was 24·8 as compared with 30·8 for the preceding year. The tests by water were in connection with the re-drainage of properties, including also frontage drains and drains laid to new houses. The number includes both sectional and final testings.

Year.	Drains tested by Smoke or Chemicals.	Found Defective.	Drains tested by Water.	Total.
1907	1,213	302	4,688	5,901
1906	1,072	331	4,349	5,421

Combined Drains as Sewers.

In the following summary I have shewn the amounts expended by the Council and its predecessors under this head

since 1897, from which it will be seen that for the year under report the expenditure was £1,196 12s. 2d., or £226 3s. 6d. less than for the year 1906.

The estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1907, was £1,500, and the estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1908, £1,250.

				£	s.	d.
1897	...	...	...	275	16	0
1898	...	...	...	1,929	13	7
1899	...	...	...	1,927	1	10
1900	...	...	...	2,427	15	3
1901	...	...	..	3,151	0	5
1902	...	...	...	1,629	2	5
1903	...	...	...	2,343	4	10
1904	...	...	...	2,876	13	2
1905	...	...	...	2,127	5	6
1906	...	...	...	1,422	15	8
1907	...	...	...	1,196	12	2

Total amount £21,307 0 10

Of the £1,196 12s. 2d. expended during 1907, £1,167 2s. 2d. was for work carried out in re-construction by the Works Department, the remaining £29 10s. being paid to owners in two cases for work which they executed to systems for which the Council was responsible. These two claims of £10 and £19 10s. respectively being less than the estimate of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the claims were paid in full settlement.

Executed by Council.					Executed by Owners.					
No. of houses.	Cost.			Average per house.			No. of houses.	Average per house.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
105	1,167	2	2	11	2	3	4	29	10	0
								7	7	6

In addition, a number of claims were made, representing a considerable sum ; but for reasons deemed sufficient to successfully defend any proceedings which might have been brought against them, the Health Committee, on behalf of the Council, repudiated all responsibility.

In last year's report it was not possible to state that any new step had been taken to place the financial burden of re-constructing combined systems of drainage as sewers incurred by the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities upon the shoulders of the owners of property, but the outlook is now certainly more hopeful, as the result of a very representative Conference convened by the Borough Council of St. Pancras.

This Conference held its first meeting on the 24th June, 1907, at which were represented some 20 of the Metropolitan Councils, whilst the representatives of the City of London and Shoreditch Borough Council were prevented from attending. The Councils of Camberwell and Westminster wrote sympathising with the object of the Conference. Your Council appointed as its delegates the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor W. Rines), Councillor A. Emery, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The meeting was addressed by several representatives, including Mr. Rines, who ably dealt with the subject in considerable detail, and urged that energetic action should be taken to secure legislation with a view to removing the present anomalous position in which the Councils of the Metropolis were placed with regard to the question under consideration.

- (a) That every effort should be made by the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities to relieve the ratepayers from the heavy, inequitable, and accumulating burden of the maintenance of combined drains originally laid as drains and not approved as sewers.
- (b) That it be referred to a Committee of this Conference to prepare for presentation to the President of the

Local Government Board a Petition or Draft Bill dealing with the law relating to combined drainage.

(c) That the following gentlemen do constitute the Committee :—

The Chairman of the Conference, Councillor J. V. Vesey-Fitzgerald, K.C., J.P. (Kensington Borough Council).

Councillor H. J. Appleton (Paddington Borough Council).

Councillor A. G. Shearing (St. Pancras Borough Council).

Dr. E. G. Annis (Medical Officer of Health, Greenwich).

Mr. A. B. Bryceson (Town Clerk, Woolwich).

Mr. A. R. Finch (Borough Engineer, Kensington).

Mr. W. Chambers Leete (Town Clerk, Kensington).

Mr. R. M. Prescott (Town Clerk, Fulham).

Mr. H. J. Smith (Town Clerk, Lambeth).

Mr. W. A. Williams (Town Clerk, Hackney).

Mr. I. Young (Chief Sanitary Inspector, Battersea).

The Committee held several meetings, and a Draft Bill was submitted to a second meeting of the Conference held on the 6th December, 1907. It was decided to adopt the Draft Bill, with certain slight alterations, which is as follows, and which was presented by Mr. Dickinson, M.P. for North St. Pancras, and backed by some ten members :—

In and for the purposes of the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 to 1899, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or any Act or Acts amending the same, the word “ drain ” shall be deemed to include any sewer or

drain whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act with which two or more houses or premises are at the date of the passing of this Act or may at any time thereafter be connected or which is used or capable of being or intended to be used for the conveyance of the drainage of such houses or buildings directly or indirectly to any sewer which has been approved as such by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, the Metropolitan Board of Works or the London County Council, but shall not include any sewer so approved as aforesaid.

The Bill was read and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th March of the present year. It has been down for second reading on several occasions, but it is disappointing to find that there is opposition in the House to the Bill. When it is remembered that the combined drains for which the ratepayers of the Metropolis have been during the past nine years called upon to expend a sum of nearly a quarter of a million sterling in re-constructing as sewers, of which amount, as shewn in the accompanying table your Council has expended £18,954 16s. 1d., the question is one of the greatest possible importance.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID IN REPAIRING OR RECONSTRUCTING SEWERS DUE TO COMBINED DRAINAGE BY THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS.

	1899-00.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	TOTAL.
Battersea	£ s. d. 2427 15 3	£ s. d. 3151 0 5	£ s. d. 1629 2 5	£ s. d. 2343 4 10	£ s. d. 2127 0 0	£ s. d. 1878 0 0	£ s. d. 1495 0 0	£ s. d. 273 0 0	£ s. d. 1117 0 0*	£ s. d. 18954 16 1
Bermondsey	Average expenditure £250	per annum.	No separate account kept.	2876 13 2	2741 3 9	1943 8 8	1296 18 7	1237 15 0	400 0 0*	2423 0 0†
Bethnal Green	1150 8 6	1399 17 7	1125 19 5	2609 12 2	900 0 0	1200 0 0	525 0 0	400 0 0	1237 15 0	15502 17 1
Camberwell	1436 0 0	2200 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	16 0 0	16 0 0	53 13 6	30 10 8	9469 0 0
Chelsea ...	—	—	50 6 0	98 16 0	—	10 14 5	30 7 10	127 0 0	260 13 0	234 15 6†
Deptford	—	—	Total for years 1900-1904:	15 0 0	15 0 0	81 0 0	40 0 0	222 19 11	Nil	412 8 11†
Finsbury	Not available	33 0 0	32 8 11	450 11 7	523 0 7	287 4 6	222 19 11	260 13 0	Nil	4803 3 8
Fulham ...	1020 9 1	407 8 0	1304 8 10	Approximate expenditure	1904-1906:	257 13 10	—	—	—	257 13 10†
Greenwich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27000 0 0*
Hackney	Approximate expenditure	£3000 per annum.	210 7 4	102 2 11	110 4 8	80 16 11	56 9 5	127 19 8	1081 7 6	519 0 0†
Hammersmith	142 1 5	191 19 9	—	200 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	32 0 0	Nil	—	—
Hampstead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holborn...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Islington	3850 0 0	2852 5 3	3930 3 3	4877 12 2	4513 9 1	2995 0 0	4332 0 0	2075 0 0	33794 9 9	335 8 5†
Kensington	—	—	—	130 15 4	24 0 0	59 0 0	10 0 0	111 13 1	Nil	6270 8 1†
Lambeth	—	—	—	1184 4 7	1590 6 0	549 17 5	540 19 2	1105 0 11	1300 0 0*	1000 0 0†
Lewisham	2361 0 0	1754 0 0	1784 0 0	1367 0 0	1000 0 0	No separate account kept.	887 12 7	1036 2 10	11928 13 11	1114 5 6
Paddington	1265 3 4	1575 0 2	1318 11 10	1870 8 3	1447 17 4	7 14 0†	1075 0 10	1033 14 8	431 9 7	42 14 0†
Poplar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 0†	No separate account kept.	—	24508 15 7
St. Marylebone	1931 12 9	4209 14 2	3512 3 7	5361 8 0	4001 12 5	1998 17 5	1489 2 7	1458 3 1	546 1 7	4414 13 10*
St. Pancras	701 11 8	576 10 11	361 14 6	592 17 2	485 6 2	458 7 1	318 6 4	460 0 0*	460 0 0*	6255 1 7†
Shoreditch	—	—	1066 15 5	760 7 11	1160 2 4	711 4 1	877 6 2	1079 5 8	600 0 0	8442 0 7†
Southwark	—	—	774 19 1	815 18 1	740 5 5	1236 13 5	1229 7 9	1466 2 2	2178 14 8	612 1 9†
Stepney ...	—	—	53 0 0	Unable to give figures.	178 8 2	175 11 7	191 12 11	182 8 10	185 0 0*	1346 17 7
Stoke Newington	Nil	186 8 11	134 2 10	514 19 10	178 8 2	175 11 7	70 19 5	Nil	86 6 10	2250 0 0*
Wandsworth	Estimated expenditure £250 per annum.	879 11 4	1255 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5315 10 6
Westminster	1220 7 0	332 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolwich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These figures are approximate.

† Contributions to owners towards repair or reconstruction of combined drainage.

‡ Incomplete total.

It will be seen that the last mentioned amount is less by £2,532 4s. 9d. than the expenditure your Council has incurred under this head since 1897, as shewn in the combined yearly statement on page 377.

I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary to the St. Pancras Conference for the tabulated statement on page 381, which is a summary of amounts expended by the Metropolitan Borough Councils between 1899 and 1907-8.

The Honorary Secretary is Mr. A. Powel Coke, formerly Chief Clerk in your Public Health Department. He has been indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the Conference, the later action of the Committee and with the Parliamentary Representatives who have charge of the Bill.

During the year no less than 67 special reports were furnished to the Health Committee by the Chief Sanitary Inspector upon systems of drainage, claimed to be sewers, and the time expended by him and the clerical staff in dealing with this question was very considerable.

In concluding my report for the year, I have to record my thanks for the continued confidence and generous support accorded to me by the Health Committee and Officers of the Council generally, whilst the ready assistance, marked with ability and devotion to duty by every Inspector, and also the clerical staff is deserving of special mention.

I am especially indebted to the Senior District Inspector, Mr. H. Marrable, for ably acting as my deputy whilst absent on holiday ; to the Chief Clerk, Mr. Sears, and also Mr. Cole, who have been most intimately associated with myself in the internal work of the Inspectorial staff. The duties of Miss Moss are largely those of a Health Visitor, but in these I may be permitted to say I have been brought much in touch, through the allied duties of Sanitary Inspector. Both Miss Moss and Miss Fairbairn are excellent Officers, and with a view, as far as is possible, to prevent overlapping of

work, they have studiously endeavoured with great tact and experience to harmoniously work together with the whole of the staff in the united effort to improve the life, home and environment of the vast population under the sanitary jurisdiction of your Council.

I have the honour to be,

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

I. YOUNG,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908.

TO THE BATTERSEA BOROUGH COUNCIL :—

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the various works carried out by this Department, a statement showing the actual cost incurred and a brief account of the general business transacted during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

In May of last year, a Special Committee was appointed by the Council to consider a report I had prepared as to the outside staff of my department, and, in July, the Committee submitted a report on the subject to the Council which was approved and adopted.

Up to that time the work incidental to street cleansing, dust collection and disposal of slop and house refuse had been carried out under the Highways Superintendent and Dusting Manager, while the work of repairing the roads and footpaths had been divided between this Officer and the Works Superintendent. In a similar manner the men were divided, half being under the control of the Highways Committee and half under the control of the Works Committee.

The responsibility for street cleansing and road watering is now placed entirely under the control of five Road Inspectors—now termed Cleansing Inspectors—for their respective districts. The office of Highways Superintendent and Dusting Manager is abolished, the Cleansing Inspectors reporting direct to me daily. The work of dust collection and disposal of slop, street and house refuse is carried out by the Works Department and one officer termed Works Superintendent placed in charge of the whole department. At the

same time, a special gang for road repairing has been formed under him (see page 387).

The unification of the building section of the Works Department is not yet complete, and, in the meantime, the bulk of the clerical work previously carried out at the Battersea Park Road Depôt in connection with the "Works" Department is now transferred to the Municipal Buildings.

Area, Mileage, &c.

The area of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea, including the Park, Open Spaces, and proportion of River, is 2,307 acres, whilst the total mileage of roads is 72 miles 3 furlongs 42 yards, as against 72 miles 2 furlongs 60 yards at this time last year, the increase being occasioned by the adoption of the extension of Thurleigh Road, from Thurleigh Avenue to Clapham Common West Side. This was the only new road taken over during the year.

Sewerage.

The sewerage works carried out during the year have consisted mostly of small repairs and re-instatements, and in the reconstruction of gullies, manholes, side entrances, &c., including the reconstruction of the 12-inch pipe sewer in Ashbury Road, between Grayshott Road and Eversleigh Road, and the construction of side entrances in Usk Road and Battersea Bridge Road.

An improvement has been made in the ventilation of the sewers by the erection of ventilating columns, from 30 to 40 feet in height and from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, in the following roads:—

Albert Bridge Road, Boutflower Road, Castle Street (near Trott Street), Clapham Common North Side (near Stormont Road), Clapham Common North Side (near Wixs Lane), Harroway Road, High Street, Juer Street, Knowsley Road, Queens Road (by Broughton Street), St. Johns Hill (near boundary), St. Johns Hill (by railway bridge) and Wilson Street.

Sewers—Cleansing.

The work of cleansing and flushing the sewers vested in the Borough Council has been carried out at a cost of £1,493 5s. 11d. The work has been performed by two gangs of six men each, one working the brick sewers and the other the pipe sewers.

Private Drains.

The construction of 46 private drains and 13 inspection chambers under the public highway has been carried out by the Works Department at the expense of the owners of the property to be drained.

The following table gives the length in feet of all private drains constructed during the past twelve months :—

No. of Drains.	No. of Houses Drained.	Lengths in Sizes.			Inspection Chambers.	Cost including Inspection Chambers.
		4"	6"	12"		
46	60	144	936	24	13	£699 os. 3d.

Combined Drains.

The number of combined drains reconstructed by the Council has somewhat diminished during the past year. Particulars for the past three years are as follows :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
No. of drains reconstructed ...	47	33	27
No. of premises drained ...	154	120	91
Cost of reconstruction ...	£1,748	£1,361	£976

Highways.

The work of repairing the macadamised roadways has been carried out by the road repairing gang. Hitherto this work has been performed by roadmen, but during the year a separate gang was formed for this work from the younger and more able roadmen, which has been kept exclusively upon the work. The gang consists of a foreman and 36 men, acting under the direction of the Works Superintendent.

The following is a list of the macadamised roads which have been thoroughly repaired, at a total cost of £12,585.

Abercrombie Street, Abyssinia Road, Battersea Rise, Bolingbroke Grove, Boutflower Road, Broomwood Road, Castle Street, Clapham Common cross road, Dickens Street, Green Lane, Holden Street, Morrison Street, New Road, Nightingale Lane, Plough Road, Plough Terrace, Prince of Wales Road, Ramsden Road, Ravenslea Road, St. Andrews Street, St. James Road, Silverthorne Road, Verona Street, Vicarage Road, Webbs Road, Wroughton Road and Wye Street.

The streets paved with tarred slag macadam continue to give satisfaction, particularly in streets which are used largely as playgrounds by the children. Seventeen additional streets have been laid with the material, and some of the roads previously paved received a tar dressing during the summer months. Altogether 51 streets have been made up with tarred slag macadam having an area of 82,508 superficial yards and a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A full list of the streets so paved is set out below with the year in which each was laid.

1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Montholme Road Balham Pk. Rd. Kennard Street Austin Road Britannia Place Balfern Street Latchmere Street Motley Street Estcourt Road Elspeth Road Mysore Road Stockdale Road Doddington Gr. Usk Road Tritton Street Wayland Road Parkside Street Gonsalva Road	Falcon Grove Kerrison Road Candahar Road Granfield Street Benham Street Stockwood St. Andoe Road Linda Street Howie Street Octavia Street Southolm St. Bridge Road W. Ingrave Street Heathwall St. Wixs Lane Barnard Road	NIL.	Spencer Road Eccles Road Didcot Street Latchmere Gr. Thibet Street Lithgow Street Winstead Street Radstock Street Wayford Street Ponton Road Ponton Street Belfour Street Thurleigh Road (part) Sisters Avenue Shellwood Rd. Poyntz Road Knowsley Road

Wood-paving.

The wood-paving in the remaining portion of Battersea Bridge Road, that is, from Peveril Street to the Bridge, and also in Park Road, has been re-laid. It will be remembered that parts of Battersea Bridge Road had been re-laid on two previous occasions. The work consisted of taking up the old blocks and breaking up the old concrete wherever found defective, replacing with a layer of hardcore and a foundation of good concrete, the whole surface being refloated. The blocks were cleaned and all those found to be sound and not too much worn were replaced, new blocks being provided to complete the work.

The cost of the work this year amounted to £1,159 6s. od. in Battersea Bridge Road, and £925 2s. 4d. in Park Road, whilst the amount expended on the two previous occasions has been £924 11s. 4d., and £1,017 5s. 4d., respectively, making a total of £4,026 5s. od.

Northcote Road has been added to the list of wood-paved roads during the year. This road, owing to the increased amount of traffic and to the very indifferent foundation (it having originally formed the course of the Falcon Brook), had always been more or less in an unsatisfactory condition, and it was evident that nothing but a thorough foundation of concrete would keep the road in good condition. A foundation of hard-core varying from 9 to 18 inches in thickness according to the condition of the subsoil was first laid, and on this a solid bed of concrete 9 inches in thickness. The surface was then paved with 5 inch Australian Karri blocks laid in a mixture of pitch and tar, the cost of the work amounting to £7,201 12s. 2d.

Footpaths.

A further improvement has been made in the footpaths, many of the streets originally paved with tarpaving made from the Destructor clinker having been repaved with either artificial stone or a better class of tarpaving.

The following is a list of the footpaths which have been dealt with and the kind of material used :—

Council's artificial paving slabs.

Acre Street, Bewick Street, Dickens Street, Honeywell Road, Kambala Road, Livingstone Road, Mantua Street, Raywood Street, Robertson Street, Tennyson Street and Wye Street.

Penelvan artificial slabs.

Darien Road, Hope Street, Knowsley Road and Simpson Street.

Improved tarpaving.

Abercrombie Street, Bennerley Road (part), Berber Road, Dents Road, Devereux Road, Edna Street, Gayville Road, Glycena Road, Gorst Road, Henning Street, Hillier Road, Jedburgh Street, Lurline Gardens, Macduff Road, Mallinson Road (part), Morella Road, Mossbury Road, Prince of Wales Road (south side), Queens Road (part mounds by Prince of Wales Road), Salcott Road (part), Sarsfeld Road, Sheepcote Lane (Culvert Road to Latchmere Estate), Spencer Park (railway side), Stormont Road, Theatre Street (part), Tregarvon Road, Ursula Street, Warriner Gardens, Winstead Street, and Passageway—Surrey Lane to Battersea Bridge Road.

In addition to the foregoing, Latchmere Road footpath (from Amies Street to Abercrombie Street) was paved with York paving, and Lavender Terrace footpaths were paved partly with second-hand York paving and partly with artificial stone.

Artificial Paving.

The slab-making machine, purchased by the Council in 1904, has been in use during the greater part of the year, the average output of the machine being about 500 super. yards per week. The total quantity of stone made during the year was 17,273 super. yards, the cost being £1,776 17s. 6d.

Road Cleansing.

This work is now carried out by the Cleansing Department, the Borough being divided into 5 districts as heretofore, each in charge of a Cleansing Inspector, who acts directly under my instructions and not under a Superintendent, as previously.

The strength of the department at present is as follows :—

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Inspectors ...	1	1	1	1	1	5
Gangers ...	3	3	3	3	3	15
Roadmen ...	29	25	29	31	25	139

23,444 loads of road sweepings have been picked up as against 24,235 loads during the previous year; 21,854 loads have been disposed of by barge, 1,590 loads by rail from Wandsworth Common Station, or by private shoots.

Council's Horses.

The stud at the commencement of the year consisted of 97 horses, 64 being stabled in the Highways Department, and 33 in the Dusting Department. During the year 9 were purchased, 1 was slaughtered, 1 died and 2 were sold by auction, increasing the stud at the end of the year to 102—68 in the Highways and 34 in the Dusting Department.

The stables have been free from any unusual amount of sickness, the greatest number sick at any one time being 7, whilst the average for the year has been slightly over 2.

Road Watering.

The streets were watered on 137 week-days and 16 Sundays, as against 163 week-days and 20 Sundays in the preceding year, the average number of vans engaged upon the work being 20 on week-days and 21 on Sundays, as against 26 on week-days and 21 on Sundays last year.

The amount paid to the Metropolitan Water Board during the year was £773 15s. 8d., which amount includes rents of meters and standposts.

The cost of watering the roads was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Council's horses and drivers	785	16	11
Hired horses and drivers	660	10	0
Water, repairs to standposts, water vans, &c.	1,198	8	7
Road watering disinfectants	47	11	9
Tar spreading	141	10	5
Total	£2,833	17	8

or at the rate per mile of £39 1s. 9d. as against £50 14s. od. per mile last year.

Street Lighting.

The total number of public lamps on the 31st March, 1908, was as follows :—

Electric arc lamps	432
Electric arc lamps (small power)	22
Electric Nernst lamps	213
Other lamps	14
Gas lamps	1,743

The number of streets in which the electric light has been installed has been increased during the year by three, viz :—

Nine Elms Lane, Battersea Park Road (part) and New Road.

The present total number of lamps and charges are as follows :—

Gas Light and Coke Company.

827 gas lamps (incandescent) at £2 19s. 5d. per lamp per ann.

South Metropolitan Gas Company.

872 gas lamps (incandescent) at £2 16s. 9d. per lamp per ann.

1 gas lamp (incandescent) at £3 4s. 5d. per lamp per ann.

Wandsworth and Putney Gas Light and Coke Company.

43 lamps (incandescent) at £2 13s. 7d. per lamp per ann.

Battersea Borough Council.

Electric arc lamps	432	at	£18 0 0	per lamp per ann.			
„ (small)	22	„	£10 0 0	„	„	„	
Nernst electric lamps	213	„	£6 0 0	„	„	„	
Other lamps	...	6	„	£6 0 0	„	„	„
„	...	7	„	£5 0 0	„	„	„
„	...	1	„	£12 0 0	„	„	„

In all cases the prices include lighting and maintenance.
In addition to the foregoing meter gas lamps at important street corners are situated as follows:—

South Metropolitan Gas Company's District.

Belle Vue Road by St. James Road.
Belle Vue Road by horse trough.
Strathblaine Road by Battersea Rise.

Gas Light and Coke Company's District.

Octavia Street by Orbel Street.
Surrey Lane South by Castle Street.

Wooden Structures.

Two new licences have been granted for wooden structures and 13 licences have been renewed.

New Buildings.

Forty notices have been received during the year for the erection of new buildings and additions to buildings, particulars of which are as follows:—

Houses and flats	...	...	...	6
Alterations and additions to ditto	...	...	...	19
Shops, warehouses and factories	...	...	...	11
Schools, chapels and institutions	...	...	...	4

Repairs to Water and other Trenches.

The following details give the number of trenches opened and the area of the roadway and footpaths disturbed.

It might be pointed out that the area disturbed for the past three years has been 4.69, 4.47 and 2.8 acres respectively, whilst the cost for reinstatement for the same periods has been £4,982 11s. 2d., £4,194 7s. 3d., and £2,446 9s. 10d.

	Gas Light and Coke Co.	South Metropolitan Gas Co.	Metropolitan Water Board.		Wandsworth and Putney Gas Co.	Post Office Telegraphs.	Electricity Department.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
			S. & V. District.	Lambeth District.					
No. of Trenches ...	1,138	594	1,586	83	23	57	138	8	3,627
Area of Flagged footways ...	Yards. 526	Yards. 738	Yards. 659	Yards. 19	Yards. 10	Yards. 420	Yards. 1,163	Yards. 5	Yards. 3,540
" New Flagging ...	49	88	124	5	2	27	91	—	386
" Tar paved footways ...	2,039	691	247	49	5	342	436	5	3,814
" Flint roadways ...	299	124	1,723	60	38	18	152	2	2,416
" Granite macadam roadways	450	43	1,472	55	6	30	29	—	2,085
" Tarred slag macadam roadways	74	13	208	—	14	—	—	—	309
" Wood paved roadways ...	20	14	213	—	2	3	34	10	296
" New wood paving roadways	1	1	8	—	—	1	—	3	14
" Pitching and channelling	231	57	706	9	5	40	51	3	1,102
" New pitching and chan- nelling	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
" Cement concrete used for pitching and wood paving	44	13	182	2	1	8	17	1	268
Length of kerb reset on lime concrete	90	112	205	6	—	4	20	14	451
Amount received for re-instating ...	£ s. d. 672 14 5	£ s. d. 301 7 3	£ s. d. 980 14 0	£ s. d. 27 18 10	£ s. d. 14 6 9	£ s. d. 147 18 11	£ s. d. 295 14 3	£ s. d. 5 15 5	£ s. d. 2,446 9 10

Total area of footways disturbed ... 1'52 acres.

" " roadways " ... 1'28 "

2'80 "

Works Department.

A list of the principal works carried out by the Works Department is given in the following schedule, together with the estimated and actual costs.

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges).	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paving with second hand granite setts, entrance to Public Laundry from Matthews Street ...	121 9 0	124 14 0	—	3 5 0
Repairing brick and stone work of front of Latchmere Road Baths ...	132 10 7	102 10 0	30 0 7	—
Providing and fixing movable diving stage, 1st class swimming bath, Latchmere Road ...	62 13 1	61 16 5	0 16 8	—
*Painting, &c. works, Superintendent's residence, Latchmere Road Baths	26 4 6	26 4 6	—	—
Painting, &c. works, horse-keeper's residence, Lombard Road ...	7 8 10	7 3 7	0 5 3	
Cleansing and decorating works, Town Hall ...	930 3 9	772 4 11	157 18 10	—
Providing additional hot water cylinder, Plough Road Baths ...	24 19 10	36 0 4	—	11 0 6
Providing iron gates in yard, Latchmere Road Wash-houses	24 7 7	24 15 6	—	0 7 11
Providing and fixing corrugated iron shed, Latchmere Road Baths ...	31 10 4	32 4 3	—	0 13 11
Carried forward £	1 361 7 6	1,187 13 6	189 1 4	15 7 4

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
Brought forward £	£ s. d. 1,361 7 6	£ s. d. 1,187 13 6	£ s. d. 189 1 4	£ s. d. 15 7 4
Fitting new valves to men's 2nd class slipper baths, Latchmere Road ...	299 7 4	266 14 3	32 13 1	—
Painting arc lamp columns	206 8 6	200 0 9	6 7 9	—
Cleansing and decorating works, Milk Depôt, York Road ...	18 10 4	16 2 5	2 7 11	—
Erecting sewer ventilating columns at :— Albert Bridge Road, Boutflower Road, Castle Street, near Trott Street, Clapham Common North Side, near Stormont Road, Clapham Common North Side, near Wixs Lane, Harroway Road, High Street, Juer Street, Knowsley Road, Queens Road, by Broughton Street, St. Johns Hill, near boundary, St. Johns Hill, corner of Plough Road, Wilson Street ...	648 0 0	580 3 6	67 16 6	—
Re-erecting floor over pond of Nine Elms swimming bath ...	38 17 0	38 1 11	0 15 1	—
Repairing and re-erecting floor over pond of 2nd class swimming bath, Latchmere Road ...	87 1 10	79 9 1	7 12 9	—
Erecting urinal in Nine Elms Lane by steamboat pier, on L. & S. W. Rly. Co.'s land ...	106 8 1	122 11 4	—	16 3 3
Carried forward £	2,766 0 7	2,490 16 9	306 14 5	31 10 7

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £	2,766 0 7	2,490 16 9	306 14 5	31 10 7
Constructing tar van ...	45 0 0	47 9 11	—	2 9 11
Making six sand bins ...	33 0 0	42 12 9	—	9 12 9
Erecting screen at head of circular iron staircase, Lending Department, Central Library ...	13 4 10	14 9 5	—	1 4 7
Making and fixing wrought iron lamp bracket at entrance, Plough Road Museum ...	12 17 9	10 16 2	2 1 7	—
Constructing new side entrance to sewer, Battersea Bridge Road ...	70 0 0	73 18 2	—	3 18 2
Repairing buildings, Falcon Wharf ...	23 8 0	21 15 9	1 12 3	—
*Painting bridge, Strath Terrace ...	266 13 8	266 13 8	—	—
Providing and fixing telephone box in Town Clerk's General Office	10 0 0	10 16 0	—	0 16 0
Relaying floor over pond of first class swimming bath, Latchmere Road	36 15 0	26 4 9	10 10 3	—
Relaying surface water drains, Vicarage Road Recreation Ground ...	41 14 0	36 10 0	5 4 0	—
Erecting additional shelving, Lurline Gardens Library	19 1 8	14 15 9	4 5 11	—
Painting forecourt railings and notice boards, Latchmere Road Baths	47 1 4	45 15 10	1 5 6	—
Carried forward £	3,384 16 10	3,102 14 11	331 13 11	49 12 0

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges).	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
Brought forward £	£ s. d. 3,384 16 10	£ s. d. 3,102 14 11	£ s. d. 331 13 11	£ s. d. 49 12 0
Painting exterior of storage tank, Nine Elms Baths	35 9 4	36 10 4	—	1 1 0
Painting and decorating works, horsekeepers' residence, Culvert Road Depot ...	7 1 4	7 16 7	—	0 15 3
Painting and decorating works, residence, Nine Elms Baths ...	14 13 10	14 4 3	0 9 7	—
Repairing and painting roof and painting external portion of tank, Latchmere Estate ...	28 9 3	38 8 7	—	9 19 4
Re-building boundary wall, gate piers in Bolingbroke Grove, corner of boundary wall at southern end of Bolingbroke Grove, and repairing brickwork, &c. of waiting room, Battersea Rise Cemetery ...	173 18 5	200 6 2	—	26 7 9
Painting, &c. works, Culvert Road Stables ...	13 12 11	9 0 6	4 12 5	—
Extending shafting and fixing new washing machines, Latchmere Road Laundry ...	159 19 8	195 9 3	—	35 9 7
Laying chequer plating over pipe trench, Latchmere Road Wash-houses ...	15 6 8	18 13 11	—	3 7 3
Painting, &c. works (internal), Workshops and Stores Messroom, Battersea Park Road ...	3 18 1	3 14 0	0 4 1	—
Carried forward £	3,837 6 4	3,626 18 6	337 0 0	126 12 2

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment char ges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
Brought forward £	£ s. d. 3,837 6 4	£ s. d. 3,626 18 6	£ s. d. 337 0 0	£ s. d. 126 12 2
Re-building bay window of Lodge, Morden Cemetery	53 0 9	56 1 0	—	3 0 3
Painting, &c. works, Workshops, Battersea Park Road	161 1 5	139 14 2	21 7 3	—
Painting works, &c., to Chapel doors, Lodge, and Waiting Room, Battersea Rise Cemetery	28 15 8	22 15 4	6 0 4	—
Re-constructing diving stage, boys swimming bath, Latchmere Road	9 2 1	9 8 10	—	0 6 9
Painting, &c. works, Plough Road Museum	81 17 4	62 8 10	19 8 6	—
Painting, &c. works, Painters' Shop, Battersea Park Road	36 10 7	31 15 4	4 15 3	—
Painting, &c. works, Culvert Road Dépôt	124 17 2	124 0 1	0 17 1	—
Painting, &c. works, Corner's Court, Sheepcote Lane	21 18 5	18 3 6	3 14 11	—
Relaying 12-in. pipe sewer, Ashbury Road, between Grayshott Road and Eversleigh Road	327 2 10	257 3 7	69 19 3	—
Painting six ambulance boxes	16 1 4	17 9 0	—	1 7 8
Repairing roof of Electric Generating Station	30 0 0	34 12 4	—	4 12 4
Carried forward £	4,727 13 11	4,400 10 6	463 2 7	135 19 2

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £	4,727 13 11	4,400 10 6	463 2 7	135 19 2
Repaving with Council's artificial paving the tar-paved footpaths in :—				
(a) Bewick Street, Dickens Street, Kam-bala Road, Mantua Street, Raywood Street, Robertson Street, Tennyson Street, Wye Street...	1,650 0 0	1,366 19 1	283 0 11	—
(b) Acre Street, Kam-bala Road (north side from Falcon Road to School) ...	339 0 0	282 13 2	56 6 10	—
Paving footpaths in Livingstone Road with Council's artificial paving and laying channelling with second-hand setts	572 8 9	575 13 3	—	3 4 6
Retopping tar-paved footpaths in :—				
* (a) Devereux Road, Gayville Road, Spencer Park (Railway side), Morella Road, Sarsfeld Road, Hillier Road ...	211 4 6	211 4 6	—	—
* (b) Winstead Street, and passage, from Surrey Lane to Battersea Bridge Road	48 13 11	48 13 11	—	—
* (c) Sheepcote Lane (Culvert Road to Latchmere Estate), Warriner Gardens	49 11 2	49 11 2	—	—
Carried forward £	7,598 12 3	6,935 5 7	802 10 4	139 3 8

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £	7,598 12 3	6,935 5 7	802 10 4	139 3 8
Retopping tar-paved footpaths in :—(<i>continued</i>). * <i>(d)</i> Edna Street, Henning Street, Jedburgh Street, Lurline Gardens, Macduff Road, Prince of Wales Road (south side), Queens Road (part mounds by Prince of Wales Road), Tregarvon Road, Ursula Street	420 19 0	420 19 0	—	—
*Relaying wood paving, Battersea Bridge Road	1,159 6 0	1,159 6 0	—	—
*Relaying wood paving, Park Road ...	925 2 4	925 2 4	—	—
*Paving with old granite setts, Grove Wharf ...	275 17 4	275 17 4	—	—
Making up and paving new portion of Thurleigh Road ...	1,018 10 7	988 16 1	29 14 6	
Repaving with 2½-in. York paving, tar-paved portion of footpaths, Latchmere Road, from Amies Street, to Abercrombie Street ...	1,054 0 0	1,108 7 7	—	54 7 7
Paving with artificial paving footpaths, Honeywell Road ...	76 5 0	77 2 10	—	0 17 10
*Repairing tar-paved footpaths in :— Abercrombie Street, Bennerley Road (part), Berber Road, Dents Road, Gorst Road, Glycena Road, Mallinson Road (part), Mosbury Road, Salcott Road (part), Stormont Road, Theatre Street (part) ...	1,213 17 0	1,213 17 0	—	—
Carried forward £	13,742 9 6	13,104 13 9	832 4 10	194 9 1

Description of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost (including establishment charges.)	Below Estimate.	Above Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £	13,742 9 6	13,104 13 9	832 4 10	194 9 1
Paving with hard wood, Northcote Road ...	7,925 0 0	7,201 12 2	723 7 10	—
Paving with second-hand setts, land at rear of Latchmere Road Baths	357 12 7	318 5 4	39 7 3	—
Repairing footpath, road-way and channel, Little Europa Place ...	50 0 0	37 4 5	12 15 7	—
Laying tarred slag macadam in :—				
Knowsley Road, Poyntz Road, Shellwood Road ...	403 10 0	366 7 8	37 2 4	—
*Repairing roadways in :—				
Abercrombie Street, Bolingbroke Grove, Boutflower Road, Broomwood Road, Castle Street, Dickens Street, Green Lane, Holden Street, Morrison Street, New Road, Nightingale Lane, Plough Road, Plough Terrace, St. Andrews Street, Silverthorne Road, Vicarage Road, Webbs Rd., Wroughton Road ...	5,530 18 11	5,530 18 11	—	—
Painting, &c., works (external portion), Nine Elms Baths ...	170 5 10	159 13 2	10 12 8	—
Grand Totals ... £	28,179 16 10	26,718 15 5	1,655 10 6	194 9 1

Cost below Total Estimates **£1,461 1s. 5d.**

* In these cases no estimate was given and the actual cost has therefore been placed in the estimate column for the purpose of comparing the totals.

A considerable amount of general work has been carried out by the Works Department in addition to the foregoing. The following list gives the cost of the principal of these under the several headings :—

			£	s.	d.
Combined drains	...	...	976	0	0
Frontage drains	...	...	699	0	3
Decorating and repairing works					
(Latchmere Estate)	...	...	868	12	8
Works for Electric Lighting Department			770	10	10
Masonry repairs	...	...	886	17	9
Tarpaving repairs	...	...	1,125	17	3
Sewer repairs	...	...	2,656	3	5
Repairs to trenches	...	...	2,446	9	10
Woodpaving works	...	...	2,439	5	8
Repairs to plant—					
Highways plant	...	£1,214	1	3	
Works plant	...	£771	5	3	
General plant	...	£73	9	4	
				2,058	15 10

The number of men employed in the Department has varied according to the works in hand, the highest number being 524, and the lowest 132, as against 599 and 168 during the previous year.

The following is the average weekly number of men employed in the various trades throughout the year :—

Masons and Paviers	15	Rammermen	...	2	
Plasterers	...	1	Timbermen	...	7
Painters	...	20	Labourers	...	171
Bricklayers	...	5	Watchmen	...	24
Fitters	...	5	Engine Drivers	...	2
Fitters' mates	...	3	Wheelwrights	...	8
Plumbers	...	2	Blacksmiths	...	10
Plumbers' mates	...	2	Saddlers	...	2
Carpenters	...	8	Tar Paviers	...	2
Scaffolders	...	2	Electricians	...	2

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. A. HAYWARD,

A.M.INST.C.E.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED

RATES ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Returned in respect of empty property, &c. ...					121	10	9
Transferred to General Account...	...	375,256	19	9			
Transferred to Burials Account ...	...	2,274	0	10			
Transferred to Baths and Wash-houses Account ...	...	9,786	10	3			
Transferred to Public Libraries Account ...	...	4,060	15	11			
Transferred to Electric Lighting Account ...	...	14,700	1	8			
					406,078	8	5
					£406,199	19	2

GENERAL ACCOUNT—CAPITAL.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward ...	...				2,297	7	10
Unexpended balance repaid—							
Falcon Road Improvement ...	...				1,164	1	5
Public Lighting ...	...				1,420	13	6
Paving Works ...	...				1,417	4	7
Under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act ...	...				8	14	4
Laundry for Disinfecting Station ...	...				6	13	4
Widening York Road and Battersea Park Road	...				1,783	4	6
Falcon Road Improvement ...	...				27	6	0
Woodpaving Northcote Road ...	...				6,857	16	4
Transferred to General Revenue Account—							
Balance in hand <i>re</i> Falcon Road Improve-	...				1,164	1	5
ment ...	...					
Balances in hand carried forward—							
Subway, Latchmere Road ...	...	20	8	5			
Public Lighting ...	...	571	17	5			
Paving Works ...	...	2,116	15	3			
Heathwall Street Improvement ...	...	114	4	3			
Laundry for Disinfecting Station ...	...	112	4	10			
					2,935	10	2

£19,082 13 5

No. 9.

AND INCOME,
31ST MARCH, 1908.

RATES ACCOUNT.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
General Rate at 8s. 4d. in the £ ...	406,060	15	10
Government Contribution in lieu of Rates ...	139	3	4

£406,199 19 2

GENERAL ACCOUNT—CAPITAL.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward... ..				6,485	10	5
London County Council—Proportion of rents, &c., <i>re</i> York Road and Battersea Park Road Improvements				47	17	3
Loans raised during the year in respect of:—						
Housing of the Working Classes, Town Hall Estate	1,174	0	0			
Widening York Road and Battersea Park Road	1,735	0	0			
Paving Works	1,650	0	0			
Woodpaving Northcote Road	5,500	0	0			
Recreation Ground, Latchmere Estate	816	0	0			
				10,875	0	0
Transferred to General Revenue Account <i>re</i> York Road and Battersea Park Road Improvements				0	7	3
Balances carried forward, being amounts expended in anticipation of loans—						
Under the Museums and Gymnasium's Act ...	316	2	2			
Woodpaving Northcote Road	1,357	16	4			
				1,673	18	6

£19,082 13 5

APPENDIX

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guardians of the Wandsworth Union ...	83,508	0	0			
London County Council ...	155,226	6	2			
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District ...	22,162	10	6			
Central (Unemployed) Body for London...	2,209	1	1			
				263,105	17	9
Tar-paving ...				1,125	17	3
Wood Paving ...				2,439	5	8
Paving, Kerbing, &c. ...				886	17	9
Repairing Tar Paved Footpaths ...	1,096	6	9			
Paving Footpaths with Artificial Stone ...	1,985	11	2			
Paving Latchmere Road ...	1,065	16	0			
Repairing Granite and Flint Roadways ...	4,702	7	8			
				8,850	1	7
Repairing Highways ...				7,683	0	2
Cleansing and Scavenging Highways ...				21,332	11	6
Purchase of Horses ...				618	0	0
Watering Highways ...				2,833	17	8
Disposal of House Refuse ...				4,065	17	10
Collection of House Refuse ...				8,301	16	5
General Plant, Carts, Tools, &c. ...				2,058	15	10
Steam Road Rollers ...				685	5	8
Public Fountains and Cattle Troughs ...				91	4	10
Depôt—Patmore Street, &c. ...				44	8	4
„ Russell Street ...				3	16	4
„ Queen's Road ...				222	8	5
„ Latchmere Road ...				3	19	4
„ Sheepcote Lane ...				55	3	7
„ Northcote Road ...				75	11	7
„ No. 5 District ...				74	18	9
Wharf—Lombard Road ...				159	9	0
Depôt—Longhedge ...				68	11	8
Street Name Plates ...				12	5	0
Sewer Cleansing ...				1,493	5	11
Disinfectants ...				308	18	2
Disinfecting Station, Sheepcote Lane ...				1,292	2	9
Expenses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...				772	10	7
Expenses under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...				1,447	4	6
Registrars' returns of Mortality ...				59	3	3
Mortuary, Sheepcote Lane ...				309	3	10
Infants' Milk Depôt ...				1,587	3	11
Ambulances ...				8	8	8
Sewer Repairs and Reconstruction ...				2,656	3	5
Public Conveniences ...				453	4	3
Châlet, Lavender Hill ...	546	12	11			
„ Battersea Park Road ...	483	19	0			
„ Queen's Road ...	460	19	11			
„ Queen's Circus ...	426	9	7			
„ York Road ...	456	19	10			
„ Bridge Road ...	446	16	6			
				2,821	17	9
Carried forward ...				338,008	8	11

No. 9, *continued*—

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward ...				3,525	1	3
Transfer from Rates Account ...				375,256	19	9
Out of the Equalization Fund ...				13,804	1	6
London County Council—In respect of salaries of Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors ...				1,319	17	8
Contribution towards cost of Falcon Road Improvement ...				2,765	18	7
Proportion of rents, &c., <i>in re</i> widening of Nine Elms Lane ...				53	6	0
Refund in consequence of alteration in Valuation Lists ...				49	6	10
Rents of Property ...				363	10	0
Lettings of Public Halls ...				918	7	11
Fines and Penalties and Costs of Summonses recovered ...				259	11	0
Interest on Banking Account ...				117	3	1
Summonses and Warrants ...				511	5	9
Employés Sick and Accident Society ...				654	13	6
Dockage of Barges ...				97	9	0
Sale of Old Material ...				529	13	9
Repairs to roads, &c., broken up by Companies ...				2,158	2	8
Private Works ...				1,071	2	7
Making up and Paving New Streets ...				863	6	9
Wooden Structure Licences ...				3	10	0
Fees received by Officers of the Council ...				649	1	0
Removal of Trade refuse ...				119	15	9
Sale of Horses ...				30	10	2
Contributions towards cost of cleansing, repairing, and lighting Highways ..				273	17	6
From Public Conveniences—						
Lavender Hill ...	304	17	4			
Battersea Park Road ...	43	17	4			
Queen's Road ...	25	15	3			
Queen's Circus ...	35	2	0			
York Road ...	20	15	2			
Bridge Road ...	34	3	3			
				464	10	4
Infants' Milk Dépôt ...				892	19	9
Metropolitan Asylums Board—Fees for notification of infectious diseases ...				181	1	0
Sundries ...				46	11	1
Housing of the Working Classes—						
Latchmere Estate—						
Rents ...	7,341	13	0			
Electric Light... ..	476	0	6			
Sundries ...	3	3	4			
				7,820	16	10
Town Hall Estate—						
Rents ...	752	12	0			
Electric Light... ..	46	12	6			
				799	4	6
Carried forward ...				415,600	15	6

APPENDIX

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE, *continued*—

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...							338,008	8	11
Fees for notification of Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...				181	1	0
Open Spaces ...	...	...	...				466	7	0
Workshops ...	...	...	...				1,109	14	2
Falcon Wharf ...	...	...	...				615	17	0
Public Lighting—									
Gas ...	...	...	...	5,569	17	2			
Electricity ...	...	...	...	9,320	17	9			
							14,890	14	11
Registration of Electors ...	...	...	...				595	11	2
Jury Lists ...	...	...	...				77	8	6
Legal and Parliamentary Expenses ...	...	...	...				970	6	10
Museum and Gymnasium, Plough Road—									
Attendants, Maintenance, &c. ...	...	...	...	840	2	4			
Repayment of and interest upon loans				512	1	4			
							1,352	3	8
Municipal Buildings ...	...	...	...				1,979	16	10
Public Halls ...	...	...	...				2,432	8	9
Town Hall Villas ...	...	...	...				70	5	11
Depôt, Battersea Park Road ...	...	...	...				228	11	7
" Bridge Road West ...	...	...	...				40	0	0
Compensation for accidents, &c. ...	...	...	...				150	12	0
Salaries ...	...	...	...				11,132	0	11
Superannuation ...	...	...	...				357	0	4
Compensation for abolition of offices ...	...	...	...				174	17	0
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising ...	...	...	...				1,412	12	0
Postage and Receipt Stamps ...	...	...	...				539	0	4
Interest on Banking Account ...	...	...	...				215	2	10
Labour Bureau ...	...	...	...				33	12	1
Expenses of Stores ...	...	...	...				810	14	9
Sundries (Establishment) ...	...	...	...				282	16	3
Costs of Loans ...	...	...	...				41	15	6
Housing of the Working Classes—									
Latchmere Estate—									
Rates and Taxes ...	...	...	...	1,363	11	8			
Insurance and Telephone ...	...	...	...	24	8	9			
Salaries ...	...	...	...	78	0	0			
Printing and Stationery ...	...	...	...	9	12	6			
Electric Lighting ...	...	...	...	433	17	0			
Use of Pumping Plant ..	...	...	...	60	0	0			
Repairs and Maintenance ...	...	...	...	930	5	0			
Repayment of and interest upon loans				5,023	3	0			
							7,922	17	11
Town Hall Estate—									
Rates and Taxes ...	...	...	...	136	17	4			
Salaries ...	...	...	...	13	0	0			
Printing and Stationery ...	...	...	...	3	16	0			
Electric Lighting ...	...	...	...	42	16	9			
Water and Insurance ...	...	...	...	22	13	0			
Repairs and Maintenance ...	...	...	...	49	9	7			
Repayment of and interest upon loans				605	7	10			
							874	0	6
Sickness and Accident Allowances ...	...	...	...				1,107	19	8
Sickness Allowances to Workmen after retirement from service ...	...	...	...				269	3	1
Carried forward ...							388,343	1	5

No. 9, *continued*—**GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE,** *continued*—**INCOME.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...				415,600	15	6
Central (Unemployed) Body for London—						
Repayment of expenses of Distress						
Committee, &c. ...				1,208	4	4
Museum and Gymnasium, Plough Road ...				148	12	10
Transfer from Capital Account—Balance						
in hand <i>re</i> Falcon Road Improvement ...				1,164	1	5
Transfer from Electric Lighting Account—						
Bank Interest ...				400	0	0
Balance carried forward ...				3,902	13	4

Carried forward ... 422,424 7 5

APPENDIX

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE, *continued*—

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...				388,343	1	5
Funeral Allowances to Relatives of						
Workmen				110	0	0
Holiday Allowances				742	0	0
Superannuation of Workmen ...				432	6	9
Making up and paving new streets ...				863	6	9
Private Works				2,400	10	4
Sundries				178	10	7
Wastage, &c., in materials stored ...				134	0	3
Repayment of Loans	18,568	13	5			
Interest on Loans	9,443	6	4			
				28,011	19	9
Expenses of Distress Committee and amounts disbursed on behalf of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London				1,208	4	4
Transfer from Capital Account <i>re</i> York Road and Battersea Park Road Improvement				0	7	3

£422,424 7 5

No. 9, *continued*—**GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE** *continued*—**INCOME.**

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	422,424	7	5

£422,424 7 5

ASSETS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY.

				Expended upon property and permanent works.		Treasurer's unspent loan balances.		TOTALS.	
Purpose.				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Pleasure Grounds—									
Vicarage Road	...	...	...	1,700	0 0	...	...	1,700	0 0
Latchmere Estate	...	...	...	4,474	16 10	...	...	4,474	16 10
				6,174	16 10	...	...	6,174	16 10
Mortuary and Coroner's Court...				5,270	0 0	...	...	5,270	0 0
				5,270	0 0	...	...	5,270	0 0
Public Conveniences—									
Lavender Hill	...	...	...	1,882	12 11	...	...	1,882	12 11
Battersea Park Road	...	...	...	1,016	17 0	...	...	1,016	17 0
Queens Circus	...	...	...	1,586	1 3	...	...	1,586	1 3
Queens Road	...	...	...	1,362	14 6	...	...	1,362	14 6
York Road	...	...	...	1,716	9 1	...	...	1,716	9 1
Bridge Road	...	...	...	1,820	4 5	...	...	1,820	4 5
				9,384	19 2	...	...	9,384	19 2
Depôts, Wharves, Yards, &c.—									
Lombard Road, Lombard Wharf	...	...	...	5,619	17 4	...	...	5,619	17 4
Dust Destructor, &c., Culvert Road	...	...	...	16,400	0 0	...	...	16,400	0 0
Workshops and Stores, Battersea Park Road	...	...	...	8,606	3 10	...	...	8,606	3 10
Stables, Lombard Road	...	...	...	19,635	9 11	...	...	19,635	9 11
Land adjoining Nine Elms Baths...	...	...	...	1,875	0 0	...	...	1,875	0 0
Cottages, Theatre Street	...	...	...	1,515	6 10	...	...	1,515	6 10
Falcon and Granite Wharves	...	...	...	31,541	7 7	...	...	31,541	7 7
Latchmere Road, West Side	...	...	...	550	0 0	...	...	550	0 0
				85,743	5 6	...	...	85,743	5 6
Town Hall and Offices				64,834	19 1	...	...	64,834	19 1
				64,834	19 1	...	...	64,834	19 1
Other Public Works—									
Disinfecting Station, Sheepcote Lane	...	...	...	4,040	15 2	112 4 10	...	4,153	0 0
House accommodation—infectious disease	...	...	...	881	4 7	...	...	881	4 7
Museum and Gymnasium, Plough Road	...	...	...	7,769	2 2	...	...	7,769	2 2
				12,691	1 11	112 4 10	...	12,803	6 9
						Carried forward		184,211	7 4

No. 9, continued—

BALANCE SHEET, continued—

ASSETS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY.									
Purpose.					Expended upon property and permanent works.		Treasurer's unspent loan balances.		TOTALS.
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...									184,211 7 4
Housing of the Working Classes—									
Latchmere Estate ...	...	...	...	...	99,239	10 10	...		99,239 10 10
Town Hall Estate ...	...	...	...	...	11,588	0 0	...		11,588 0 0
					110,827	10 10	...		110,827 10 10
OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY SHOWING AMOUNT STILL BORNE BY LOANS.					Expenditure not yet charged to rates.				
Highways and Public Street Improvements—									
[For details see statement as to loans] ...	...	...	...	...	142,241	2 6	1,141	4 0	143,382 6 6
					142,241	2 6	1,141	4 0	143,382 6 6
Sewerage and Drainage—									
[For details see statement as to loans] ...	...	...	...	...	17,249	0 11	...		17,249 0 11
					17,249	0 11	...		17,249 0 11
Other Public Works and Purposes—									
Buildings at Northcote Road Depot ...	...	...	...	...	937	7 5	...		937 7 5
Hydraulic Press for making concrete paving ...	...	...	...	...	1,066	0 0	...		1,066 0 0
Arc lamps and posts ...	...	...	...	...	8,913	2 7	571	17 5	9,485 0 0
					10,916	10 0	571	17 5	11,488 7 5
					465,333	6 9	1,825	6 3	467,158 13 0
REVENUE ACCOUNT.									
Balances in hand—									
Town Clerk and Borough Accountant ...	...	...	...	...			509	15 1	
Other Officers ...	...	...	...	...			9	3 3	
Postage Stamps ...	...	...	...	...			22	10 0	
Sundry Debtors—									
Arrears of Rates ...	...	...	...	...			2,891	9 8	
Trench Work ...	...	...	...	...			800	16 4	
London County Council—Paving Works, &c. ...	...	...	...	...			307	3 0	
Trade Refuse ...	...	...	...	...			15	1 6	
Lessees of Real Property ...	...	...	...	...			117	18 6	
Housing Tenants... ..	...	...	...	...			47	1 3	
Summonses and Warrants ...	...	...	...	...			60	16 0	
Metropolitan Asylums Board—Medical Practitioners' Fees ...	...	...	...	...			39	11 6	
Other debtors ...	...	...	...	...			270	0 10	
New Streets—Balances due from owners on finished work ...	...	...	...	...			218	7 6	
New Streets—Expenditure on unfinished work ...	...	...	...	...			863	6 9	
In respect of Drainage Work, &c. ...	...	...	...	...			52	7 8	
London and South-Western Bank, Limited—Deposit Account	...	...	...	...			315	0 9	
Stores and Materials in Stock ...	...	...	...	...			7,517	0 9	
Deficiency Balance ...	...	...	...	...			3,902	13 4	
									17,960 3 8
									£ 485,118 16 8

APPENDIX

BURIALS

EXPENDITURE.

Cemetery, Battersea Rise—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages ...	227	7	0			
Rates, taxes, insurance and telephone ...	25	12	11			
Lighting, water and fuel ...	11	11	9			
General repairs ...	48	2	11			
Repairing boundary walls ...	174	0	5			
						486 15 0

Cemetery, Morden —

Wages ...	1,323	5	1			
Rates, taxes and tithes ...	83	3	8			
Water and fuel ...	60	14	10			
Insurance and telephone ...	14	7	2			
Provender ...	32	12	8			
Police services ...	29	0	0			
Use of sewer ...	125	0	0			
General works, repairs, &c. ...	77	18	11			
Making up Grand Drive ...	198	10	2			
Shrubs, seeds, &c. ...	19	4	4			
Grave marks ...	22	10	0			
Sundries ...	42	17	9			
						2,029 4 7
Printing and stationery ...						16 9 9
Salaries ...						204 0 0
Fees to Ministers of Religion for services rendered						312 10 0
Legal expenses ...						9 8 11
Miscellaneous ...						15 19 5
Closed burial grounds ...						35 5 9
Repayment of loans ...						1,324 4 2
Interest on loans ...						876 14 2

£5,310 11 9

BALANCE SHEET—

LIABILITIES.

Loans Outstanding.	Sundry Creditors.	Treasurer's balances spent in anticipation of loans.	Total Liabilities.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14,004 6 11	14,004 6 11
5,046 19 6	5,046 19 6
3,295 9 7	3,295 9 7
1,408 3 1	1,408 3 1
23,754 19 1	23,754 19 1

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cash due to Treasurer ...	254	1	2
Sundry Creditors ...	94	8	2
			348 9 4

£24,103 8 5

No. 9, *continued*—

ACCOUNT.

INCOME.

				INCOME.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	...	...	...	1,003	9	6		
Transfer from Rates Account	...	...	...	2,274	0	10		
Sales of Burial rights	...	...	...	309	5	0		
Burial fees	...	...	...	1,094	14	6		
Turfing and other fees	...	...	...	109	2	7		
Rents of property	...	...	...	79	11	6		
Sale of hay	...	...	...	107	10	0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	0	3	6		
Balance carried forward	...	...	...	332	14	4		

£5,310 11 9

BURIAL ACTS.

ASSETS.

Purpose.	Expenditure not yet charged to rates.	Treasurer's unspent loan Balances.	Total.
Cemetery, Battersea Rise [Amount borrowed, £8,000]	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
Cemetery, Morden [Amount borrowed, £40,500] ...	23,754 19 1	...	23,754 19 1
	23,754 19 1	...	23,754 19 1
REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Cash in hands of Superintendent	...	...	...
Sundry Debtors ...	...	...	...
Deficiency balance	...	...	...
		£ s. d. 2 0 0 13 15 0 332 14 4	348 9 4
			£24,103 8 5

APPENDIX
PUBLIC BATHS AND
CAPITAL

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward, being amount expended in anticipation of loan <i>re</i>			
Baths, Plough Road	96	4	11
Wash-houses, Latchmere Road	968	13	3
Balance in hand carried forward— Wash-houses, Latchmere Road	610	15	4

£1,675 13 6

No. 9, *continued*—

WASH-HOUSES ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT.

INCOME

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand brought forward <i>re</i> Wash-			
houses, Latchmere Road	1,579	8	7
Balance carried forward, being amount expended			
in anticipation of loan :—			
Baths Plough Road	96	4	11

£1,675 13 6

PUBLIC BATHS AND

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward ...				III	3	7½
Baths and Wash-houses, Latchmere Road—						
Water ...	55	8	2			
Light ...	403	0	II			
Fuel ...	I,403	8	0			
Soap, oils, &c. ...	121	17	10			
Rates and taxes ...	505	18	8			
Insurance and telephone ...	21	17	3			
Repairs and maintenance of buildings ...	779	16	8			
Repairing artesian wells ...	97	9	3			
New valves to slipper baths ...	254	9	8			
Painting works ...	43	12	3			
Paving land at rear ...	302	15	8			
Gymnasium ...	99	13	4			
Recreation room ...	70	17	9			
Salaries and wages ...	I,405	19	2			
Printing, stationery and advertising ...	48	7	10			
Towels ...	3	9	0			
Superannuation ...	13	13	0			
Compensation claim ...	9	9	0			
Sundries ...	55	2	8			
				5,696	6	I
Baths and Wash-houses, Nine Elms—						
Water ...	40	4	6			
Light ...	230	5	II			
Fuel ...	868	II	10			
Soap, oils, &c. ...	81	5	I			
Rates and taxes ...	399	II	9			
Insurance and telephone ...	35	13	0			
Repairs and maintenance of buildings ...	409	15	8			
Painting works ...	173	14	4			
Salaries and wages ...	I,152	10	6			
Printing, stationery and advertising ...	27	9	4			
Towels ...	24	3	0			
Sundries ...	25	5	II			
				3,468	10	10
Baths, Plough Road—						
Wages ...	136	17	3			
Water and light ...	26	9	3			
Fuel ...	41	16	0			
Rates and taxes ...	55	3	9			
Insurance and telephone ...	9	1	9			
Soap, oils, &c. ...	33	19	1			
Repairs and maintenance of buildings ...	54	3	5			
Printing and stationery ...	6	8	0			
Sundries ...	26	1	7			
				390	0	I
Repayment of loans ...				3,808	13	4
Interest on loans ...				2,454	2	9
Miscellaneous ...				15	1	5
				£15,943	18	1½

BALANCE SHEET—

LIABILITIES.

PROVISION MADE TO DATE.			LIABILITIES.				TOTALS.
By direct charge on revenue.	By loan Repayments.	Total provision made to date.	Loans Outstanding.	Sundry Creditors.	Treasurer's balances spent in anticipation of loans.	Total Liabilities.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
832 16 9	17,449 6 8	18,282 3 5	25,966 13 4	195 5 8	...	26,161 19 0	44,444 2 5
59 8 0	15,445 0 0	15,504 8 0	43,905 0 0	...	...	43,905 0 0	59,409 8 0
...	230 0 0	230 0 0	3,452 0 0	...	96 4 II	3,548 4 II	3,778 4 II
892 4 9	33,124 6 8	34,016 11 5	73,323 13 4	195 5 8	96 4 II	73,615 3 II	107,631 15 4

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors ...	613	4	10
Cash due to Treasurer ...	I,242	2	7
	1,855	7	5
	£109,487	2	9

No. 9, continued—

WASH-HOUSES ACCOUNT—REVENUE.

INCOME.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transfer from Rates Account	...	...				9,786	10	3
Baths—								
Latchmere Road	...	...	1,967	11	10			
Nine Elms	...	...	850	0	0			
Plough Road	...	...	161	14	5			
						2,979	6	3
Wash-houses—								
Latchmere Road	...	...	533	5	11			
Nine Elms	...	...	272	8	1			
						805	14	0
Gymnasium	...	...				58	4	3
Recreation room	...	...				66	18	10
Lettings of covered swimming baths—								
Latchmere Road	...	...	88	9	0			
Nine Elms	...	...	137	9	6			
						225	18	6
Use of pumping plant	...	...				60	0	0
Use of steam power	...	...				50	0	0
Sale of old material	...	...				64	14	10
Miscellaneous	...	...				3	14	11
Balance carried forward	...	...				1,842	16	3½

£15,943 18 1½

PUBLIC BATHS.

ASSETS.

ASSETS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Purpose.	Expenditure upon property and permanent works.	Treasurer's unspent loan Balances.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Baths and Wash-houses, Latchmere Road, buildings, machinery, artesian wells, &c.	43,638 1 5	806 1 0	44,444 2 5
Public Baths and Wash-houses, Nine Elms, site, buildings, machinery, artesian wells, &c.	59,409 8 0	...	59,409 8 0
Public Baths, Plough Road, site, and buildings	3,778 4 11	...	3,778 4 11
	106,825 14 4	806 1 0	107,631 15 4

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	
Sundry debtors	12 1 1½
Cash in hands of Superintendent	0 10 0
Deficiency balance	1,842 16 3½
				1,855 7 5
				£109,487 2 9

APPENDIX

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	100	17	8
Buildings	18	1	6
Machinery	7,304	17	0
Mains and Services	4,869	4	3
Meters	85	10	7
Electrical Instruments, &c.	52	17	2
Artesian Wells	20	7	4
	£12,451	15	6

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	11,895	17	3
Generation of Electricity	9,079	9	5
Distribution of Electricity	448	7	10
Public lamps—attending and maintenance ...	2,067	3	3
Rates, taxes and insurance	906	5	7
Salaries	1,811	5	7
Costs of loans	10	19	6
Stationery, printing and advertising ...	134	4	8
General establishment charges	296	19	7
Compensation for damage	22	10	0
Repayment of loans	11,473	19	6
Interest on loans	7,859	19	3
Transfer from General Account for bank interest	400	0	0
	£46,407	1	5

BALANCE SHEET—

LIABILITIES.

PROVISION MADE TO DATE.						LIABILITIES.						TOTALS.			
By direct charge upon revenue.		By loan Repayments.		Total provision made to date.		Loans Outstanding.		Sundry Creditors.		Treasurer's balances spent in anticipation of loans.			Total Liabilities.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
...		38,394	17 0	38,394	17 0	221,638	3 0	312	2 4	9,309	13 2	231,259	18 6	269,654	15 6

REVENUE ACCOUNT.																	
												£	s.	d.			
Sundry Creditors—																	
Contractors, &c.	2,293	6	3
Consumers' Deposits												136	12	7
Provision for instalments of principal and interest														
accruing due	8,250	19	6
Cash due to Treasurer	589	12	9
																</	

No. 9, *continued*—

ACCOUNT—CAPITAL.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Amount raised by Loans	2,830	0	0
Balance carried forward, being amount expended in anticipation of loan ...	9,621	15	6
	<hr/>		
	£12,451	15	6

ACCOUNT—REVENUE.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Sale of current	20,812	5	4
Less amounts irrecoverable	423	7	1
	<hr/>		
Rent of Meters	20,388	18	3
Rent of Wharf and spare land	183	9	10
Charging accumulators	210	0	0
Public Lighting	2	4	9
Transfer from Rates Account	9,320	17	9
Miscellaneous	14,700	1	8
Balance carried forward	4	0	2
	1,597	9	0
	<hr/>		
	£46,407	1	5

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

ASSETS.

ASSETS AND CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Purpose.	Expenditure upon property and permanent works.	Treasurer's unspent loan Balances.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buildings, Mains, Machinery, &c.	269,654 15 6	...	269,654 15 6
<hr/>			
REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Stores on hand	2,624 3 5		
Sundry debtors—			
For current	6,942 15 9		
Other debtors	101 2 11		
Cash in hands of Engineer	5 0 0		
Deficiency balance	1,597 9 0		
	<hr/>		
			11,270 11 1
			<hr/>
			£280,925 6 7

No. 9, *continued*—

BALANCE SHEET.

CAPITAL.

ASSETS.

PROPERTY AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF A PERMANENT NATURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pleasure Grounds ...	6,174	16	10						
Mortuary and Coroner's Court ...	5,270	0	0						
Public Conveniences ...	9,384	19	2						
Depôts, Wharves, &c. ...	85,743	5	6						
Town Hall, &c. ...	64,834	19	1						
Disinfecting Station ...	4,040	15	2						
House Accommodation—									
Infectious Diseases ...	881	4	7						
Museum and Gymnasium, Plough Road ...	7,769	2	2						
Housing of the Working Classes ...	110,827	10	10						
Baths and Wash-houses ...	106,825	14	4						
Public Libraries ...	19,606	17	4						
Electric Lighting Under-taking ...	269,654	15	6						
				691,014	0	6			

OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY, SHOWING
AMOUNTS STILL BORNE BY LOANS.

Highways and Public Street Improvements ...	142,241	2	6						
Sewerage and Drainage ...	17,249	0	11						
Buildings at Northcote Road Depôt ...	937	7	5						
Hydraulic Press for Concrete Paving ...	1,066	0	0						
Arc Lamps and Posts ...	8,913	2	7						
Cemeteries ...	23,754	19	1						
				194,161	12	6			
							885,175	13	0

Carried forward ... 885,175 13 0

ASSETS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			885,175	13	0

$$\begin{array}{r} 518 \ 18 \ 4 \\ 2 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \\ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 5 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 531 \ 8 \ 4 \end{array}$$

5,999 I 3
 I3 I5 0

 I2 I I $\frac{1}{2}$
 I 6 4
 7,043 I8 8
 ————— I3,070 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7,539 \text{ } 10 \text{ } 9 \\ 2,624 \text{ } 3 \text{ } 5 \\ \hline 10,163 \text{ } 14 \text{ } 2 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,902 \text{ I3 } 4 \\ 332 \text{ I4 } 4 \\ 1,842 \text{ I6 } 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 1,597 \text{ 9 } 0 \\ \hline 7,675 \text{ I2 } 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

£916,616 10 10

APPENDIX No. 10. STATEMENT OF LOANS. HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

No. of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	3,000	Metropolitan Board of Works	Sept., 1888	Bridge, Wandsworth Common	20	Instalment	300 0 0	150 0 0	7 17 6	150 0 0	3½
10	7,700	London County Council	April, 1892	Northcote Road, &c.	49	"	5,338 0 0	157 0 0	186 16 8	5,181 0 0	3½
11	3,000	"	April, 1892	Bridges, Latchmere Road and Culvert Road	49	"	1,088 0 0	32 0 0	38 1 8	1,056 0 0	3½
17	3,000	"	Sept., 1893	Shaftesbury Park Estate Improvement	50	Annuity	2,341 7 10	32 6 7	82 0 7	2,309 1 3	3½
20	2,300	"	Sept., 1893	Bridges, Latchmere Road and Culvert Road	50	"	2,006 14 4	27 14 4	70 6 0	1,979 0 0	3½
23	600	"	February, 1895	Russell Street Widening, &c.	54	"	544 0 6	5 16 2	19 1 6	538 4 4	3½
27	6,450	"	Sept., 1895	Vicarage Road Improvement	50	"	5,660 14 0	81 14 6	162 15 0	5,578 19 6	2½
30	5,900	"	February, 1896	Kerbing and channelling	20	"	3,074 9 6	303 15 10	86 10 8	2,770 13 8	2½
31	1,500	"	February, 1896	Widening Lavender Hill	53	"	1,349 6 2	16 6 4	40 10 4	1,332 19 10	3
	33,450			Carried forward		...	21,702 12 4	806 13 9	603 19 11	20,895 18 7	

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan, £	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent
	£			Brought forward	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43	33,450	London County Council	July, 1896	Bridges, Falcon Road and Latchmere Road	53	...	21,702 12 4	806 13 9	693 19 11	20,895 18 7	3
44	2,450	" "	July, 1896	Widening Lavender Road and Clapham Common	15	Annuity	2,216 18 0	26 5 1	66 11 3	2,190 12 11	3
45	870	" "	July, 1896	Widening St. John's Road	30	"	303 16 0	63 17 9	8 12 11	239 18 3	3
49	455	" "	July, 1896	Widening St. John's Road	30	"	339 9 0	13 1 1	10 1 5	326 7 11	3
49	1,100	" "	March, 1897	Clapham Common (North Side), footpath	20	Instalment	390 0 0	39 0 0	11 14 0	351 0 0	3
50	1,645	" "	March, 1897	Widening Vicarage Road and York Road	52	"	1,325 0 0	32 0 0	39 15 0	1,293 0 0	3
57	2,080	" "	Nov., 1897	Widening Battersea Park Road	60	"	1,397 3 8	28 0 0	41 5 6	1,369 3 8	3
64	23,631	Public Works Loan Commissioners	July, 1899	Wood paving Battersea Park Road, kerbing and channelling	10 } 20 }	"	6,081 10 9	2,152 0 0	151 11 0	3,929 10 9	2½
65	13,864	" "	Sept., 1899	Wood paving Bridge and Park Roads and part of Albert Bridge Road	10	"	1,917 9 3	1,388 0 0	44 1 8	529 9 3	2¾
70	1,750	London County Council	August, 1900	Widening Battersea Park Road	60	"	1,570 0 0	30 0 0	54 3 2	1,540 0 0	3½
78	2,930	" "	January, 1901	Wood paving Lavender Hill	10	"	1,173 0 0	292 0 0	41 1 0	881 0 0	3½
	84,225			Carried forward	...		38,416 19 0	4,870 17 8	1,162 16 10	33,546 1 4	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

No. of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£ 84,225	London County Council		Brought forward	...	...	£ s. d. 38,416 19 0	£ s. d. 4,870 17 8	£ s. d. 1,162 16 10	£ s. d. 33,546 1 4	
81	3,045	"	April, 1901	Widening Surrey Lane	60	Instalment	2,689 9 4	51 0 0	94 2 8	2,638 9 4	3½
85	3,267	"	May, 1901	Paving Battersea Park Road, &c.	30	"	1,947 3 5	218 0 0	62 8 11	1,729 3 5	3½
89	990	"	July, 1901	Widening Battersea Park Road and York Road	60	"	905 0 0	17 0 0	31 4 8	888 0 0	3½
96	3,815	"	January, 1902	" "	60	"	3,495 0 0	64 0 0	121 15 2	3,431 0 0	3½
100	3,930	"	March, 1902	Widening Falcon Road	60	"	3,600 0 0	1,210 0 0	104 17 0	2,390 0 0	3½
102	11,325	"	April, 1902	Paving Works	15	"	6,385 0 0	763 0 0	223 9 4	5,622 0 0	3½
106	2,030	"	July, 1902	Widening Battersea Park Road	60	"	1,894 0 0	34 0 0	65 7 11	1,860 0 0	3½
109	17,025	"	" "	Bridges, Russell Street, &c.	60	"	15,889 0 0	284 0 0	548 13 4	15,605 0 0	3½
119	5,750	"	February, 1903	Widening Battersea Park Road, York Road, Nine Elms Lane and Battersea Rise	60	"	5,366 0 0	96 0 0	186 19 6	5,270 0 0	3½
120	2,851	"	" "	Kerbing, &c.	20	"	1,446 0 0	151 0 0	50 12 4	1,295 0 0	3½
	138,253			Carried forward	...		82,033 11 9	7,758 17 8	2,652 7 8	74,274 14 1	

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£				...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
122	138,253 5,039	London County Council	April, 1903	Brought forward Paving Works ...	10 15	Instalment	82,033 11 9 3,007 19 8	7,758 17 8 307 19 8	2,652 7 8 97 3 10	74,274 14 1 2,700 0 0	3½
123	1,252	" "	July, 1903	Paving Northcote Road	10	"	611 0 0	88 0 0	19 16 10	523 0 0	3½
125	4,127	" "	August, 1903	Widening Nine Elms Lane, York Road, and Battersea Rise	60	"	3,920 0 0	69 0 0	135 7 9	3,851 0 0	3½
136	4,107	" "	December, 1903	Widening York Road and Battersea Rise	60	"	3,900 0 0	69 0 0	145 12 1	3,831 0 0	3½
138	1,187	" "	January, 1904	Improvements Wix's Lane and Latchmere Grove	60	"	1,127 0 0	20 0 0	42 1 6	1,107 0 0	3½
139	6,739	" "	February, 1904	Paving Works ...	15	"	4,622 0 0	607 0 0	173 6 4	4,015 0 0	3½
144	4,500	" "	June, 1904	Widening Nine Elms Lane and Battersea Rise	60	"	4,350 0 0	75 0 0	161 0 5	4,275 0 0	3½
150	10,637	" "	November, 1904	Paving works ...	15	"	8,641 0 0	997 0 0	314 13 9	7,644 0 0	3½
153	2,800	" "	May, 1905	Subway Latchmere Road and Cabul Road	5	"	2,800 0 0	—	94 10 0	2,800 0 0	3½
154	1,887	" "	" "	" " " " " "	60	"	1,823 0 0	32 0 0	61 10 8	1,791 0 0	3½
162	1,871	" "	December, 1905	Latchmere Road and Theatre Street Improvement, &c.	60	"	1,839 0 0	32 0 0	63 10 8	1,807 0 0	3½
163	5,000	" "	February, 1906	Paving Works ...	10	"	4,500 0 0	500 0 0	157 10 0	4,000 0 0	3½
164	2,000	" "	" "	Widening Nine Elms Lane	60	"	1,966 0 0	34 0 0	68 16 4	1,932 0 0	3½
189,399				Carried forward	...		125,140 11 5	10,589 17 4	4,187 7 10	114,550 14 1	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£ 189,399			Brought forward	...	...	£ 123,140 s. 11 d. 5	£ 10,589 s. 17 d. 4	£ 4,187 s. 7 d. 10	£ 114,550 s. 14 d. 1	
168	1,500	London County Council	August, 1906	Widening Nine Elms Lane	60	Instalment	1,500 0 0	25 0 0	55 11 0	1,475 0 0	3½
169	5,066	"	"	Paving Works	10	"	5,066 0 0	507 0 0	180 9 6	4,559 0 0	3½
170	4,392	"	"	Woodpaving Battersea Park Road	9	"	4,392 0 0	488 0 0	155 11 0	3,904 0 0	3½
172	7,375	"	February, 1907	Widening York Road and Nine Elms Lane	60	"	7,375 0 0	123 0 0	307 10 3	7,252 0 0	4
173	2,964	"	March, 1907	Woodpaving High Street	8	"	2,964 0 0	372 0 0	106 19 1	2,592 0 0	4
175	1,735	"	August, 1907	York Road and Battersea Park Road Improvement	60	"	—	—	39 16 8	1,735 0 0	4
176	1,650	"	September, 1907	Paving Works	10	"	—	83 0 0	18 17 0	1,567 0 0	4
179	5,500	"	March, 1908	Woodpaving Northcote Road	10	"	—	—	—	5,500 0 0	4
	219,581						£ 146,437 s. 11 d. 5	£ 12,187 s. 17 d. 4	£ 5,052 s. 2 d. 4	£ 143,134 s. 14 d. 1	

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

N ^o . of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent
3	£ 2,000	Metropolitan Board of Works	October, 1882	Winstanley Road	30	Instalment	£ 396 0 0	£ 66 0 0	£ 13 5 6	£ 330 0 0	3½
15	1,200	London County Council	December, 1892	Victoria Road	30	Annuity	790 18 3	37 11 6	27 9 8	753 6 9	3½
18	2,300	" "	September, 1893	Barmore Street, &c.	30	"	1,550 19 11	70 15 6	53 18 2	1,480 4 5	3½
19	2,800	" "	" "	" "	30	"	1,130 15 2	157 14 8	38 7 8	973 0 6	3½
21	900	" "	August, 1894	Gladstone Terrace, &c.	30	Instalment	446 0 0	37 0 0	14 19 4	409 0 0	3½
28	550	" "	September, 1895	Vicarage Road	20	Annuity	272 10 9	28 14 7	7 13 3	243 16 2	2½
46	3,300	" "	November, 1896	Lavender Hill	30	Instalment	2,200 0 0	110 0 0	65 3 6	2,090 0 0	3
65	12,032	Public Works Loan Commissioners	September, 1899	Alfred Street, &c.; and gullies	20 } 30 }	"	6,252 0 0	508 0 0	168 8 8	5,744 0 0	2½
78	465	London County Council	January, 1901	Silverthorne Road	20	"	321 0 0	24 0 0	11 4 8	297 0 0	3½
84	3,515	" "	May, 1901	Albert Bridge Road	30	"	2,925 0 0	117 0 0	99 6 1	2,808 0 0	3½
103	1,460	" "	" 1902	" " "	30	"	1,264 0 0	49 0 0	42 19 0	1,215 0 0	3½
140	1,235	" "	April, 1904	Lombard Road	20	"	967 13 1	62 0 0	36 5 8	905 13 1	3½
31,757						£	18,516 17 2	1,267 16 3	579 1 2	17,249 0 11	

APPENDIX NO. 10—continued.

PARKS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES.

No. of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest.
22	£ 1,700	London County Council	February, 1895	Vicarage Road	30	Annuity	£ s. d. 1,221 10 6	£ s. d. 49 13 0	£ s. d. 42 10 2	£ s. d. 1,171 17 6	3½
167	2,000	"	May, 1906	Latchmere Estate	30	Instalment	2,000 0 0	67 0 0	68 4 9	1,933 0 0	3½
177	816	"	December, 1907	" "	30	"	...	...	5 3 8	816 0 0	4
	4,516						£ 3,221 10 6	116 13 0	115 18 7	3,920 17 6	

MORTUARIES AND PLACES FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS AND INQUESTS.

79	4,795	London County Council	March, 1901	Sheepcote Lane	30	Instalment	£ s. d. 3,835 0 0	£ s. d. 160 0 0	£ s. d. 132 16 5	£ s. d. 3,675 0 0	3½
143	160	"	May, 1904	"	15	"	138 0 0	11 0 0	4 17 1	127 0 0	3½
162	315	"	December, 1905	"	30	"	305 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 4	295 0 0	3½
	5,270						£ 4,278 0 0	181 0 0	148 1 10	4,097 0 0	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

16	1,500	London County Council	February, 1893	Lavender Hill	30	Annuity	£ s. d. 988 13 1	£ s. d. 46 19 4	£ s. d. 34 7 0	£ s. d. 941 13 9	3½
25	1,000	"	February, 1895	Battersea Park Road	30	"	718 10 10	29 4 1	25 0 3	689 6 9	3½
52	1,700	"	June, 1897	Victoria Road and Lavender Hill	30	Instalment	989 0 0	79 0 0	27 17 11	910 0 0	3
60	1,545	Public Works Loan Commissioners	January, 1899	Victoria Circus	20	"	921 0 0	78 0 0	24 15 10	843 0 0	2½
68	1,550	"	November, 1899	York Road	20	"	1,007 10 0	77 10 0	27 3 6	930 0 0	2½
92	1,665	London County Council	October, 1901	Bridge Road	30	"	1,385 0 0	56 0 0	47 19 10	1,329 0 0	3½
	8,960						£ 6,009 13 11	366 13 5	187 4 4	5,643 0 6	

DEPÔTS, WHARVES, YARDS, REFUSE DESTROYERS AND WORKS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per Cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5	4,000	Metropolitan Board of Works	September, 1885	Wharf, Lombard Road	50	Instalment	2,320 0 0	80 0 0	79 16 0	2,240 0 0	3½
6	12,000	"	October, 1887	Dust Destructor	20	"	600 0 0	600 0 0	10 10 0	—	3½
44	1,250	London County Council	July, 1896	Stables, Dust Depôt, &c.	15	Annuity	434 12 2	91 14 8	12 8 6	342 17 6	3
45	1,125	"	"	Northcote Road Depôt	30	"	839 4 7	32 3 0	25 1 10	807 1 7	3
47	3,900	"	December, 1896	Workshops	30	Instalment	2,600 0 0	130 0 0	77 0 6	2,470 0 0	3
51	1,622	"	March, 1897	Site of Stables, Lombard Road	52	"	1,389 17 0	33 0 0	39 14 4	1,356 17 0	2½
54	1,280	"	July, 1897	Machinery at Workshops	10	"	128 0 0	128 0 0	1 18 4	—	3
62	1,875	"	May, 1899	Land, Battersea Park Road	50	"	1,619 0 0	32 0 0	50 11 8	1,587 0 0	3½
67	30,000	"	October, 1899	Falcon Wharf	60	"	26,500 0 0	500 0 0	787 10 0	26,000 0 0	3
77	17,120	"	January, 1901	Stables, Lombard Road	30	"	13,068 0 0	677 0 0	457 8 0	12,391 0 0	3½
85	348	"	May, 1901	Buildings, Lombard Wharf	30	"	267 10 10	11 0 0	9 0 9	256 10 10	3½
108	480	"	July, 1902	Residence at Stables	30	"	416 0 0	16 0 0	14 2 10	400 0 0	3½
135	1,430	"	December, 1903	Hydraulic Press for Concrete Paving	20	"	1,157 0 0	91 0 0	42 10 7	1,066 0 0	3½
143	1,684	"	May, 1904	Cottage, Falcon Wharf, &c.	30	"	1,434 0 0	125 0 0	50 3 7	1,309 0 0	3½
154	550	"	" 1905	Depôt, Latchmere Road	60	"	532 0 0	9 0 0	17 19 0	523 0 0	3½
	78,664						£ 53,305 4 7	2,555 17 8	1,675 15 11	50,749 6 11	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12	6,000	London County Council	June, 1892 ...	Municipal Buildings, &c.	50	Annuity	5,162 12 7	74 17 2	180 16 8	5,087 15 5	3½
13	16,500	" "	" " ...	" "	25	"	8,694 3 3	697 16 9	299 10 11	7,996 6 6	3½
74	10,600	" "	January, 1894	" "	30	"	7,306 19 5	320 11 1	254 1 7	6,986 8 4	3½
32	3,300	" "	February, 1896	" "	24	"	2,075 7 1	132 12 2	61 10 0	1,942 14 11	3
48	2,940	" "	February, 1897	" "	20	Instalment	1,470 0 0	147 0 0	44 2 0	1,323 0 0	3
75	4,840	" "	July, 1898 ...	" "	30	"	2,700 0 0	170 0 0	78 9 0	2,530 0 0	3
90	4,060	" "	August, 1901 ...	" "	30	"	3,380 0 0	136 0 0	115 18 4	3,244 0 0	3½
91	2,745	" "	October, 1901	" "	30	"	1,915 0 0	166 0 0	65 11 7	1,749 0 0	3½
94	2,110	" "	" "	" "	30	"	1,755 0 0	71 0 0	60 16 2	1,684 0 0	3½
143	1,237	" "	May, 1904	" "	15	"	1,073 0 0	82 0 0	38 0 6	991 0 0	3½
	54,332						£ 35,532 2 4	1,997 17 2	1,198 16 9	33,534 5 2	

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS OR PURPOSES.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period. (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1906.	Rate of Interest per cent.
73	£ 5,145	London County Council	October, 1900	Arc Lamps, &c.	...	Instalment	£ 3,598 0 0	£ 257 0 0	£ 123 13 8	£ 3,341 0 0	3½
82	3,230	" "	May, 1901	Disinfecting Station	...	"	2,420 0 0	162 0 0	80 9 0	2,258 0 0	3½
107	1,000	" "	July, 1902	Horses	...	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	1 15 0	—	3½
111	720	" "	August, 1902	Arc Lamps, &c.	...	"	576 0 0	36 0 0	19 10 6	540 0 0	3½
127	2,336	" "	August, 1903	"	...	"	1,985 0 0	117 0 0	67 8 8	1,868 0 0	3½
131	1,056	" "	November, 1903	Shelter for persons removed from their homes in cases of infectious diseases	...	"	773 4 7	36 0 0	28 13 3	737 4 7	3½
156	1,934	" "	September, 1905	Arc Lamps	...	"	1,837 0 0	97 0 0	60 7 0	1,740 0 0	3½
160	2,218	" "	December, 1905	" "	...	"	2,107 0 0	111 0 0	72 15 6	1,996 0 0	3½
162	280	" "	" "	Disinfecting Station	...	"	266 0 0	14 0 0	9 18 1	252 0 0	3½
166	643	" "	May, 1906	Laundry	...	"	643 0 0	29 0 0	21 14 9	614 0 0	3½
	18,562					£	14,405 4 7	1,059 0 0	486 5 5	13,346 4 7	

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MUSEUMS AND GYMNASIUMS ACTS.

148	1,581	London County Council	November, 1904	Land, Plough Road and Benham Street	...	Instalment	1,527 0 0	27 0 0	56 15 0	1,500 0 0	3½
157	5,872	" "	" "	Buildings ditto	...	"	5,639 0 0	233 0 0	195 6 4	5,406 0 0	—
	7,453					£	7,166 0 0	260 0 0	252 1 4	6,906 0 0	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

BURIAL ACTS.

No. of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37	25,000	Prudential Assurance Company	April, 1890	Morden Cemetery	30	Annuity	14,844 1 9	839 14 10	519 10 10	14,004 6 11	3½
39	8,500	" "	January, 1892	"	30	"	5,322 16 8	275 17 2	186 6 0	5,046 19 6	3½
40	5,000	London County Council	Dec., 1893	"	30	"	3,446 13 9	151 4 2	119 16 10	3,295 9 7	3½
42	2,000	" "	April, 1895	"	30	"	1,465 11 1	57 8 0	51 0 6	1,408 3 1	3½
	40,500						£ 25,079 3 3	1,324 4 2	876 14 2	23,754 19 1	

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BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES ACTS.

No. of Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
33	12,300	Metropolitan Board of Works	July, 1888	Latchmere Road	30	Instalment	4,920 0 0	410 0 0	161 8 9	4,510 0 0	3½
34	2,700	" "	Sept., 1888	"	20	"	270 0 0	135 0 0	7 1 10	135 0 0	3½
38	1,700	London County Council	July, 1890	"	30	"	653 6 8	46 13 4	22 0 10	606 13 4	3½
41	5,000	" "	October, 1894	"	30	"	3,006 0 0	167 0 0	103 15 2	2,839 0 0	3½
	21,700			Carried forward		...	8,849 6 8	758 13 4	294 6 7	8,090 13 4	

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
53	21,700	London County Council	June, 1897	Brought forward ...	...	...	8,849 6 8	758 13 4	294 6 7	8,090 13 4	3
63	5,000	Public Works Loan Commissioners	June, 1899	Nine Elms	50	Instalment	4,000 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	3,900 0 0	3
	35,750	London County Council	June, 1899	"	26	"	25,000 0 0	1,323 0 0	678 8 1	23,677 0 0	2½
97	7,500	London County Council	February, 1902	"	30	"	6,250 0 0	250 0 0	216 11 3	6,000 0 0	3½
105	3,345	" "	June, 1902	Latchmere Road	30	"	2,785 0 0	140 0 0	93 16 1	2,645 0 0	3½
112	455	" "	August, 1902	"	10	"	271 0 0	46 0 0	8 13 6	225 0 0	3½
118	9,285	" "	January, 1903	Nine Elms	28	"	7,957 0 0	332 0 0	275 11 10	7,625 0 0	3½
129	8,081	" "	October, 1903	Latchmere Road	27	"	7,181 0 0	300 0 0	248 14 3	6,881 0 0	3½
147	3,195	" "	July, 1904	Nine Elms	26	"	2,826 0 0	123 0 0	104 16 7	2,703 0 0	3½
149	1,054	" "	November, 1904	Plough Road	60	"	1,018 0 0	18 0 0	37 16 10	1,000 0 0	3½
158	2,628	" "	" 1905	"	30	"	2,540 0 0	88 0 0	88 2 7	2,452 0 0	3½
165	8,455	" "	May, 1906	Wash-houses, Latchmere Road	30	"	8,455 0 0	330 0 0	287 5 2	8,125 0 0	3½
	106,448						77,132 6 8	3,808 13 4	2,454 2 9	73,323 13 4	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
35	£ 8,350	London County Council	May, 1889	Central Library and Lurline Gardens Branch	30	Instalment	£ 3,340 0 0	£ 278 6 8	£ s. d. 116 18 0	£ s. d. 3,061 13 4	3½
59	1,500	" "	June, 1898	Central Library	30	"	1,100 0 0	50 0 0	31 17 6	1,050 0 0	3
86	1,410	" "	May, 1901	"	28	"	1,155 0 0	51 0 0	39 1 8	1,104 0 0	3½
114	650	" "	October, 1902	Central and Branch Libraries	10	"	390 0 0	65 0 0	13 1 8	325 0 0	3½
	11,910					£	5,985 0 0	444 6 8	200 18 10	5,540 13 4	

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UNDER THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS.

51	12,278	London County Council	March, 1897 ...	Site for Central Station	52	Instalment	9,830 3 0	235 0 0	282 17 4	9,595 3 0	2½
61	8,540	" "	April, 1899 ...	" "	60	"	7,396 0 0	143 0 0	231 2 8	7,253 0 0	3½
66	10,000	" "	September, 1899	Buildings ...	50	"	9,148 0 0	213 0 0	271 5 2	8,935 0 0	3
69	20,000	" "	June, 1900 ...	" ...	50	"	18,722 0 0	426 0 0	644 1 8	18,296 0 0	3½
71	14,000	" "	August, 1900 ...	" ...	50	"	13,106 0 0	298 0 0	450 17 10	12,808 0 0	3½
72	20,000	" "	October, 1900	Buildings & Machinery	20	"	16,469 0 0	1,177 0 0	566 2 4	15,292 0 0	3½
	84,818			Carried forward		...	74,671 3 0	2,492 0 0	2,446 7 0	72,179 3 0	

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount of Principal owing March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
	£						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
76	84,818 20,000	London County Council	January, 1901	Brought forward	...	...	74,671 3 0	2,492 0 0	2,446 7 0	72,179 3 0	3½
83	10,600	"	May, 1901	Mains	20	Instalment	16,469 0 0	1,177 0 0	576 8 9	15,292 0 0	3½
88	10,065	"	July, 1901	Machinery	20	"	9,352 0 0	624 0 0	310 18 10	8,728 0 0	3½
93	6,000	"	October, 1901	Apparatus for condensing water	20	"	8,886 0 0	592 0 0	300 8 10	8,288 0 0	3½
95	10,000	"	December, 1901	Machinery and Mains	20	"	5,294 0 0	353 0 0	182 3 11	4,941 0 0	3½
98	1,100	"	March, 1902	Meters	10	"	8,822 0 0	589 0 0	303 12 0	8,233 0 0	3½
99	5,100	"	"	Mains, &c.	20	"	550 0 0	110 0 0	19 5 0	440 0 0	3½
104	2,285	"	May, 1902	Buildings	50	"	4,590 0 0	300 0 0	157 10 0	4,200 0 0	3½
110	5,280	"	August, 1902	Mains	20	"	2,187 0 0	49 0 0	76 11 0	2,138 0 0	3½
115	5,000	"	October, 1902	Buildings	50	"	4,969 0 0	311 0 0	168 9 6	4,658 0 0	3½
117	4,035	"	December, 1902	Machinery, &c.	20	"	4,893 0 0	107 0 0	169 7 8	4,786 0 0	3½
126	3,019	"	August, 1903	Steam turbine dynamo, &c.	20	"	3,397 0 0	253 0 0	116 13 8	3,144 0 0	3½
133	9,514	"	November, 1903	Buildings, Mains, &c.	50	"	2,566 0 0	151 0 0	87 3 2	2,415 0 0	3½
141	10,449	"	May, 1904	Mains, &c.	50	"	8,668 0 0	272 0 0	321 1 4	8,426 0 0	3½
142	11,042	"	May, 1904	Mains, &c.	50	"	9,395 0 0	527 0 0	337 9 10	8,868 0 0	3½
151	11,314	"	November, 1904	Mains and machinery, &c.	20	"	9,936 0 0	552 0 0	357 1 6	9,384 0 0	3½
152	7,306	"	May, 1905	Ditto	20	"	10,032 0 0	641 0 0	370 3 10	9,391 0 0	3½
155	8,830	"	August, 1905	Ditto	20	"	6,940 0 0	366 0 0	224 19 5	6,574 0 0	3½
159	9,792	"	December, 1905	Ditto	20	"	8,388 0 0	442 0 0	275 12 10	7,946 0 0	3½
161	10,891	"	"	Ditto	20	"	9,302 0 0	490 0 0	321 5 7	8,812 0 0	3½
171	10,753	"	"	Mains, &c.	20	"	10,346 0 0	545 0 0	357 6 9	9,801 0 0	3½
178	2,830	"	"	Ditto	20	"	10,763 0 0	599 0 0	445 15 2	10,164 0 0	4
	260,033		1907		30	"	—	—	18 7 10	2,830 0 0	4
							£230,350 3 0	11,542 0 0	7,944 3 5	221,638 3 0	

APPENDIX No. 10—continued.

UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

No. of Loan	Amount of Loan.	Name of Lender.	Date of borrowing.	Purpose of Loan.	For what period (Years).	Mode of Repayment.	Amount of Principal owing, March, 1907.	Principal repaid during year.	Interest paid during year.	Amount Principal owing, March, 1908.	Rate of Interest per cent.
121	£ 15,000	London County Council	March, 1903 ...	Dwellings, Latchmere Estate	60	Instalment	£ 14,000 0 0	£ 250 0 0	£ 485 12 5	£ 13,750 0 0	3½
124	15,000	" "	July, 1903 ...	" "	60	"	14,125 0 0	250 0 0	489 19 11	13,875 0 0	3½
128	17,795	" "	September, 1903	" "	60	"	14,219 0 0	252 0 0	493 5 6	13,967 0 0	3½
130	15,000	" "	October, 1903	" "	60	"	14,125 0 0	250 0 0	527 6 7	13,875 0 0	3½
134	15,000	" "	December, 1903	" "	60	"	14,250 0 0	250 0 0	529 13 7	14,000 0 0	3½
137	20,000	" "	January, 1904	" "	60	"	18,998 0 0	334 0 0	706 3 5	18,664 0 0	3½
145	10,414	" "	July, 1904	Do. Town Hall Estate	60	"	9,979 0 0	174 0 0	370 19 2	9,805 0 0	3½
146	3,866	" "	" "	Roads and Sewers, Latchmere Estate	58	"	3,732 0 0	67 0 0	138 1 7	3,665 0 0	3½
174	1,174	" "	April, 1907 ...	Dwellings, Town Hall Estate	60	"	—	20 0 0	40 8 8	1,154 0 0	4
	113,249					£	103,428 0 0	1,847 0 0	3,781 10 10	102,755 0 0	

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT AS TO LOANS.

Purpose of Loan.	Amount of Principal owing at the commencement of the year.		Principal repaid during the year.		Interest paid during the year.		Amount of Principal owing at the end of the year.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Highways and Public Street Improvements	...	146,437 11 5	12,187 17 4	5,052 2 4	143,134 14 1			
Sewerage and Drainage	...	18,516 17 2	1,267 16 3	579 1 2	17,249 0 11			
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces	...	3,221 10 6	116 13 0	115 18 7	3,920 17 6			
Mortuaries and Places for Post-mortem Examinations and Inquests	...	4,278 0 0	181 0 0	148 1 10	4,097 0 0			
Public Conveniences	...	6,009 13 11	366 13 5	187 4 4	5,643 0 6			
Depôts, Wharves, Yards, Refuse Destructors and Works connected therewith	...	53,305 4 7	2,555 17 8	1,675 15 11	50,749 6 11			
Other Public Buildings	...	35,532 2 4	1,997 17 2	1,198 16 9	33,534 5 2			
Other Public Works or Purposes	...	14,405 4 7	1,059 0 0	486 5 5	13,346 4 7			
Museums and Gymnasiums Acts	...	7,166 0 0	260 0 0	252 1 4	6,906 0 0			
Burial Acts	...	25,079 3 3	1,324 4 2	876 14 2	23,754 19 1			
Baths and Wash-houses Acts	...	77,132 6 8	3,808 13 4	2,454 2 9	73,323 13 4			
Public Libraries Acts	...	5,985 0 0	444 6 8	200 18 10	5,540 13 4			
Under the Electric Lighting Acts	...	230,350 3 0	11,542 0 0	7,944 3 5	221,638 3 0			
Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	...	103,428 0 0	1,847 0 0	3,781 10 10	102,755 0 0			
£		730,846 17 5	38,958 19 0	24,952 17 8	705,592 18 5			

APPENDIX

BATTERSEA ELECTRIC

THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN
YEAR ENDINGI.—STATEMENT AS TO LOANS AUTHOR-
UNDERTAKING REFERRED TO
ORDER PRIOR TO THE

Amounts sanctioned.	Amounts borrowed.			
£		£	s.	d.
261,655	At 2½ %	13,900	0	0
	„ 3 %	10,000	0	0
	„ 3½ %	8,540	0	0
	„ 3¾ %	16,136	0	0
	„ 3½ %	157,167	0	0
	„ 3¾ %	42,319	0	0
	„ 4 %	13,593	0	0
	Total	261,655	0	0

II.—CAPITAL

	Expenditure up to 31st Mar., 1907.		Expended dur- ing the year.		Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1908.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Lands, including law charges incidental to acquisition	22,990	15 6	...	...	22,990	15 6
To Buildings	65,645	18 5	18 1 6	...	65,663	19 11
To Machinery	62,328	15 6	7,304 17 0	...	69,653	19 10
To Accumulators at Generating Station	2,596	9 8	...	...	2,596	9 8
To Mains, including cost of laying Mains and Services	88,302	19 2	4,869 4 3	...	93,151	16 1
To Meters and fees for certifying	4,866	5 3	85 10 7	...	4,951	15 10
To Electrical Instruments, &c.	578	10 9	52 17 2	...	631	7 11
To Amount applied to the reduction of principal of borrowed money from value of land sold, as <i>per contra</i>	1,622	0 0	...	...	1,622	0 0
To River Works, Pipes and Pits for condensing water supply	8,006	10 0	...	...	8,006	10 0
To Furniture	165	11 11	...	...	165	11 11
To Plant and Tools	353	0 11	...	...	353	0 11
To Artesian Wells and Pumping Plant	1,209	4 11	20 7 4	...	1,229	12 3
To Coal Conveying Plant ...	1,747	12 5	...	...	1,747	12 5
To Other items	737	17 0	...	...	737	17 0
	£261,151	11 5	£12,350	17 10	273,502	9 3

No. 11.

LIGHTING ORDER.

BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA,
31st MARCH, 1908.

USED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE
IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED
31st MARCH, 1908.

Amounts repaid.				Amount sanctioned but not borrowed.
	£	s.	d.	£
At $2\frac{7}{8}\%$...	4,304	17	0	Nil.
" 3 % ...	1,065	0	0	
" $3\frac{1}{4}\%$...	1,287	0	0	
" $3\frac{3}{8}\%$...	1,616	0	0	
" $3\frac{1}{2}\%$...	24,895	0	0	
" $3\frac{5}{8}\%$...	6,250	0	0	
" 4 % ...	599	0	0	
Total ...	40,016	17	0	

ACCOUNT.

	Receipts up to 31st Mar., 1907.			Received during the year.			Total Receipts to 31st Mar., 1908.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Amount raised by Loans	258,825	0	0	2,830	0	0	261,655	0	0
By Value of surplus land sold	1,622	0	0	...			1,622	0	0
By Other receipts	...	603	13 9	...			603	13	9

	261,050	13	9	2,830	0	0	263,880	13	9
By balance of Capital Account	...	...	...	...			9,621	15	6
							£273,502	9	3

APPENDIX
BATTERSEA ELECTRIC
THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN
YEAR ENDING

III.—REVENUE

Generation of Electricity.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Coals and other fuel	...	...	5,474	8	1			
„ Oil, waste, water, and engine-room stores	...	...	199	14	0			
„ Wages at generating station	...	...	1,785	11	10			
„ Repairs and maintenance as follows:—								
Buildings	...	168 11 0						
Engines, boilers, &c.	...	940 14 7						
Dynamoes, &c.	...	97 16 1						
Other Machinery, &c.	...	308 15 4						
Accumulators and Accessories	...	103 18 6						
			1,619	15	6			
						9,079	9	5
Distribution of Electricity.								
To Repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same	...	...	294	12	3			
„ Repairs, maintenance and renewal of apparatus on consumers' premises	...	...	153	15	7			
						448	7	10
Public Lamps.								
To Attending and repairs	...	...	1,599	3	9			
„ Renewals of lamps	...	...	467	19	6			
						2,067	3	3
Rents, Rates and Taxes.								
To Rates and taxes	...	...				753	8	1
Management Expenses.								
To Salaries, viz. :—								
Engineers' Department	...	...	1,106	14	3			
Clerical Staff	...	...	451	0	2			
Canvassers	...	...	171	5	1			
„ Wages of Meter Readers	...	...	82	6	1			
„ Proportion of central establishment charges	...	...	100	0	0			
„ Stationery and printing	...	...	122	4	4			
„ Cost of loans	...	...	10	19	6			
„ Advertising...	...	...	12	0	4			
„ General Establishment charges	...	...	180	11	5			
„ Legal Expenses	...	...	16	8	2			
						2,253	9	4
Special Charges.								
To Insurances, &c.	...	...	152	17	6			
„ Compensation for damage	...	...	22	10	0			
						175	7	6
Total Expenditure						14,777	5	5
Amount carried to net revenue account						15,332	5	4
						£30,109	10	9

No. 11

LIGHTING ORDER.

BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA,

31st MARCH, 1908.

ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Current	20,812	5	4			
Less amounts irrecoverable	423	7	1			
				20,388	18	3
„ Public lighting				9,320	17	9
„ Charging accumulators				2	4	9
„ Rental of meters on consumers' premises				183	9	10
„ Miscellaneous				4	0	2
„ Rent of Wharf				200	0	0
„ Rent of spare land				10	0	0

£30,109 10 9

APPENDIX

BATTERSEA ELECTRIC

THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN

YEAR ENDING

IV.—NET REVENUE

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	11,895	17	3
To Interest on Mortgage Debt accrued due to date ...	7,859	19	3
To Instalments of principal of money borrowed ...	11,473	19	6
To Transfer from General Account for Bank Interest ...	400	0	0
	<u>£31,629</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

V.—GENERAL BALANCE

LIABILITIES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Account: Amount received as per								
Account No. II.						263,880	13	9
Sundry Creditors						2,605	8	7
Reserve for Instalments of Principal and Interest accruing due—								
Instalments			6,773	16	8			
Interest			1,477	2	10			
						<u>8,250</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>
Consumers' Deposits						136	12	7
Cash due to Treasurer						9,899	5	11
						<u>£284,773</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

VI.—STATEMENT OF ELECTRICITY

Quantity Generated in B.T. Units.	QUANTITY SOLD.			
	Public Lamps.	Private Consumers.		
		By Contract.	By Meter.	Total Sold.
3,688,858	839,895	...	2,236,509	3,076,404

No. 11.

LIGHTING ORDER.*BOROUGH OF BATTERSEA,**31st MARCH, 1908.***ACCOUNT.**

			£	s.	d.
By Balance from Revenue Account No. III	...	...	15,332	5	4
By Contribution from Rates	...	...	14,700	1	8
By Balance carried forward...	...	...	1,597	9	0
			<u>£31,629 16 0</u>		

SHEET.

	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Account: Amount expended as per Account No. II.	273,502	9	3		
Stores on hand—							
Coal	189	5	6		
Cable and general stores	2,434	17	11		
					2,624	3	5
Sundry Debtors for current supplied	6,942	15	9		
Other Debtors	101	2	11		
Cash in hands of Engineer...	5	0	0		
Balance at debit of net Revenue Account	1,597	9	0		
			<u>£284,773 0 4</u>				

GENERATED, SOLD, &c.

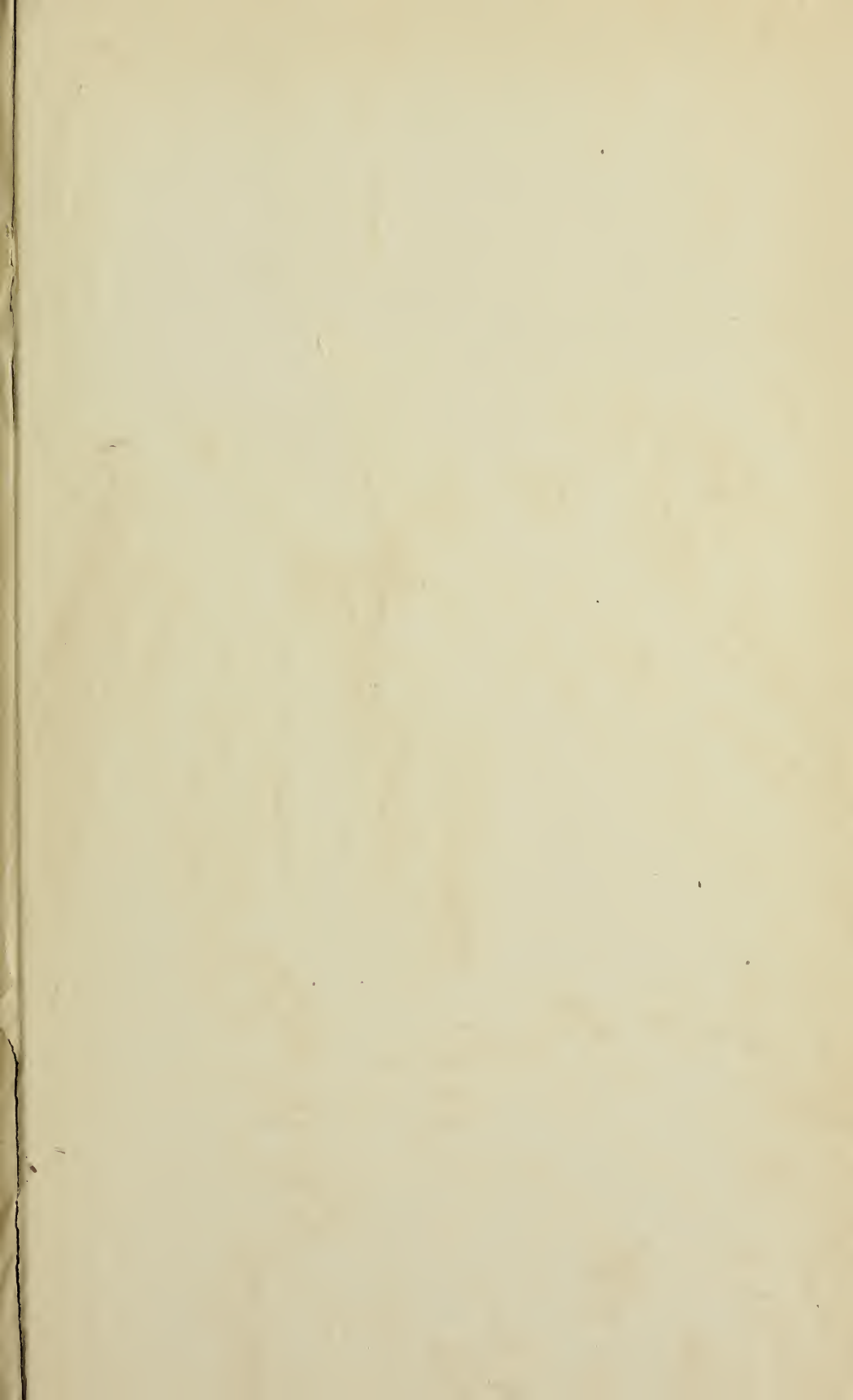
Quantity Used on Works.	Total Quantity accounted for.	Quantity not accounted for.	Number of Public Lamps.	Total Maximum Supply Demanded.
398,466	3,474,870	213,988	681	1,795 K.W.

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